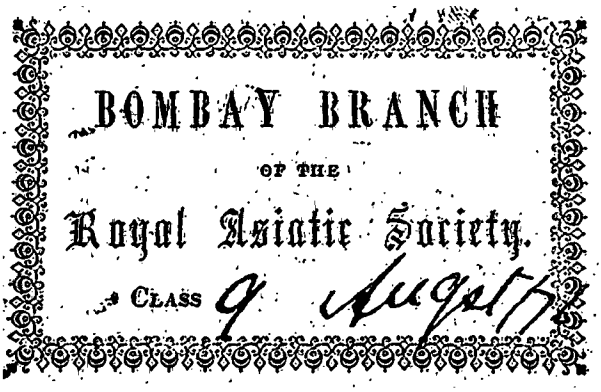
00134012



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

$$\frac{20}{\frac{1}{5}}$$

00134012

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

134013

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1874-75.

20
1
5

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDICES TO DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1876.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

POLITICAL. PAGE

Personal Administration, &c. .. .. (5)
Native Princes, &c. .. .. (5)
Mysore Boundary .. .. (6)
Ecclesiastical disputes in Travancore.. .. .. (8)
Attachment of Ceylon Pensions .. .. (9)
Travancore—Judicial Administration .. .. (10)
Land Revenue .. .. (12)
Coffee .. .. (12)
Customs, &c. .. .. (13)
Education .. .. (14)
Medical .. .. (14)
Public Works .. .. (15)
Financial .. .. (15)
Introduction of the use of paper.. .. .. (16)
Cochin .. .. (16)
Education .. .. (18)
Coffee enterprise .. .. (18)
Salt .. .. (19)
Opium .. .. (19)
Public Works .. .. (20)
Puducottah .. .. (20)
Banganapalli .. .. (22)
Carnatic Family.. .. .. (22)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey .. .. (23)
Revenue Settlement .. .. (25)
Work of the Inam Commission during past year .. .. (26)
Sale of enfranchised Inams for arrears .. .. (26)
History of the Inam question .. .. (26)
Work of the late Inam Commission .. .. (29)
Result of its operations.. .. .. (30)
Cost of the Inam Commission.. .. .. (32)
Wards' Estates .. .. (32)
Administration of Government and Alienated Land—Collection of revenue (33)
Proposed abolition of the revenue year .. .. (35)
Land Improvement Act .. .. (38)
Coercive processes on the increase—Causes alleged .. .. .. (38)
The real cause .. .. (40)
Absolute proportion between coercive process and amount of demand.. .. .. (42)
Result of the inquiry .. .. (43)

	PAGE
Sub-division of Ryotwari lands	(45)
Extension of cultivation	(46)

TECTION.

Bills in Legislative Council—Madras Port Trustees' Bill	(47)
Court of Wards' Bills	(48)
Sub-division of Zemindaries Bill	(50)
Local Funds Act Amendment Bill	(51)
Ports Bill..	(52)
Intoxicating Drugs and Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund Bill ..	(53)
Police—Statistics	(53)
Administration	(54)
Results in Criminal Justice	(56)
The Jury and Assessors System	(57)
Extension of the Magistracy	(58)
Crown Prosecutor	(59)
Jails—General Statistics	(60)
Punishments	(61)
Vital Statistics	(63)
Remission System	(65)
Minor classes of prisoners	(68)
New jails	(68)
Machinery in jails	(68)
Jail stores	(69)
Identification of prisoners	(71)
Civil Courts	(72)
Madras High Court	(73)
Government Law-reporting	(74)
Increase of work in District Munsifs' Courts	(75)
Process Service Establishment..	(76)
Modification of arrangements	(78)
Madras Small Cause Court	(80)
Progress of Registration	(81)
Private Registration	(83)
Miscellaneous information regarding the Registration Department ..	(84)
Cost of the Registration Department	(85)
Departmental changes in the Registration Department	(85)
Industrial Survey of India	(86)
Madras Municipality	(88)
Madras Municipal Act	(88)
Drainage of Madras town	(89)
Madras Water Works	(91)
Election of Commissioners in Madras..	(92)
Up-country Municipalities	(92)
Charges for medical attendance in Municipalities	(92)
Election of Up-country Municipal Commissioners	(94)
Tolls on through traffic in Municipalities	(94)
State of education in Municipalities..	(95)
Administration by Local Fund Boards	(96)
Military Signalling	(97)
Bread and Meat supply to the troops..	(98)
Hired labor in the Ordnance Department	(99)
Gardening operations at Thyetmyo by Military Department	(101)
Ditto at Tonghoo by ditto.	(102)
Marine Department	(103)

Madras Harbour.. .. .. (
Choice of plan .. .. (
Plan accepted .. .. (
Calculations as to cost and revenue .. .. (1

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agricultural institutions .. .. (1
Farm classes .. .. (11
Cattle Shows .. .. (11
Tobacco-growing in the Madras Presidency.. .. .. (11
Government Cinchona Plantations .. .. (117
Season generally.. .. .. (118
Market prices .. .. (119
Actual Cultivation .. .. (121
Colonization of the Nilgiris .. .. (121
Farming on the Nilgiris .. .. (123
Tree-planting on the Nilgiris .. .. (123
Horticulture .. .. (124
Forests .. .. (125
Gold-mining .. .. (126)
Summary of Trade Statistics .. .. (127)
Public Works .. .. (129)
Irrigation—Floods of September and October 1874 .. .. .. (130)
Flood damages to Railways .. .. (132)
Particulars of damage .. .. (134)
Accidents on Railways .. .. (136)
Reduction of third-class fares .. .. (137)
Changes, extensions, &c. .. .. (138)
Break of Gauge question .. .. (139)
Financial transactions of two Railways .. .. (140)

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General .. .. (141)
Arrangement of the accounts .. .. (143)
Two new taluqs .. .. (144)
Imperial Services administered by Revenue Board, generally .. .. (144)
Government assessment .. .. (145)
Land Revenue .. .. (146)
Customs .. .. (146)
Abkári .. .. (147)
Stamps .. .. (148)
Paper Currency .. .. (149)
Money Order Offices .. .. (150)
Cash balances, &c. .. .. (150)
Revenue and Finance other than Imperial—Provincial Services .. .. (151)
Local Funds .. .. (152)
Special Funds .. .. (152)

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Registration of births .. .. (153)
Registration of deaths .. .. (154)
Non-recurrence of cholera .. .. (154)
Deaths from other diseases .. .. (156)
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries .. .. (157)
Medical Education .. .. (157)
Ditto of Women.. .. .. (158)

PAGE

Training of Nurses .. .. (159)
Drugs for Netley Museum .. .. (160)
Lunatic Asylums .. .. (160)
Lunacy in the Madras Presidency .. .. (161)
Results in the Asylums.. .. .. (163)
Financial results in ditto .. .. (164)
Sanitation—Practical .. .. (164)
Rural water-supply .. .. (165)
Sanitary examination of Varagoo as a food .. .. (166)
Pettenkofer's theory .. .. (167)
Sanitary condition of Madras town .. .. : (168)
Changes in the Vaccination Department .. .. (168)
Particulars regarding Vaccination .. .. (170)

INSTRUCTION.

Public Instruction—General Results.. .. .. (172)
Madras University.. .. .. (173)
Madras Presidency College .. .. (174)
Other Collegiate Institutions .. .. (175)
Medical College .. .. (176)
Medical Degrees .. .. (177)
Chairs of Pathology and Materia Medica .. .. (178)
Civil Engineering College .. .. (178)
Higher-class Schools .. .. (179)
Middle-class Schools .. .. (181)
Lower-class Schools .. .. (182)
Girls' Schools .. .. (182)
Normal Schools .. .. (183)
Education of European and Eurasian children .. .. .. (184)
School of Arts .. .. (185)
Government Book Department .. .. (185)
Committees for the Revision of School Books .. .. (188)
Fees .. .. (190)
Expenditure on education.. .. .. (191)
Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations .. .. (191)
Madras Observatory—State of work .. .. (192)
The Transit of Venus .. .. (195)
Observations of Mars in opposition .. .. (196)
Meteorology .. .. (197)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical .. .. (197)
Stationery Depôt .. .. (198)
Government Press .. .. (200)
District Presses.. .. .. (201)
Lawrence Asylum Press .. .. (201)

PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES ..... } (1[illegible] pp 1, 2[illegible]

HISTORICAL SUMMARY ..... (1[illegible] pp. 2 [illegible]

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION ..... (1[illegible] 21

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY (1[illegible] 2[illegible]

	PAGE
CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION	1
ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES.	
*Travancore.**	
History	1
Features of the country	3
Growth of the Judicial system	3
Revenue Regulations	6
Present judicial machinery	6
The Bar	7
Munsif Courts	7
Zillah Courts, Civil Side	8
Ditto. Appellate Jurisdiction	9
Sudr Court, Civil Side	10
General results of Civil Justice	11
Criminal Courts	12
Results of Magisterial Work	13
Zillah Courts, Criminal Side	15
Revision of Calendars	16
Sudr Court, Criminal Side	17
Police	17
Jails	18
Registration of Assurances	20
Work done in ditto.	20
Tenures of land	21
Jenmum lands	21
Madambimar lands	22
Sircar lands	23
Assumed Pagoda lands	27
Large Jenm holdings	27
Surveys and Assessment	28
Extra cesses	28
Mode of collecting Assessment	28
Land Revenue of last two years	29
Coffee cultivation	30
Former customs duties	30
Customs Revenue of last three years	31

* The permanent portions of the text cannot in this case be conveniently distinguished from the current portions.

	Page
Trade routes	31
Balance of Trade	32
Salt monopoly	32
Present supply of Salt	32
Results of year under report	33
Abkári	34
Opium	34
Forests	34
Cardamoms	35
Miscellaneous Revenue	36
Davasom Establishment	36
Davasom	36
Ootperas	36
Public Works Department	37
Education of the Princes	37
English Schools	38
Vernacular Schools	39
Receipts and Expenditure of Vernacular Department	41
Results of Department in last two years	42
Vernacular Schools belonging to Missionary Societies	42
Medical Department	42
Results of the department for last two years	43
Revenue Survey	44
Press	44
Unjel or Local Post	45
Mint	46
Elephant Department	46
Financial	47
Comparison of last two years	48
Conclusions as to improvements of the last two years	50

Cochin.

Period of report	54
Legislative	54
Operations of the Civil Courts	54
Ditto Criminal Courts	56
Jails	56
Land Revenue	56
Customs	57
Abkári and Opium	57
Salt	57
Forest	57
Education	58
Public Works	58
Medical	59
Sircar Post Office	59
Ports	59
Military	59
Press	59
Financial	60

Banganapalli.

Sundoor. PAGE

Description 62
History 3
Sanitarium of Ramandroog 64

Puducottah.

Description 66
History 66
Treaties 68
Extent of land under cultivation 68
Revenue 69
Demand, Collection, and Balance 69
Expenditure 70
Public Works 70
Courts 70
Rajah's Appeal File 71
Session Court 71
Magistracy 72
Chinna Armanai Jaghire 72
Seasons 72
Vaccination 72

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

Stipends, pensions, and bonuses 73

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURE—SETTLEMENTS, [illegible]

SURVEYS.

[illegible] .. ..

	Page
Cultivation	83
Current Demand..	84
Collections of the Current Demand	84
Ditto of Arrears	85
Total Receipts and Charges	86
Public Works	88
Education	90
Administration of Government and Alienated Lands.	
Period of Report	90
Territorial changes	90
Number of Puttas	92
Nature of Ryotwari Settlement	92
Nature of land held, and assessment	92
Ryotwar lands brought under cultivation	93
Ryotwar Settlement—Second-crop Assessment	93
Ditto Additional Assessment	94
Ditto Water-tax on Government lands	94
Comparison of above total assessment	94
Ryotwar Settlement—Waste remitted	94
Ditto Occasional Remissions	94
Ditto Fixed Remissions	95
Ditto Deductions on account of Village Servants, &c. ..	96
Net Ryotwari Demand	96
Alienated land, &c.	98
Permanently-settled Estates	98
Quit-rent	98
Miscellaneous items	99
Total Land Revenue Demand	99
Lands held on Cowle	100
Amani tenure	101
Land Revenue average assessment per acre	101
Current Demand, Collections, and Balance for Land Revenue	102
Current Balances	103
Arrears Demand, Collection, and Balance for Land Revenue	103
Irrecoverable Arrears	104
Arrears recoverable and doubtful	104
Collections from all sources, current and arrears	105
Coercive measures used	106
Estates rented out	108
Village and Taluq Accounts	108
Land Improvement Act	108
Further particulars	108

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

Legislative Council	109
Legislative Returns	109

POLICE.	PAGE
Strength	109
Distribution and cost	110
Principal heads of charge	110
Proportion of Police to area, &c.	110
Marine Police	110
Departmental punishments, &c.	110
Registrations, &c.	111
Police Officers convicted	111
Nature of convictions by Magistrates	112
Ditto by Higher Courts	112
Rewards	112
Enlistments and casualties	113
Sickness and mortality	113
Education	114
Guards in Jails	115
Escapes	115
Hutting and Building	115
Suicides	115
Deaths from neglect, &c.	116
Accidental deaths	116
Deaths by wild beasts and snake-bite	116
Railway accidents	116
Fires and property lost	116
Known depredators and suspected persons	116
General results in cognizable offences	116
Ditto in non-cognizable offences	117
Murder	117
Culpable homicide	118
Kidnapping	118
Dacoity	118
Robberies	119
Drugging cases	119
Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking	119
House-breaking by night	119
Detective results in graver cases	120
Cattle theft	120
Cases referred to Police for inquiry	120
Ditto by Police to Magistrates as false	121
Cases struck off as false after trial	121
Grave crimes referred for orders	121
Cognizable cases tried by High and Sessions Courts	122
Wynaad Police	122
Public peace	123
Passing on of destitute travellers	123
Village Police	123

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.	
Comparison of the criminal work of each district	124
Ratio of appeals to convictions	124
High Court as Appellate Court	125
Ditto as Court of Reference and Revision	125
Appeals in Courts subordinate	125
Result of Criminal Appeals	126
Use of Jurors and Assessors	126
Whipping Act	127

	Page
Statistics of Offences under Penal Code	127
Ditto of cases under Special Laws	127
Table for both	127
Total offences cognizable and non-cognizable except Revenue offences ..	129
Offences against Revenue Laws	132
Ditto Sanitation	133
Miscellaneous Acts	134
Cases tried by Heads of Villages	134
Madras Town Police Act VIII. of 1867	135
Proceedings in cases summarily determined	136
Operations of the Higher Courts	137
Classification of offences tried by ditto	138
Sexes of persons convicted	139
General Results of Criminal trials	140
Punishments inflicted	140
Castes of offenders in cognizable cases under the Penal Code	140
Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code	141
Period of report	141

Prisons.

Admission and disposal of prisoners	141
Religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts	142
Classes of convicts according to length of sentence	142
Previous convictions	143
Escapes	144
Jail offences and punishments	144
Education	145
Foreign convicts	145
Employment of women	145
State prisoners	145
Lunatics	146
Remission system and convict servants	146
Juveniles	147
Financial	147
Employment of convicts and their estimated earnings	150
Diet scale	151
Health of prisoners	151
Mortality according to seasons	152
Ditto to age and sex	153
Ditto to length of imprisonment	154
Comparative tables of mortality	154
Mortality from all causes	155
Comparative health of Central and District Jails	156
Subsidiary Jails	157
Health of prisoners in Subsidiary Jails	157
Period of Report, &c.	177

Civil Justice.

Jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts	158
Changes in the Courts	158
Process Service Fees	158
Act III. of 1873	159
Law relating to Pleaders	159
Revised fees in the High Court, Original Side	160
Comparison of the Civil work of each district	160

	Page
General Statements	160
High Court, Original Side, Suits instituted	160
Probate, &c.	161
Ordinary Civil Suits of small value	161
Result of new table of fees	162
Suits pending	163
Suits filed for two years	163
Business disposed of	164
Subordinate Courts, Original jurisdiction	164
Revenue Courts	167
High Court, Appellate Side	167
Appeals filed for two years	168
Business disposed of	168
Subordinate Courts, Appellate jurisdiction	169
Principal operations in Madras Small Cause Court	170
Results of cases in ditto	171
Establishment in ditto	172
Period of report	173

REGISTRATION.

Registrations in Books I. and IV.	173
Registrations in each district	173
Nature of instruments registered	175
Aggregate value of transactions registered	176
Average value of ditto	177
Compulsory and Optional Registration	178
Wills and Authorities to adopt	178
Minor Operations	179
Refusals to register	180
Documents impounded	180
Prosecutions	180
Financial Results	181

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Madras Municipality	181
Provincial Municipalities—Changes	183
Balance-sheet	184
Revenue	185
Incidence of taxation	186
Expenditure under Grant I.	188
Ditto Grant II.	190
Ditto Grant III.	190
Ditto Grant IV.	192
Ditto Grant V.	192

LOCAL FUNDS ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts	193
Roads	193
Educational	194
Sanitary, &c.	194

MILITARY.

Army, Strength	195
Relief of troops	195

	Page
Transports employed	195
Additional movement	195
Filter water-carts	195
Interruption in Railway communication	196
Tour of the Commander-in-Chief in Burmah	196
New barracks under construction in India	196
Water-supply at Bangalore	196
Retirements	196
Garrison Instruction	196
Judge Advocate-General's Department	196
Native Regiments armed with Sniders	196
Health of the British Troops	197
Health of Native Troops	200
Lock Hospitals and Venereal affections among troops	201
Military Account Department..	203
Ordnance Department	203
Gun Carriage Factory	204
Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George	204
Bullet Factory	204
Commissariat Department—Provisions for Europeans	204
Provisions for Natives	205
Printing and advertising	205
Commissariat Services	205
Army Clothing Department	206
Remount Depôt	206

MARINE.

New Acts	208
Acts X. of 1841 and XI. of 1850—Registration of Ships	209
Acts IV. of 1842, IV. of 1869, and II. of 1873—Boat Acts	209
Merchant Shipping Acts	209
Act XII. of 1870—Native Passenger Ships Act	210
Reliefs by Sea	210
Wrecks, &c.	211
Navigation	211
Light-houses	212
Results at Ports generally	212
Port of Madras	212
Gopaulpore	213
Bimlipatam	213
Vizagapatam	213
Cocanada	213
Masulipatam	214
Tranquebar	214
Negapatam and Nagore	214
Paumben	214
Cochin	215

AGRICULTURAL.

Destruction of Wild Animals	215

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. PAGE

Scheme for School of Agriculture 216
Sydapet property 216
Sydapet Government Farms 217
Farm Accounts 217
Nellore Agricultural Shows 218

Report on the Nilgiri District .. ..
Cultivable area .. ..
Population .. ..
Suitability of the climate for agriculture .. ..
Field Crops .. ..
Pasture .. ..
Coffee .. ..
Tea .. ..
Cinchona .. ..
Live Stock .. ..

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Seasons, &c. 226
Cattle Disease 227
Prices 228
Cultivation 231
Increase and Decrease 231
Cotton 231
Indigo 232
Area under different crops 233

HORTICULTURE.

Government Cinchona Plantations 234
Stock in permanent plantations 235
Particulars of outturn 237
Coppicing operations 238
Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund 238
Orchard-house and fruit 239
Potatoes 239
Interchange with other Gardens 240
Coonoor Gardens 241
Burliar Garden 242
Kalhutty Garden 242

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Examination in the Wynaad District .. ..
Superficial deposits in do. .. ..
Vein-stone in do. .. ..
Prospects of remunerative working .. ..

FORESTS.

Reserved Forests 247
Fuel Reserves 249
Plantations 250
Forests worked under the license and voucher system 252
Yield of Forests 253
Financial Results 255

	Page
Stock in hand	261
Forest offences	263
Trade.	
General Exports and Imports	263
Detailed Exports and Imports	265
Staple Articles of Export	267
Exports of Cotton	269
Exports and Imports of Food-Grains	269
Exports and Imports of Bullion	270
Public Works—General.	
Assignments for Public Works generally	271
Local Fund Outlay and Expenditure	272
Public Works—Buildings, Roads, &c.	
Works in Ganjam	273
Works in Vizagapatam	274
Works in the Godavery District	275
Works in the Kistna District	276
Works in Nellore	277
Works in Cuddapah	277
Works in Bellary	277
Works in Kurnool	279
Works at the Presidency Town	279
Works in Chingleput District	281
Works in North Arcot	281
Works in South Arcot	281
Works in Salem	282
Works at Bangalore	282
Works in Tanjore	283
Works in Trichinopoly	283
Works in Coimbatore	284
Works in the Nilgiris	285
Works in Malabar	285
Works in South Canara	286
Works in Madura	286
Works in Tinnevelly	288
Works in the Wynaad	288
Public Works—Irrigation.	
Grants and outlay	289
System of Accounts, &c.	290
Extraordinary works	290
Extraordinary works in the Godavery District	292
Extraordinary works in the Kistna District	294
Extraordinary works in Nellore	296
Extraordinary works in South Arcot	297
Extraordinary works in Tanjore	297
Extraordinary works in Tinnevelly	298
Ordinary works generally	299
Repairs generally	299
Flood damages	300
Repairs compared with revenue	301

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS. PAGE

Comparative Statistics for two Railways 302
Floods 304
Madras Railway, Bangalore Branch, mile 204 304
Madras Railway, South-West Line, miles 133 to 145 304
South Indian Railway, Conjeveram Line 305
Madras Railway, North-West Line, mile 135 305
Madras Railway, North-West Line, mile 136 306
Madras Railway, North-West Line, mile 135 307
Madras Railway, North-West Line, miles 71 to 132 307
Madras Railway, North-West Line, mile 175 308
Madras Railway, North-West Line, mile 174 309
Madras Railway, North-West Line, mile 212 309
Madras Railway, North-West Line, mile 234 310
Madras Railway, South-West Line, miles 106 to 124 311
Madras Railway, South-West Line, mile 98 311
Madras Railway, North-West Line, miles 196 to 200 312

Madras Railway.

Open Mileage 312
Capital Expenditure 313
Dividend 313
Accidents.. 313
Casualties 314
Condition of Line and Stock 315
Railway Commission 315
Indian Coal 316
Mileage of Trains, &c. 316
Train Service 316
Rates and Fares 317
Traffic and Earnings 317
Goods Traffic 319
Receipts from the chief commodities carried 319
Cotton Traffic 319
Working Expenses and Profits 320
Comparison of Working Expenses 321
Cheyaur Bridge Works 321
Huggri Bridge Works 322
Protective Works 322
Madras Harbour Works 322
Proposed Extension to the Nilgiri Hills 322
Further information as to Revenue Accounts 322
Revenue Account for first half of 1874 322
Revenue Account for second half of 1874 325

Carnatic Railway.

Revenue Account for first half of 1874 328

Great Southern of India Railway.

Revenue Account of first half of 1874 331

South Indian Railway.

Amalgamation 333
Open Mileage 333
Capital Expenditure 334
Condition of Line and Stock 334
Accidents.. 334

	Page
Rates and Fares	334
Train Service	335
Traffic Earnings..	335
Average per mile	336
Passenger Traffic	336
Goods Traffic	336
Working Expenses and Profits	337
Comparison of Working Expenses	338
Revenue Account for the second half of 1874	338
PUBLIC WORKS—TELEGRAPH.	
Extent of operations	341
Madras Office	341
Revenue of the Division	342

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.	
Gross receipts and charges for the Presidency	343
(*a.*)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.	
General.	
Imperial Services	344
Receipt Heads showing Improvement	345
Receipts showing Decrease	346
Charge Heads showing Increase	347
Charge Heads showing Decrease	348
Imperial Services administered by Revenue Board..	348
Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.	
Sea Customs—Collections	349
Collections for the last 15 years	349
Charges	350
Land Customs	350
Salt	350
Statistics for five years	351
Abkári	352
Monopoly Leases	352
Farming System	352
Breweries	352
Charges	352
Stamps	352
Receipts and Issues	353
Stamps destroyed	354
Stamped Envelopes	354
Income Tax	354
Land Revenue.	
Amount of Government Assessment	354
Collections of Land Revenue	354
Charges for Land Revenue	355
Further particulars	355

Miscellaneous. PAGE

Remittances to other Presidencies 355
Cash Balance at the close of the year 356
Remittances to the Presidency Bank from the Districts 356
Currency Notes 356
Demand for small silver in the Districts 356
Demand for Copper Coins 356

Paper Currency.

Notes in circulation 357
Statement showing nominal circulation 358
Operations of the Exchange Department 358
Receipt and Issue of Notes by each Circle Office 359
Reserve 359
Government Securities 360
Currency Agency 360
Profit to Government 360

Money Order Offices.

Extent of business 361
Business at Chief Office, Madras 362
Causes of diminished business 362
Causes of diminished business in up-country stations 363
Income and cost of the department 365
Foreign Orders 366

Assay.

Silver Bullion 366
Establishment 366

(*b.*)—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Services 367

Local Funds.

Receipts and Charges of Local Funds 368

Special Funds.

Receipts and Charges of Special Funds 369

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

CENSUS.—Nationalities, Density of population, Houses, Proportions of the sexes, Ages of the people, Religions, Castes, Occupations of the people, Education, Linguistic Divisions .. ..

PAGE

Deaths 371
Registration of Births and Deaths in Municipalities 371

EMIGRATION.

Nature of South Indian Emigration 372
Emigration to British Colonies for past year 374
Mauritius Depôt 374
Cost for British Colonies 375
Emigration to French Colonies for past year 375
Cost for ditto 376
Destination, &c., of all Emigrants 376
Statistics received from Magistrates under Act VII. of 1871 377

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Public Health generally 377
Cholera 377
Small-pox 378
Malarious Fever 378
Health of the Town of Madras 378
Presidency Civil Hospitals 378
Reorganization of Madras General Hospital 379
Finance of Presidency Hospitals 382
Dispensaries in the provinces 382
Leper Hospital 384
Tabular Statement for all Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries 384
Lunatic Asylums 386
General results 386
Increase of patients 387
Occupation of those admitted 387
Percentage of Recoveries 388
Causes of deaths 389
Types of insanity 389
Criminal Lunatics 389
Financial 390
Lock Hospitals 391
Total admissions 391
Comparative statistics for four years 391
Admissions from primary syphilis 392
Percentage of admissions to strength 393
Cost of patients 393
Stational statistics 393
Madras Lock Hospital 394

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL.

Personal proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner 395
Mortality from natural causes 396
Cholera 396
Small-pox 397
Fevers 397
Bowel-complaints 398
Unnatural deaths 399

SANITARY STATISTICS—EUROPEAN ARMY.

Sickness among European troops, as compared to strength 399
Venereal disease 400

	Page
Other diseases	400
Mortality in the British Army	402
Invaliding	403
Women	405
Children	405
Sanitary Statistics at Wellington	406
Ditto at Camp of Exercise	406
Sanitary Statistics in marching of European Troops	407

SANITARY STATISTICS—NATIVE ARMY.

Sickness among Native Troops as compared with strength	407
Relative rates of sickness, &c., in the Cavalry and Infantry	408
Statistics of caste	409
Causes of sickness	409
Rates of sickness contrasted with previous years	409
Causes of mortality	410
Deaths contrasted with former years	410
Invaliding	411
Small-pox and cholera	412
Venereal diseases	412
Health of Divisions	412
Health of Regiments	413
Movements of Troops	416
Camp of Exercise	416
Lines and Huts	417
Clothing, Vaccination, &c.	418

SANITARY STATISTICS—JAILS.

Sanitary Statistics in Jails	419

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES.

Sanitary Statistics in Municipalities	421
Details for each Municipality	423
Sanitary Statistics in Madras Town	430

VACCINATION.

Establishment	433
Number of operations	434
Particulars of increase	434
Particulars of operations	434
Madras Vaccine Depôt	435
Cost	436
Transfer to Local Boards	436

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL.

General Statistics—Number of schools and scholars	437
Area, population, and extent of education	439
Race and sex of pupils	440
Languages studied	440
Inspecting Agency	441

	PAGE
University	441
Matriculation Examination	442
First Examination in Arts	442
B.A. Examination	443
M.A. Examination	443
B.L. Examination	443
B.C.E. Examination	443
Medicine	443
Classes of the community represented at the University Examinations	443
Cost of the University	444
Colleges	444
Presidency College	444
Provincial College, Combaconum	445
Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland	445
Doveton Protestant College	445
Medical College	446
Civil Engineering College	447
Collegiate Schools	448
Provincial School, Calicut	448
Provincial School, Mangalore	448
Provincial School, Rajahmundry	448
Provincial School, Bellary	449
Noble High School, Masulipatam	449
S.P.G. High School, Tanjore	449
S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly	449
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	449
Statistics of Collegiate Schools	449
Higher-class Schools	451
Middle-class Schools	453
Elementary Education—Government Schools	454
Local Fund Board and Municipal Schools	454
System in ditto of stipends combined with results grants	454
Statistics in ditto	455
Results Grant Schools	456
Number of pupils passed under each standard	457
Female education	459
Normal Schools and Examination for Teachers' Certificates—Government Normal Schools	462
Vellore	462
Trichinopoly	463
Mangalore	463
Calicut	463
Palghaut	463
Vizagapatam	463
Narsapur	463
Russelcondah	463
General Results in Government Normal Schools	464
Government Female Normal School	464
Private Normal Schools	464
Examinations for Teachers' Certificates	464
School of Arts	466
Industrial School, Black Town	466
Finance—School Fees	466
Percentage of fees to total cost	466
Salary Grants	468
	471

	Page
Building Grants	472
Growth of the Grant-in-aid System	472
Expenditure on Government and Private Colleges and Schools	472
Summary of Expenditure	474
Summary of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure	475
Gross sum expended on Education	475
Books—Registration	476
Classification	476
Places of Publication	476
Languages in which published	477
Subjects of Books	478
Copyright	479
Government Book Deaprtment	479
Printing	479
Purchases	479
Sales	479
Sales to Local Fund Boards	480
Cost of Department	480
School Book Revision Committee	480
Vernacular Literature	481
Printing Presses	482

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Number of Examinations	482
Special Tests	482
General Test	484
Receipts and Expenditure	485

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Madras Observatory.

Inquiry into Publications	486
Arrangements in 1861	486
Proceedings of 1861	487
Proceedings of 1862	487
Proceedings of 1863	488
Proceedings of 1864	488
Proceedings of 1865	489
Proceedings of 1866	489
Proceedings of 1867	489
Proceedings of 1868	490
Proceedings of 1869	491
Proceedings of 1870	491
Proceedings of 1871	491
Proceedings of 1872	492
Proceedings of 1873	492
Proceedings of the past year	492
The Meridian Circle	493
Extra Meridional Instruments	493
Transit of Venus	493
Telegraphic Longitude Determinations	493
Time and Telegraphic Arrangements	494

Meteorology.

Meteorology	495

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Page
Ecclesiastical.	
Number of Clergy	498
Vacancies, absences, &c.	498
Ordinations, &c., by the Bishop	498
Church building	498
Arrangements regarding Chaplains	499
Additional Clergy Fund	499
Offertories and other contributions	499
Stationery.	
Stock	499
Receipts	499
Issues	500
Cost of establishment	500
Government Press.	
Gross outturn	501
Cost	501
Work in various departments	501
Penitentiary Branch of the Government Press	502
Lawrence Asylum Press.	
Lawrence Asylum Press	503
District Presses.	
Value of work, and receipts and charges	504
Museums.	
Government Central Museum	505
New buildings	505
Catalogues	505
Specimens required	506
Geology and Mineralogy	506
Models	506
Library	507
Visitors	507
Rajahmundry Local Museum	507

PART III.—APPENDICES TO DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative. Page

1.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the Official Year 1874-75 ii

2.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the Official Year 1874-75 iii

B.—Police.

1.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1874-75 .. iv

2.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1874 .. viii

3.—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 xii

4.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime and Recovery of Property stolen in the Madras Presidency for 1874 xvi

5.—General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Non-Cognizable Crime, and Recovery of Property stolen in the Madras Presidency for 1874 .. xl

C.—Criminal Justice.

1.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 xliv

2.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 li

3.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 lii

4.—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year 1874 .. lvi

D.—Prisons.

1.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874. lviii

2.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 lxviii

PAGE

3.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874.. lxxiv

4.—Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency according to Sentence for the Year 1874 lxxviii

5.—Statement showing the Number of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 who had been previously in Jail .. lxxxi

6.—Statement showing the Offences committed by, and the punishments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 lxxxiv

7.—Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned and released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the Year 1874 lxxxviii

8.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874, excluding the Cost of building New Jails, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs xc

9.—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874, and their Estimated Earnings xciv

10.—Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 xcviii

11.—Balance Sheet showing the Outturn of the Manufactures in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874, prepared in accordance with the form given in Judicial Department, dated 19th March 1874, No. 491 cii

12.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction of New Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Nett Cost of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874, including all Charges cv

13.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 cviii

14.—Statement showing the Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 cxii

15.—Statement showing Particulars regarding the Persons under trial in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874 cxvi

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1874. cxx

2.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year 1874 cxxvi

3.—Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year 1874 cxxviii

4.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year 1874 cxxix

5.—Statement showing the Business of the Appellate Court in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year 1874 cxxx

6.—Statement showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the Years in which they were instituted cxxxi

7.—Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year 1874 .. cxxxii

F.—Registration. Page

1.—Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency for the Years 1873-74 and 1874-75 cxxxiii

2.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the Year 1874-75 cxlv

G.—Municipalities.

1.—Income clii

2.—Expenditure clvi

H.—Marine.

1.—Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year 1874-75 clx

2.—Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at the various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1874-75 clxviii

3.—List of Lights in the Madras Presidency clxxii

4.—Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George under the Operation of Act XXII. of 1855 from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875 clxxvi

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Agriculture.

1.—Statement showing the Cultivation of Government or Ryotwari Lands in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1874-75 clxxviii

2.—Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of 80 Tolas of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce per Rupee in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1874-75 compared with 1873-74 clxxx

3.—Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli 1283 clxxxiv

B.—Public Works.

1.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in 1874-75 from Imperial Funds as compared with the Allotment for that Year .. clxxxix

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget Heads cxc

3.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget Heads cxci

4.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in 1874-75 from Provincial Funds as compared with the Allotment for that Year .. cxcii

5.—Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads cxciii

6.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads cxciv

7.—Statement of Local Fund Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year 1874-75 cxcv

PAGE

8.—Statement showing for each District the Percentage of Establishments on the Total Outlay (under all heads) supervised by the Department of Public Works, and the relation borne by the Expenditure to the Area of each District and to that of the whole Presidency .. cxcviii

9.—Statement showing a Comparison between Final Grant and Outlay for Imperial, Provincial, and Local Funds in 1873-74 and 1874-75 .. cxcix

10.—Railways cciv

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—Statement showing the Revenue under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds from 1871-72 to 1873-74 ccvi

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds from 1871-72 to 1873-74 ccvii

3.—Statement showing the Collection of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1874-75 compared with 1872-73 ccviii

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDUCATION.

1.—Distribution of Schools and Scholars in the several Districts on the 31st March 1875 with reference to the Agency by which they are managed ccxiv

2.—Distribution of Schools and Scholars in the several Districts on the 31st March 1875 with reference to the Standard of Instruction .. ccxxii

3.—The Press ccxxiv

PREFACE.

In the first part of this report will be found a summary of most of the topics of interest which have arisen in the different parts of the administration of the Presidency. The second part contains information more of a statistical and technical nature. The third part contains such statistical information as is most readily shown in the shape of tabular statements, and forms in fact a collection of Appendices to the different chapters of the second part. The first part deals rather with topics than with facts, but it contains also in all the more important subjects a condensed résumé of the statistical results given further on. Although the report is necessarily written considerably after the close of the year to which it refers, it seems most convenient with a view to the preparation of future reports to exclude from the present pages all matter transgressing the limit of the year. With the exception of a few portions in which the English calendar year, or the native Malabar year, or the Madras revenue Fasli, are necessarily followed, the present report applies only to the Indian official year beginning the 1st April 1874 and ending the 31st March 1875. While conducting the current administration it must necessarily happen that an occasional inquiry is made into the past history of a subject. When this has been done in the past year the results have not been excluded from the present report. On the contrary it seems desirable that they should be put on record; but to distinguish such portions of the report from the current portions proper, the corresponding entries in the Index have been printed in red ink in conformity with the suggestions of the Government of India regarding the preparation of permanent portions in the Administration Reports for 1872-73. Owing

to the peculiar tenure of land in this Presidency much of the information that would otherwise be given under the head of Chapter V. in the second part, Revenue and Finance, falls more naturally under the head of Chapter II., Administration of the Land, and is accordingly there entered. Advantage has been taken of the receipt of a particularly interesting report by the Dewan of Travancore to give a more than usually full account this year of that State.

PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

POLITICAL.

Personal Administration, &c.

The principal change during the past official year in the incumbency of the higher offices of the Presidency was the retirement from Council of the Hon. J. D. Sim, C.S.I., on the 7th March 1875. Mr. Sim retired after completing a total service of upwards of thirty-two years, and after remaining the prescribed period of service in the office of Ordinary Member of Council. The Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., having been appointed by Her Majesty Provisional Member of Council, succeeded to the office and took his seat in Council on the 9th March 1875. The Act of Parliament, 37 Victoria, Chapter 12, was published in the Gazette of India on the 1st August 1874, and under this enactment the Annuity Fund of the Madras Presidency together with its machinery virtually ceased to exist on that date. Arrangements were pending at the close of the official year for executing a deed of transfer of the assets and liabilities to the Secretary of State by the Trustees elected at the last meeting of the subscribers.

Native Princes, &c.

Application was made for the provision of a moderate sum for the marriage of the children of the illegitimate offspring of the late Rajah of Tanjore, of the former of whom there are now eighteen with a possibility of others being born. The Government proposed to grant in each case of this nature the sum of Rupees 1,000, and the Secretary of State ratified the arrangement provided that it was made a distinct condition that no such aid would be continued beyond the present generation. The Government received an

intimation this year from the Governor-General that he had conceded the title of "His Highness" to the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, K.C.S.I., as a personal distinction.

Mysore Boundary.

A question which has been for some time pending with reference to the settlement of the boundary between Canara, Mysore, and Coorg was again revived, and for the present disposed of. The Chief Commissioner proposed that a joint commission should be appointed to define a boundary, which at one spot appeared doubtful. To this proposal the Government assented, but suggested that the sphere of its labors should be extended and that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to define conclusively along the whole frontier the boundary line between South Canara and Mysore. The then Officiating Chief Commissioner agreed with the views of the Government, and correspondence ensued regarding the principles on which it was to proceed in effecting a settlement. This correspondence disclosed difficulties which were not anticipated. It appeared at first to the Madras Government that they were not competent to enter into any negotiations for the settlement of the boundary except with regard to Article 1 of the Partition Treaty of Mysore as interpreted by paragraph 2 of the letter from Lord Mornington to Lord Clive, dated 3rd January 1800, and the 15th Article of the Subsidiary Treaty, dated 8th July 1799. Under this construction the Government thought that the summit of the ghauts should be accepted as the boundary between South Canara and Mysore. Objections however were pointed out. The correspondence between Lord Mornington and Lord Clive certainly supported the view that it had been originally intended by Lord

Mornington that the summit of the ghauts should be the boundary. But the Partition Treaty itself was not on careful examination equally explicit on this point. It merely specified that "the heads of all the passes" leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultan to any part of the possessions of the East India Company, &c., and "all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes" should be subjected to the authority of, and be incorporated with the dominions of, the East India Company. It was pointed out too that the summit of the ghauts had never practically been adopted as the boundary line between Mysore and either North or South Canara. In carrying out the settlement of boundaries in Tippoo's time the authorities seem in all cases of doubt to have dealt with each district and taluq according to their recognized boundaries. In the absence of any regular survey, it would perhaps have been difficult to adopt any other course. The boundary thus defined has ever since been accepted, and, so far as can be ascertained, all disputes which have arisen as to the frontier have been of the ordinary village boundary-dispute character. In no case can it be discovered that any reference has been made to the treaty. The proposed operations of the commission seemed moreover to involve considerable difficulties. A perusal of the ordnance map showed that if the summit of the ghauts or water-shed was to be made the boundary, an alteration of the frontier along its whole line would necessarily result. For instance, Mysore would have to cede half the Munjerabad or Bullum Taluq and a large portion of the Sagar Taluq. On the other hand considerable tracts would have to be ceded by the British Government to Mysore. If the water-shed was not to be looked upon as corresponding with the summit of the

ghauts the question arose as to what was to be so regarded. Much trouble would be experienced in settling this question owing to the irregular character of the ghaut country, and in any case the transfer of a great deal of territory would be necessitated. The Chief Commissioner in office at the time added his personal opinion that a resettlement of the whole boundary line would seriously disturb existing interests, and was uncalled for. The Chief Commissioner considered that the operations of any commission which might be deputed to the Canara-Mysore frontier should be restricted to the settlement of disputes which had actually arisen and the general demarcation of the existing boundary, and that this settlement should be effected on the basis of the village accounts and of long possession, and not with reference to political considerations, which, however important in 1799, had not since been acted upon and perhaps no longer existed. The Government deferred to these considerations, and decided to recall their assent to the appointment of a joint commission.

Ecclesiastical disputes in Travancore.

Disputes arose in the Travancore State between the Archbishop of Verapaly and the Vicar-General of Cranganore and Cochin on the one side, and Bishop Elia Melus, an ecclesiastic sent by the Patriarch at Moosul, to take charge of the Chaldean Church in Malabar on the other side; the complaint of the former being that the newly arrived Bishop was interfering with their churches and congregations. The course adopted by the Dewan was to hand to the complainants copy of a memorandum which had been drawn up under instructions from the Madras Government several years ago on the occurrence of somewhat similar circumstances, and which very distinctly

showed the policy of the Sirkar and the course the contending parties must adopt when ecclesiastical differences arise. The principles announced were, first, that the policy of the Government was to hold aloof; secondly, that the Police and Magistracy would only interfere to prevent a breach of the peace; and, thirdly, that rights to performance of ecclesiastical functions, possession of churches, &c., must be settled through the Civil Courts if the parties to the dispute could not otherwise agree. The Dewan's procedure was submitted to the Government for sanction, and they approved of his proceedings. There did not appear to be any reason for special interference.

Attachment of Ceylon Pensions.

A question arose as to whether a political pension granted by Her Majesty's Government in Ceylon could be attached by civil process in this Presidency. These political pensions are paid through the Collectors of the Districts in which the pensioners reside, and the amounts so paid are debited by the Accountant-General in the account-current of the Ceylon Government with India. The Government decided that such a pension did not fall within the scope of the Pensions Act, 1871, so as to claim immunity from attachment. It seemed clear from the provisions of that enactment throughout that by the word "Government" was meant the Government of British India, not either Her Majesty's Government in England, or any Colonial branch of it. The exclusion from the Civil Courts of suits relating to "pensions or grants of money by the British or any former Government," the submission of such claims to the Collector, the provision in Section 8 for payment of such claims through the Collector subject to rules issued by the Chief Revenue authority, and

in Section 14 for the issue of rules to regulate them, appeared to indicate that it was with grants made either by the Government itself, or some former Government, to whose rights and obligations it had now succeeded, that the Act was meant to deal. This view was borne out by the fact that the previous Pension Act, Act VI. of 1849, was confined to the soldiers and sailors of the East India Company, to pensions granted by the Governor-General or a Local Government, and to the pensions of Out-pensioners of Greenwich or Chelsea Hospital. The framers of the present Act appear not to have considered it necessary to continue the exemption extended to the latter class of pensioners, and it is clear that in every other case a pension not granted by the Indian Government would fail to fall within the scope of that Act. In like manner Regulation V. of 1831 and Act XXIII. of 1838, under which the Kandian pensioners claimed in the present case to have been exempted, were confined to grants made by the authority of the Governor in Council, and could never have been legally applicable to a grant by the Government of Ceylon. The provisions of the regulation were, by Act XXXI. of 1836, made applicable to grants by Native Governments confirmed or continued by the British Government, and would thus be exactly coextensive with the present Act. The Government ruled therefore that the Pension Act was inapplicable to the case. There was not apparently any provision of English law which would preclude the attachment of such pensions, and it appeared therefore that they could be legally attached.

Travancore—Judicial Administration.

The Government have received interesting particulars regarding the Travancore State, but the infor-

mation does not extend beyond the twelvemonth ending 14th August 1874, that being the limit of the Malabar year. A full account of the State and of the operations of the year will be found in Chapter I. of the second part of this report. No new legal enactment, it seems, was passed; but some important steps were taken in the direction of improving the Courts of Justice. Up to the preceding year, or Malabar year 1048, there were three grades of Munsifs on salaries of Rupees 100, 70, and 50 per mensem respectively. In 1049 the last grade was abolished and the pay of the incumbents raised to that of the second class. The salaries of the Zillah Judges also, which were very unequal and had little relation to the importance of the Courts or the qualifications of the officers concerned, were revised; the salaries of the Sadr Judges were likewise revised and generally increased. Various minor but beneficial increases in the pay of the Court's establishments were also sanctioned. The Tahsildar Sub-Magistrates, thirty-one in number, were formerly divided into three classes, drawing Rupees 100, 70, and 56 per mensem respectively; in this year the last class was abolished, making Rupees 70 the lowest standard of the Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate's salary. The pay of the Police Amins, twenty-one in number, was also raised from Rupees 35 and 30 to Rupees 50 and 40. A specially judicious arrangement must be noticed in the appointment of a European Barrister as Second Judge of the Sadr Court. Again in 1048 there were only four Zillah Courts. In 1049 a fifth court, presided over by a single judge, was established at Alwaye—a measure designed to meet the convenience of the public in North Travancore. The introduction of a Penal and Criminal Procedure Code is also in

prospect. The receipts in the Judicial Establishment were Rupees 1,41,727, or Rupees 12,395 more than in 1048. The expenditure was Rupees 1,60,894, or Rupees 14,317 more than in 1048. The net cost of the department was thus Rupees 19,167. The operations of the courts themselves appear to have been satisfactory.

—Land Revenue. The seasons in Travancore were favorable both for rice lands and gardens, and the revenue showed an increase on the two preceding years. There is a demand of some $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs standing in the revenue accounts of the State under the head of arrears. The recoverable portion is estimated at a little over three lakhs. To induce settlement a proclamation was made a short time ago announcing remission of interest on claims liquidated before the end of the now current Malayalam year. This is having a good effect.

—Coffee. Coffee cultivation continued to extend, and the year under review may be taken as the first in which any real competition for coffee lands was induced. The result was that the land put up sold at an average price of $8\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees an acre. Taking this result as a basis the Travancore Sirkar decided with the concurrence of this Government to raise the upset price of coffee land to 10 Rupees. The wants of the coffee interests are multiplying daily. Roads have to be extended, as well as newly constructed, as more lands are taken up; numerous bridlepaths have to be supported by the Sirkar for a long time before the estates begin to pay any tax; a strong Police force has to be stationed in convenient spots on the hills to enforce law; and ere long some sort of Magistracy will have to be employed there. Already the cost per acre of

survey exceeds the upset price of 1 Rupee which was intended to cover it. It was calculated that the measure would ensure to the Sirkar a net sum of a lakh of Rupees at the succeeding sale, should the land applied for amount, as was anticipated, to 10,000 acres.

—Customs, &c.

The revenue derived from Customs was on exports Rupees 3,32,190, and on imports Rupees 9,18,836; total Rupees 12,51,026. This was Rupees 15,820 over the revenue of the previous year, and was exclusive of the sum of Rupees 40,000 paid by the British Government as compensation for the abolished import duties. The export trade in the produce of cocoanut was still dull. Coffee and pepper also showed a decrease on the preceding year, the returns approaching more nearly to those of 1047. Under imports there was an increase in returns from tobacco, to which the small net increase on the Customs revenue of the year was mainly due. The total value of the exports was Rupees 69,00,000, and of the imports Rupees 43,00,000. The main ports of the State are Alleppy and Kolachel. The latter has risen to some importance of late years as the outlet for the coffee grown on the Southern Hills. Both these are ports-of-call for British India Steam Navigation steamers. There was a slight falling off in salt as compared with the previous year. The quantity of home-made salt sold was 1,812, and that imported from Bombay was 2,272 garces. The great increase in the revenue under the head of Abkari is very noticeable. There was a decrease in the revenue under forests as compared with the previous year, but not to an extent calling for particular remark. The Cardamom crop yielded 191 candies, or eighteen more than in the previous year;

but the bidding at the sales was poor and fetched Rupees 2,05,562 only against Rupees 2,54,702 in 1048. Some fresh lands were taken up, and there is every prospect of the cultivation being profitably extended.

—Education. The Trevandrum College and High School, consisting of a senior and junior department and a preparatory school, showed satisfactory progress. The number of pupils is given at 931 against 852 in the preceding year. Of this number thirty-six matriculated, nine took F.A., and four took B.A. Degrees in the Madras University Examinations. The attendance at the Sanskrit Class continued the same as in 1048. It numbered about seventy pupils. The English Girls' School, Trevandrum, was satisfactorily conducted, but the attendance at the Sirkar English District Schools showed farther decline. An English Girls' School was newly opened at Alleppy for the education of the East Indian families. Nineteen Village Schools were closed owing to a falling off in the number of attendance, but the attendance in the remaining 149 Village Schools, and in the District and Aided Schools, was somewhat higher than in the preceding year. The total cost of the Educational Establishments belonging to the Sirkar was exclusive of cost of building, furniture, &c., Rupees 92,492.

—Medical. The number of operations performed by the Vaccination Department is given at 83,592 against 80,693 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated at the hospitals during the year was 86,290, showing an increase of 6,295. The number of patients treated at the Maternity Hospital was ninety-four. The total expenditure of the department amounted to

Rupees 1,10,000, exclusive of the cost of buildings, which was considerable. Travancore is very liberally supplied with out-station hospitals. The buildings and appliances are of a superior description, and the supplies of medicines, &c., are very liberal.

—Public Works.

The expenditure in the Public Works Department amounted to Rupees 7,58,042, against an expenditure of Rupees 9,14,391 in the previous year. Looking to the considerable work which is being done to the several main lines of road lately opened or in progress, it is not too much to say that the whole character of the country is being changed by these operations. The progress on the undertaking of piercing the Wurkullay Barrier was not so rapid as it had been hoped that it would be. The cost of the undertaking has already greatly exceeded the original estimates, and revised estimates based on the data and experience obtained were prepared towards the end of the year; it is now confidently anticipated that the work will be successfully accomplished for the amount these involve. The construction of several public buildings, as Taluq Cutcherries, Munsifs' Courts, &c., and the furnishing of various hospitals, was completed at a cost of Rupees 14,772. The expenditure of the Mahramut Department during the year was Rupees 2,89,074, or Rupees 59,621 more than in the previous year. By the Public Works Department the expenditure was as above mentioned Rupees 7,58,042, so that the total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rupees 10,47,116.

—Financial.

The gross revenue was Rupees 53,46,131. This was Rupees 45,660 in excess of the revenue of the preceding year, and Rupees 1,18,738 above the

average revenue of the five preceding years. With one exception it is the highest year's revenue on record. The expenditure was in excess of that in the previous year, but there was a small surplus of Rupees 24,839. The condition of the finances is decidedly satisfactory, with every prospect of continuing so.

—Introduction of the use of paper.

In introducing the use of paper in Travancore for the purposes of the State correspondence and accounts, a measure of no ordinary importance was carried out. The use of paper had been introduced some years ago into the Judicial and Registration Departments; but the bulk of the revenue and general correspondence between the Dewan's Office and the District Officers, and the revenue accounts, continued to be written with the iron stile on palmyra leaf. It was determined that the use of paper and printed forms for accounts should be introduced throughout, and a year's notice was given to prepare for the change. The new system was actually introduced at the beginning of 1049. The public also have followed the example set them, and the use of paper is fast becoming general.

Cochin.

The revenue of Cochin for the Malabar year 1049 was the highest on record, the amount realized being Rupees 13,08,514 against an average of Rupees 11,33,633 for the ten previous years. The total expenditure under all heads was Rupees 11,18,581, so that there was a clear surplus of Rupees 1,88,933. There was a slight increase in the Land Revenue of the year mainly owing to the opportune rainfall favorably affecting the cultivation on the Trichoor Lake basin. There was also some

return from reclamation of waste lands. There was a falling off in Judicial receipts in 1048 of Rupees 25,678. The Judicial receipts for 1049 however amounted to Rupees 61,794, or Rupees 3,711 more than the collections in 1048. As the total expenditure on Judicial Establishments was Rupees 51,486, there was a net sum of more than 10,000 Rupees available for improvements in the administration of justice. The chief legislative feature of the year was the introduction of a Registration Act, in conformity with the law already obtaining in British India and in Travancore. The appointment also of a European Barrister Judge to the highest Court of Appeal in Cochin will no doubt have its effect before long in improving the judicial administration of the country. Some important proposals were made by the Resident with a view to putting a check on the indiscriminate system of appeal to the Rajah from the decisions of the Cochin Appeal Court, and an enquiry was made into the constitution and working of the appeal system in Travancore with a view to assimilating the method of the two States. It appeared that at present the jurisdiction of the Sadr Court of Travancore is final, that there is no Court of ultimate appeal, but that the Maharajah, by the constitution of the State, has power to interfere for the ends of justice. This power he never exercises *proprio motu*, but only on rare occasions when so advised by the Resident. On the other hand it appeared that the public at large, under the traditions of a former state of things, believe that the Resident is a species of appellate authority and frequently address him by petition in cases of personal grievance. The question apart of

the Resident being an appellate authority, the Government considered that the system just described met the requirements of the case sufficiently well. They accordingly directed the adoption of this plan in Cochin.

—Education. Education is energetically carried on in Cochin, its principal institution being the High School at Ernacolum. The numbers on the rolls of this school showed a daily average of 170. In the previous year the number was 177. Fourteen candidates went up for the Matriculation Examination of 1873, and six passed. Roman Catholics were most numerous, being nearly one-third of the whole number. Next in order were the Nairs (Sudras), and next Brahmins; only 24 remained of miscellaneous classes. A few were of low caste. The number of boys receiving instruction in the Sirkar Schools, exclusive of the High School, seems to have been 270. There are five Sirkar District Schools and the average attendance has varied in them from about 20 to 50 pupils. The total expenditure on education by the State seems to have been Rupees 18,622 exclusive of cost of buildings. Rupees 1,509 were realized from fees, &c. Thus the net expenditure on education was Rupees 17,113, as against Rupees 16,127 in the previous year.

—Coffee enterprise. The coffee enterprise on the Neliampathy Hills did not for some time realize the hopes of the Cochin Government; but it is gratifying now to mention that almost all the estates hitherto unworked or neglected have been taken up by more enterprising competitors, and that there is every hope of the forest resources of the country being extensively utilized through the means of European

capital. The coffee industry has from the first engaged the special attention of the Cochin Administration. The terms originally offered to planters were exceedingly liberal and well calculated to invite enterprise. It has however recently been resolved to modify the present rules for the grant of forest land for coffee cultivation. The new rules will principally have for their object the sale of waste land at a moderate upset price and the securing of an accurate survey. There are in all fifteen estates at present aggregating 7,310 acres, and of these eight pay revenue to the State. The climate of the Neliampathy Hills seems very feverish, though the soil is good.

—Salt.

A continued falling off in salt revenue is observable. The quantity of salt sold in the year was about 78,569 maunds. The rise in price to keep pace with the British Indian prices seems already to have affected consumption, and it remains to be seen what farther effect the late rise in the price of salt on the Western Coast will have. The Customs revenue is based on the Interportal Convention of 1865, and there is a decrease of Rupees 5,448-10-6 as compared with the results of the previous year.

—Opium.

There was a falling off in the receipts from the Opium Farm to the extent of more than one half the income of the previous year. The want of competition at the public sale of the farm, which produced this unfavorable result, has been attributed to the Notification of the Government of India laying restrictions on the introduction of opium into the Native States. The greater part of the opium consumed in Cochin had been for many years

imported by land from the Madras Presidency by the Sirkar's contractors without payment of duty to the British Government, but under the Notification just mentioned the land transport from British India was absolutely stopped.

—Public Works.

The only department of the Cochin Administration which must be pronounced really unsatisfactory is that of Public Works. During the past year about Rupees 56,000 were spent on roads, bridges, and irrigation works, and Rupees 80,000 and odd on public buildings, or a total of Rupees 1,36,696; but as the budget allotment was Rupees 2,40,000, more than a lakh was left untouched. The importance of the subject has been constantly pressed upon the notice of the Cochin Government.

Puducottah.

The continued indebtedness of the Rajah of Puducottah became the subject of grave consideration on the part of the Government, and the Agent for that State was directed to make a thorough scrutiny into the principal branches of the administration, and to submit the results with his recommendations in the matter. A sum of four and a half lakhs of Rupees was set apart from the treasury balances of the State towards the extinction of the existing debt, and it was announced to the Rajah that the future policy of the Government would be a complete abstention from interference or protection with reference to his private pecuniary affairs. The accounts were submitted for the Fasli 1283, and will be found detailed in the second part of this report. On enquiry as to the amount of land the revenue of which had been alienated, it appeared that under the head of temples there were 95,627 acres, under the head of alms-houses there were 9,584 acres, and under

the head of Inams generally there were 199,585 acres, making a total of alienated lands amounting to 304,816 acres. The whole area of the State is 669,332, so that about 365,000 acres only are liable to full assessment, but as 130,000 acres consist of *Anâdi Banjar* or immemorial waste the real figure is 235,000 acres. One half of this, it appears, is still unbroken by the plough. The temple lands are managed by the Rajah in trust for the service of the institutions. The rent derived is given as 1¼ lakhs. The expenditure on the temples was nearly 1 lakh; of the rest of the income a portion was usefully appropriated to the hospital, and a portion to education. The lands devoted to the alms-houses are much more productive than temple lands, yielding nearly 2 Rupees an acre; the revenue reserved to the State on the 200,000 acres alienated under Inam is only 5,500 Rupees, being a quit-rent of somewhat less than 4 Pies per acre. Besides this the Jamabandi Schedule shows that 16,640 Rupees or the revenue of 8,224 acres is made over to certain servants in lieu of salary. The general question of these Inams is under the consideration of Government. The season was unfavorable, and the total revenue of the year was Rupees 3,45,832, or Rupees 13,440 below that of the last fasli. The actual money collections, including arrears, came to Rupees 3,91,379. The current expenditure was Rupees 2,68,109, or Rupees 37,683 in excess of the budget, but the net excess was only 32,439 Rupees. During the year a scheme for a new police in the Puducottah State was developed and sanctioned. On the 18th September 1874 the duties of Political Agent for Puducottah were transferred from the Tanjore to the Trichinopoly Collectorate.

Banganapalli.

The question of the succession to the Jaghire of Banganapalli on the demise of the late Jaghiredar Ghulam Ali Khan in 1868 involved some discussion, but was finally decided in favor of Fatteh Ali Khan, the nephew and son-in-law of the deceased, and the Jaghire was consequently assigned to him. This arrangement was confirmed by two subsequent despatches from the Secretary of State for India. In the present year a renewed attempt was made to bring forward the claims of the son of Nazim-ud Dowlah Rustumjah, Nawab of Masulipatam. The widow of the late chief, Imdad Hussainee Begum, urged that she was the only child and heir of Houssain Ali Khan to whom the Jaghire was granted in 1849, that she was the co-partner in the Jaghire with her late husband who obtained it through his marriage with her, and that the Jaghire was hers of right but that she was desirous of waiving her right in favor of the abovementioned claimant, her late husband's grandson. The support of the Government of India was invited to this claim by the two persons above named with a view to bringing the case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the 4th Section of 3 and 4 William IV., Chapter 41, but the Government of India declined to interfere, and it may be concluded that the case is at an end. The Collector of Kurnool was this year formally appointed to exercise the powers of Political Agent in Banganapalli under Clause 2, Section 3 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872.

Carnatic Family.

The death of Azeem Jah Bahadoor, Prince of Arcot, at the commencement of the year 1874, left a considerable sum of money advanced to him by this Government as an irrecoverable balance on their

hands. Out of twelve lakhs of Rupees advanced for liquidation of the late Prince's debts, only Rupees 4,45,430 had been recovered previous to his decease. The remainder has now been written off the books. The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries, including Jaghiredars and Yeomiahdars, amounted during the year to Rupees 4,84,930.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

The first subject in connection with the Land Administration is the work done by the Revenue Survey Department. This department has now been in active operation for twenty-two years, and continues to do efficient work. Its duties may be said to be threefold. The work proper lies in Government land where village and field boundaries have to be demarcated and surveyed, village maps have to be prepared showing boundaries and topographical details on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, and area lists and land registers have to be compiled. Besides this work proper, boundaries are frequently settled and tracts topographically surveyed in localities which do not ordinarily fall within the operations of the department. There is also the preparation of the geographical material required for incorporation in the General Atlas of India; which consists of district maps on the scale of two miles to an inch, and taluq maps on the scale of one mile to an inch. The system of survey now finally determined upon is the result of much experience, and is considered to give satisfactory results. The operations in Government lands are as follows. The

village boundaries are first settled, every turn of the line being permanently marked with stone; then disputes are disposed of, irregular boundaries are adjusted, very small villages are amalgamated, and very large villages are sub-divided. After these preliminaries the field boundaries are permanently marked with stone, and every holding is registered. Main circuits of from 50 to 100 square miles are carried out by the theodolite, the regular work being checked by azimuth observations at about every fifty stations; village boundaries are also surveyed by theodolite, and check lines within the village, forming minor circuits of from one hundred to two hundred acres. While the boundary work is being set up by traverse and plotted, the fields are being measured by chain in triangles, so that when the measurement books are received in office, the map with traverse lines and offsets is ready to receive the fields; after correction of any errors that may be found to exist, the area of each field is taken by computing scale, and the sum of the area so obtained is compared with the traverse area. The village map is then sent out for insertion of topographical details. In zemindary and hill tracts the details are put in by plane-table, check lines being first taken by theodolite where the circuits are large. Traverse work is checked by connection with Great Trigonometrical Stations and comparison of distances. Two hundred and seventy-two stations have been so connected, and the average difference between the Revenue Survey and the Great Trigonometrical distances is 7·4 feet per mile. The district and taluq maps are compiled in the Central Survey Office at Madras. The extent of work done this year by the survey was much the same as usual. The total

expenditure on survey demarcation and lithography amounted to Rupees 7,13,525. A photo-lithographic establishment was instituted at Madras.

Revenue Settlement.

The work of the Settlement Department is divided technically into field classification, submission of settlement schemes, introduction of new rates as finally sanctioned, and miscellaneous work. The most interesting operations of the year were the settlement measures undertaken in the Tinnevelly and Tenkasi Taluqs of the Tinnevelly District. The rates finally imposed here were high, but the rating was unavoidable. The assessment of Tinnevelly, based partially on a high rate of division of crops, and partly on high village rents which obtained when the district first came under British rule, has always been considerably above the average. In re-adjusting the existing demand over the area now subjected to settlement, much care has been bestowed. The settlement of palmyra assessment in these taluqs was satisfactory. The assessment of existing tax-paying plantations, with a slight addition for young trees not yet in bearing, was transferred to the land as a lump demand against the holding, and hereafter landholders will be enabled to extend these plantations on their holdings without fear of further demand. In the clubbing of villages 289 had to be reduced to 143, and the Government are alive to the fact that it is necessary to watch such operations, as under them inconvenience may sometimes be caused to real and ancient Hindu village communities. Two other taluqs of the same district were in course of progress, and in Nellore the assessment of the three taluqs forming the sub-division of the district was

completely revised. Settlement operations were also in progress in five other districts—Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, and Coimbatore. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rupees 3,31,751, or Rupees 43,955 less than in 1873-74.

Work of the Inam Commission during past year.

The work of the Inam Commission, or rather of the department of the Board of Revenue which continues the work of the commission, is year by year decreasing. During the year under report only 186 title-deeds were issued, the quit-rent amounting to Rupees 432.

Sale of enfranchised Inams for arrears.

An enquiry was made into the extent to which enfranchised Inams had been sold up to date for arrears of quit-rent. The statistics of enfranchisement could not be brought down later than the 30th June 1866, but it appeared that taking the figures down to that date only, 6 per cent. of the area enfranchised had been sold for arrears. In Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Malabar there were no sales. In Bellary 4,491 acres were sold, and in Kurnool 17,836 acres, but in the remaining districts the sales were insignificant. The Government had contemplated the possibility of having to give some relief in such cases, but the result of the enquiry seemed to show no grounds for any action.

History of the Inam question.

Considerable misconception has always existed regarding the real nature of the Inam question, and the history of the commission has never yet been made public. It appears desirable to take an opportunity of putting on record an account of the proceedings of a department whose labors are now virtually at a close. It is not necessary to detail the first origin of the Inam tenure in the presidency;

the religious merit attached among Hindus to the grant of land to the sacerdotal class, the facility afforded by the period of anarchy which followed the overthrow of the native dynasties for irregular alienations by inferior authorities, the acceptance by the Mahomedan rulers of the existing condition of things, the further opportunity for irregular grants which was given under the political confusion occasioned by the struggle between the English and French for Indian supremacy during the latter half of the last century, and the system of rewarding meritorious service by alienations of Government revenue either in perpetuity or for a stated number of lives which was in force during the earlier years of British rule in this Presidency, are all matters of general history. The enormous sacrifice of State revenue involved attracted the attention of the administration at a very early period, and caused a recognition of the importance of a general inquiry into titles to rent-free lands. The enactment of certain laws followed, and several orders were issued on the subject; these however led to no practical results. Steps were certainly taken to prevent the diversion of Inams from the purposes for which they were granted in 1831, but it was not until 1845 that active measures were adopted to assert the reversionary rights of Government in property of this description. A prohibition was then issued against the devolution of Inam property by adoption, unless due notice to Government was given, and it was further proposed to limit the continuance of charitable grants to the lives of existing holders, on the ground that it was objectionable in principle that a portion of the land revenue should be set apart for the maintenance of a class of persons

who had no legitimate claim on the State. The more liberal policy, which was afterwards adopted in dealing with these tenures, may be ascribed to the discussion regarding the inadvisability of disturbing long existing rights in landed property, which arose out of the insurrection of one Nursimha Reddi in the Cuddapah District. The rules at first laid down for dealing with claims to succeed to Inam lands resulted in charging the district officers with numerous investigations of a complex and difficult character, which they found it difficult to deal with concurrently with their regular duties; the state of uncertainty in which this description of property was placed gave rise to a feeling of irritation and insecurity on the part of the holders, and the initiation of the general survey and revision of the assessment eventually led to definite proposals being made to the Home Government for the appointment of a special commission to deal with all tenures of this description. The principles finally adopted by the Home Government and which were formed into a definite scheme by Sir Charles Trevelyan on his assuming the Government of Madras, were of a more favorable nature than those originally proposed by the Madras Government. The basis of Sir Charles Trevelyan's scheme was that possession for fifty years was to give a good title, no matter what the origin of the possession might have been. This being established, religious Service Inams were all to be confirmed on existing tenures, and to be resumed only when the object for which they were held had ceased to exist. Other Service Inams were to be continued on the same terms when such services were still required; but when they could not be made available for any useful

public purpose, the value of the public claim upon the land was to be added to any existing quit-rent payable thereon, the owner being thus enfranchised from service. All other Inams held for personal benefit were either to be retained on existing tenure subject to liability to lapse and without power of alienation, or were at the option of the holder to be converted into an absolute property by the imposition of a quit-rent representing the annual value of the reversionary right of Government in the property. This reversionary right was estimated in terms particularly favorable to the Inamdars in order to induce them to take advantage of the privilege offered.

Work of the late Inam Commission.

The operations of the late Inam Commission were conducted on these principles. Full information was prepared regarding the Inams of each village by the taluq and village officers, and the Deputy Collectors of the Commission inspected documents and took such further evidence as seemed proper, recording details in an English Register in which the rate for enfranchisement was calculated and the acceptance or refusal of the Inamdar recorded. These registers were subsequently forwarded to the Commissioner for review and confirmation, and for the issue of a title-deed. The progress of the work was at first somewhat impeded by the ignorance and mistrust of the people, as the imposition of the additional quit-rent was viewed as merely a step in the direction of the full assessment of all Inam property; but when the really liberal character of the settlement became generally known opposition ceased, and the operations of the Commission proceeded with a rapidity

hitherto unknown in the investigation of Inam titles.

Result of its operations.

Inam tenures are divisible into nine general classes. The first three classes are Inams for religious and public service. They consist of grants for the support of pagodas, muttums, village headmen, mosques and durgas, kazis, Christian churches, chuttrums, water pandals, topes, tanks, wells, anicuts, schools, and miscellaneous works of utility. Down to 1866, which is the latest date as far as which statistics have been carefully prepared, but before which date nine-tenths of the Inam cases were disposed of, the Commission had recorded 91,734 cases under these three heads; the area was 1,639,854 acres, assessed at Rupees 28,71,094, but taxed with a jodi of only Rupees 1,58,404. The jodi was raised to a quit-rent of Rupees 1,84,423 when the titles were confirmed. The fourth, fifth, and sixth classes are Inams for the personal benefit of the holders, and consist chiefly of grants to the religious classes, to the families of chieftains, and to their dependants and followers. Up to 1866 there were settled of these classes 254,473 titles. These included an area of 3,694,394 acres, assessed at Rupees 54,89,928, but only charged with a jodi payable to Government of Rupees 6,06,844, which, on confirmation of title, was raised to Rupees 12,97,197. For police service discontinued there were in the Northern and Central Districts 14,860 Inams, forming a seventh class with an area of 304,931 acres, assessed at Rupees 3,44,101, but charged with a jodi to Government of Rupees 40,780, which it is proposed to raise on enfranchisement to Rupees 1,75,824. In an eighth class are placed the village

revenue and police service Inams, and in a ninth class the Inams of the village artizans. No particulars of the extent and assessment of the Inams of these two latter classes are available. It thus appears that, excluding the police and the village service Inams, there were 346,207 cases settled by the Inam Commission up to 1866. In addition to dealing with Inams proper, the Commission investigated and disposed of a large number of anomalies which had for some time disfigured the revenue system of the Presidency. These latter measures have greatly tended to simplify the revenue administration of the several districts, and the discussion and final decision of many long-disputed rights between the Government and Zemindars, between Zemindars and Inamdars, and between Inamdars and their tenants, have facilitated the revenue procedure of district officers in no small degree. The general success which has attended the proceedings of the Commission can best be judged by the very large proportion of those interested who accepted the terms proffered by Government. It appears that these terms were declined in only 6,588 cases, and that the rejections involved the temporary annual loss to Government of not more than Rupees 35,885, this sum was the quit-rent fixed for enfranchisement, and represents a little less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole amount of additional quit-rent imposed. The provisions in the rules authorizing the conversion of the absolute tenure on enfranchisement into a freehold by the redemption of quit-rent at twenty years' purchase was taken advantage of to a very trifling extent, only Rupees 666 of quit-rent having been redeemed in this way. No other result was to be expected as twelve per cent.

may be viewed as the ordinary rate of interest procurable among natives of the country for money lent on undoubted security. They would hardly, therefore, be likely to invest largely in redemption of quit-rent which would return but five per cent. on the capital sunk. The settlement made by the Inam Commission may now be said to have been brought to a close, though a few cases have still to be dealt with by the Board of Revenue.

Cost of the Inam Commission.

The total cost of the Commission since its formation will not exceed thirteen lakhs of Rupees—a sum the reverse of excessive when the highly satisfactory results attained are considered. Landed property in which not less than two and a half million persons are in some measure interested, and extending to nearly 5½ millions of acres in area, which was lately held on defective and doubtful titles, and which paid to the revenue less than one-tenth of the regulated land assessment, has now been confirmed to the holders on indefeasible Government titles; and the measure has resulted in a clear gain to the revenue of about eight lakhs of Rupees per annum. The alienation of State revenue has been considerably reduced, and at the same time contentment has been diffused throughout the whole body of the Inamdars, a class which numbers probably upwards of a million individuals in this Presidency.

Wards' Estates.

The information available for the Court of Wards' Estates is exclusively for the Fasli 1283, and consequently does not extend beyond the 30th June 1874. The number of estates of incapacitated proprietors under Government management at the end of the last preceding Fasli was thirty-one. Of these

three were made over to their proprietors and one estate was newly added to the number. Thus there were twenty-nine estates under management at the end of Fasli 1283. The demand, as settled for the year for all the twenty-nine estates, was Rupees 19,04,580, of which Rupees 13,86,998 were collected within the year; the arrears of previous years amounted to Rupees 10,57,574, of which Rupees 5,51,170 were collected. Thus out of an entire demand, current and arrears, amounting to Rupees 29,62,154, Rupees 19,38,168 were realized and Rupees 1,18,493 remitted, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rupees 9,05,493, which, by subsequent collections and remissions, has been reduced to Rupees 6,41,035. The results show improvement in the collections as compared with those of the preceding year; the total outstanding balance, being only about 22 per cent. of the demand against about 30 per cent. in the previous year. The large Ramnad Estate is in the hands of Government as security for the loan granted from the public treasury for the liquidation of its heavy liabilities, as well as for the outstanding arrears of peishcush; and the requisite preliminaries for the execution of a deed of mortgage to Government have been nearly completed. With a few exceptions the general behaviour of the minor heirs has been good, and their educational progress fair. In the case of those who had not completed the age of eighteen before the 2nd June 1875, the age of minority has been extended by Act IX. of 1875 to twenty-one years.

Administration of Govt. and Alienated land.—Collection of revenue.

In the second part of this report will be found full statistics regarding the collection of revenue from Government and alienated land for the last revenue

year. The actual demand for the year was Rupees 4,42,02,321, against Rupees 4,55,05,131 in the previous year, showing a falling off of Rupees 13,02,810. The Land Revenue belongs technically to four divisions, Ryotwar Settlement, Permanently-settled Revenue, Jodi on Shrotriems, and Miscellaneous. The following tables show in an abstract form the principal results connected with the Ryotwar Settlement as compared with the similar results in the previous year:—

	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Assessment on—			
(*a*) Actual holdings ..	3,52,18,173	3,49,61,006	— 2,57,167
(*b*) Second crop	6,75,153	7,20,239	+ 45,086
(*c*) Additional	6,25,255	..	..
2. Water-tax	13,83,163	22,20,433	+ 8,37,270
Total ..	3,79,01,744	3,79,01,678	— 66
Deduct—			
Remissions—			
(*a*) On waste	3,56,558	7,55,528	+ 3,98,970
(*b*) Otherwise	17,06,567	26,13,245	+ 9,06,678
Total ..	20,63,125	33,68,773	+ 13,05,648
Net Settlement	3,58,38,619	3,45,32,905	— 13,05,714

There was a large increase in the number of fresh puttas issued to ryots, in consequence of the introduction of a new settlement in portions of the Kistna, Nellore, and Tinnevelly Districts. But the area and assessment of the holdings showed a considerable falling off. Thus against 19,742,748 acres held in the previous year there were only 19,632,436 acres held this year, showing a falling off of 110,312 acres; and against an assessment of Rupees 3,39,41,516 in the previous year there was an assessment of Rupees

3,36,82,980 only this year, showing a falling off of Rupees 2,58,576. It may be noted however that the decrease of assessment in one of the districts, the Kistna, which amounts to Rupees 1,96,611 and represents a considerable part of this total decrease, was to a great extent nominal, owing to the old consolidated assessment on wet lands in certain taluqs having been divided into land assessment and water-tax. Remissions of all classes were unusually large owing to the unfavorable season. Not only was less land retained, but much so held was left uncultivated, while the loss of produce was considerable. The assessment on occupied lands left waste amounted to Rupees 29,38,521. Including the charge on dry land held for pasture, Rupees 7,55,528 were remitted, and principally on land classed as irrigated of which the supply failed. Special relief was granted in the Chingleput District, of which the irrigation is exceptionally precarious, but nearly half the amount was on dry land. The Permanently-settled Land Revenue amounted to Rupees 51,15,086, that derived from the quit-rent on Shrotriems, &c., amounted to Rupees 6,30,790, and that derived from Miscellaneous sources amounted to Rupees 39,23,540. The total from these three sources was Rupees 96,69,416. The demand of Land Revenue under arrears was Rupees 59,86,247 and the collections Rupees 41,14,438, leaving a balance of Rupees 17,11,694.

Proposed abolition of the revenue year.

It will be noticed that these figures are for the revenue year or fasli, that being the form in which most of the revenue statistics in this Presidency are from year to year available. The question of abolishing the fasli year altogether has lately been revived.

The demands for statistical information are fast increasing. In addition to the Jammabandi and Administration Reports furnished annually, separate reports are now required for Abkari, Salt, Cotton, Forests, and Trade; accounts have to be kept, and a separate report submitted, for the receipts, &c., under each important work of irrigation; the number of cesses for which accounts must be maintained has multiplied; and, in fact, the work has increased to such an extent that some relief is urgently called for. It has been suggested that this may well be effected by maintaining but one set of accounts for all branches of revenue instead of two. As far back as 1865 the abolition of the fasli year was proposed, and it was remarked that the advantages resulting therefrom would more than counterbalance the disadvantages. One of the chief objections to the measure advanced on that occasion, namely that much of the information accumulated in past years would become comparatively useless for purposes of comparison, has now lost much of its force, inasmuch as the statements furnished with the Administration Reports which were introduced in 1855-56, and other statements compiled for official years for the budget and other purposes, afford information which will probably be found sufficient for all practical purposes. The advantages resulting from the maintenance of a double set of accounts at least as regards items other than Land Revenue are not commensurate with the labor imposed, and even as regards Land Revenue no practical inconvenience would probably arise from the abolition of the fasli year. The official year includes the whole circle of the agricultural seasons, and is perhaps more suitable in that respect than the fasli year. The cultivation accounts are now closed

at the end of March, all cultivation after that date up to June being brought into the next year's accounts. The abolition of the official year would therefore necessitate no change in respect to the cultivation accounts, but would result in their exhibiting the cultivation of the year to which they relate alone, instead of including also a portion of the cultivation of the previous year. It might be urged as a difficulty that the instalments of revenue would not completely fall due within the official year, but this is not an insuperable obstacle to the proposal, as the demand for cultivation up to March being settled, the amount payable on account of that demand after March might be deducted from the year's revenue and added to the demand of the next year, by which arrangement there would be no disturbance of the financial calculations of the year. The change might certainly be carried out without any great difficulty; the former discussions of the subject showing that the measure was generally approved, and many arguments that were adduced against it having been deprived of much of their force by subsequent changes. On the other hand, there are several arguments against such a change. In this Presidency the Revenue year commences on the 1st July and ends on the 30th June, and thus includes the last half of one and the first half of the following calendar year. The fasli year is the agricultural year of the country; it has been followed from the commencement of British rule; it is thoroughly familiar to the people; all the statistical information that has been accumulated for years past has been drawn up according to it; and payments of Land Revenue are adjusted to it. It was for these reasons that the Secretary of State directed its retention in 1859.

Land Improvement Act.

Every effort has been made to bring the Land Improvement Act into operation, but its benefits have not as yet been appreciated. No advances whatever were paid during the official year 1874-75, and in one case only was an advance sanctioned, namely, 500 Rupees, for the construction of an irrigation channel in Ganjam. There were however hopeful signs in some districts, applications having begun to come in as knowledge of the provisions of the Act became more widely spread.

Coercive processes on the increase. Causes alleged.

The Government have recently caused to be tabulated certain statements regarding the use of coercive processes in the recovery of land revenue during the four past Revenue years. These statements show the arrears for which coercive processes were issued, the amount realized by sales for arrears, and the demand for each district in each of those years; and the result is to indicate a very considerable and progressive increase in the use of coercion since fasli 1269 (1859-60) which is not to be accounted for by the increase in the demand. In fasli 1269 the proportion of arrears for which process was issued to the demand was ·62, whereas in fasli 1282 it had risen to 5·53. On an investigation as to the possible reasons for so rapid an increase, several causes have been suggested. In the first place high prices have undoubtedly caused a great increase in cultivation and much risky speculation in land. By the ancient land tenure of the country any person can obtain land by simply applying for it, the resident ryots having of course the preference. There is still a vast area of land waste and unoccupied, the desire of becoming a landholder is strong and general, and consequently many who have not

sufficient capital take up land when prices range high or the season promises well. A fall in prices or an unfavorable season ruins many of these, and they then fall back into their original position of laborers to try their fortune again on some more auspicious occasion. The sale list is largely swelled by such adventurers, and no doubt if needy men could be prevented from taking up land, there would be a reduction in the extent of coercive process; but the evils of such a measure would be very great. The ambition to rise higher in the social scale, though it ruins the few, benefits the many, and the recruits which the landholding class thus obtains are the thrifty, enterprising, and industrious. The community gains greatly by the stimulus which the prospect of rising holds out to all. Another cause pointed out is the reduction in the remissions granted annually and the gradually increasing charge on the waste; this has made the burden severe just at the moment when needy speculators could least bear it, and has thrown such cultivators into the arms of the law. Another cause suggested is the present arrangement of the Kistbundy instalments, under which the ryots may sell their crops before the instalment becomes due, whereas formerly the instalment fell due whilst the crop was on the ground; this saves the cultivator from the money-lender, but conduces to making him a Government defaulter. In addition to these reflections it has been pointed out that the demand on land, or rather the demand in realizing which coercive processes are used, has increased of late years independently of the increase in the cultivated areas. The sub-division again of holdings and the use of joint-holdings are undoubtedly increasing. The

Ryotwari system and the Hindu law of inheritance make the minute sub-division of holdings and the existence of joint-holdings inevitable. The sub-division often proceeds to such an extent that the holder is a man of no substance, gaining his livelihood almost entirely by day labor. When misfortune comes he is ruined at once, and his land is sold for arrears. When the sub-division has proceeded so far as to divide fields, the divisions cannot, according to the existing practice of the Revenue system, be entered in different puttas, and the whole of the joint-putta in which they appear often swells the list of arrears, because one or two out of many holders become defaulters.

—The real cause.

The above causes have undoubtedly all contributed to bring about the result under notice; still it seems doubtful whether the principal cause after all is not the substitution of law, as provided in the Madras Act II. of 1864, for arbitrary usage in the collection of the revenue, and the increasing enlightenment and ability of the people to hold their own against officials. Formerly the chief business, and almost the only business, of the Tahsildars was the collection of revenue. Their taluqs were so small, and they had so large a number of peons, that their presence was felt in every part of their charge. The recovery of arrears by coercive processes was discouraged, partly because the sale of land required a reference to the Board of Revenue, Section 6, Regulation XXVII. of 1802, and subsequently Section 2, Act XXXIX. of 1858, making it unsafe to attach personal property; and partly because it was considered a sign of inefficient administration. The Tahsildars accordingly brought

pressure to bear upon the ryots, which sometimes no doubt amounted to cruelty and extortion, but more often consisted in the mere presence and importunity of the Tahsildar and his peons. The revelations of the Torture Commissioners, who submitted their report in April 1855, and the consequent activity of district officers in watching for and repressing anything which had the appearance of being an illegal coercion, put an end to this condition of things. Land became more saleable in consequence of high prices, and attachment and sale were made easier by Act XXXIX. of 1858. The salaries of Tahsildars, as well as the extent of their taluqs, were increased, and their qualifications were tested by searching examinations, so that a higher class of men became employed in this grade. Next in order came Act II. of 1864 quoted above making the attachment and sale of property for arrears comparatively easy, and producing a great effect not so much because the law was changed as because it was expressed more clearly and became more widely known than the Acts which it displaced. It soon became manifest not only to the Tahsildars but also to the people that the old way, in which morally coercive methods of collecting the revenue were used and land resumed and arrears written off without selling the land for arrears, was irregular and even illegal. As soon as arrears attracted notice in any taluq the Tahsildar was asked, not why he allowed them to increase, but why he did not make sufficient use of the coercive processes sanctioned by the law; and when the coercive process was served, the ryot who received it knew that it entailed no necessary danger to his property or pecuniary loss. The result, so far as

regards the writing off of arrears irrecoverable through death, poverty, or desertion, has been very marked. Formerly this method of getting rid of such arrears was adopted as a matter of course. Now it is known that trouble is avoided and regularity is substituted for irregularity if the land is sold for arrears, and that the title of Government to the land can only be legally recovered in this way, and not by summary resumption; and the consequence is that the figures under this head show a considerable decrease instead of an increase. The effect of increased enlightenment and knowledge of the law is shown by the large number of cases in which ryots allow a coercive process to be issued, whilst they have the means of paying punctually, and intend to do so before the day of sale arrives. The interest charged on arrears has been reduced by Act II of 1864 from 12 per cent. to 6 per cent., and the ryot gains rather than loses pecuniarily by waiting for a better market, or leaving his money out at interest whilst the process is running. The extent to which ryots become defaulters when they can avoid it is best shown by comparing the estimated value of property attached with the estimated value of property which is actually sold for arrears. This percentage in fasli 1269 amounted to 12·2, and in fasli 1282 to 30·0; showing an increase which, though considerable, is out of all proportion with the increase mentioned above in the percentage of arrears to demand.

—Absolute proportion between coercive process and amount of demand.

Regarding the question absolutely and without reference to its past history there seem to be no considerable grounds for dissatisfaction with the results. Taking the single recent fasli 1282, it

Appears that coercive process was had recourse to for the recovery of arrears to the extent of £250,000. The ryotwary demand of that year was 4½ millions, so that the arrears were 5½ per cent. on the revenue. In respect to the £250,000 of arrears all appears to have been made good before the period arrived for sale, except £45,000, or 1 per cent. of the demand. In fourteen districts the actual sales were under £1,000; in six others they ranged from £3,000 to £6,500; and in one they were £11,500. In the Godavery the sales aggregated £3,000, but the demand of the year was £368,000, so that they were under 1 per cent.; in Nellore they were £4,400, or under 2 per cent.; in North Arcot they were £4,000 on a revenue of £247,000, or under 2 per cent.; in South Arcot they were £6,500, or under 2 per cent.; in Tanjóre £5,000, or 1¼ per cent.; in Tinnevelly they were £4,000, or under 1½ per cent. Taking again the fasli 1281, the figures under this head for 1282 not being to hand, it appears that the extent of land sold was 55,586 acres, the occupied area of the year being nearly 19½ million acres; the proportion of land sold was thus under ·3 per cent. In the same year the number of puttadars whose property was sold was considerably under 1 per cent.

—Result of the enquiry.

The rapid increase in recourse to coercive process during recent years naturally induced at first sight the apprehension that from some cause or other the agricultural class was becoming impoverished. The present investigation seems to disprove the supposition. The natural result of an epoch of progress in regularity of administration and attention to legal forms is that it is necessary to put the law in force in its letter more and more frequently, and so far from there being anything of an alarming nature in

the actual figures shown, there would almost seem to be ground for congratulation that so large a revenue is collected from so numerous body of ryots with the ease and regularity which are here demonstrated. It would appear that no very special measures are called for with regard to the collections of the revenue, while, as above mentioned, it is possible to realize 95 per cent. of it without trouble, and 4 per cent. more with only the trouble of formally demanding it. The chief cause of apparent impoverishment of the ryot is a gradually increasing want of punctuality in the payment of the land demand. A certain number of ryots do not pay up till the last moment. The rate of interest charged by Government is much below the market rate. They know to a day when the law can be put in force, and the mere attachment of property carries no humiliation with it to the humbler classes. The Government doubt whether the raising of the present rate of interest, as has been suggested, would have any appreciable effect on the amount of arrears, or the class that withholds payment to the last. The market rate of interest is very much higher than any the Government could ask the Legislature to sanction for Government arrears, and the period during which interest accrues is so short that the difference would not be material. Another remedy that has been suggested is the entertainment of paid process servers. The system has been tried and was so abused that the duty was eventually thrown on the village officers. If revived at all, means must be taken to limit the use of paid bailiffs to cases in which the sinister motives of defaulters are so obvious as to require firm repression. The proper course no doubt is to improve the village establish-

ments, as is now being gradually done under Madras Act IV of 1864. The collection of the revenue is the peculiar duty of the village establishments, and they can perform it best, for they know the circumstances of every Government debtor thoroughly well, and can discriminate between the poor but honest and the able but unwilling. The improvement of the village administration is recognized by the Government as a great and pressing need, and the subject has long received serious attention.

Sub-division of Ryotwari lands.

It was mentioned above that the pauper holdings and joint puttas were fruitful causes of arrears, and that the latter system of holding a title arose mostly from the refusal of the Revenue authorities to sub-divide fields. The extent to which under the Madras Ryotwari system it is expedient to allow the sub-division of land, and the power of the Revenue authorities to refuse to issue separate puttas for portions of land smaller than a fixed minimum, is a subject of great importance not only with regard to the necessity for coercive process and the security of the public revenue, but also with regard to the labor of registering holdings and keeping village accounts, and the permanence of the results of the survey. It came to the notice of Government during the past year that the average amount paid for a small putta was steadily decreasing, whilst the number of joint holdings was increasing much faster than that of single holdings. The expediency of allowing unrestricted sub-division was urged on more than one side on the ground that it would make the transfer of land freer, that it was in accordance with the conditions of the people, and that before long the Courts would compel it. As

regards the security of the public revenue obtained by issuing joint puttas, it was argued that this security was gained at the expense of demoralizing the agencies employed in collecting revenue, of sacrificing the industrious and honest to the idle and dishonest, and of imposing a check on agricultural enterprise, whilst it was not a very valuable security, inasmuch as the realization of revenue due on joint holdings is always backward and difficult. The balance of opinion amongst the Revenue Officers was in favor of allowing sub-division of fields, and of giving separate puttas for such sub-division, and the Government concurred in this view. It was decided that sub-divisions should in future be recognized as readily as transfers and relinquishments, but that the ryots concerned should be required to put up durable boundary stones separate from those bearing the distinctive mark of the Survey Department, so as to prevent confusion and dispute and to allow of the assessment being properly apportioned.

Extension of cultivation.

An important question arose during the year as to the policy to be pursued under the ryotwari system in the case of unauthorized extensions of cultivation. It has been argued on the one hand that no ryot should be allowed to obtain new land without going through all the formalities and delays of the durkhast rules; that if he does take up land without previous permission, he is to be dispossessed of it and punished by prohibitory assessment; and that all charges on account of land not granted under the durkhast rules are to swell the Sivoyi Jammah or extra revenue account. On the other hand it is held that extensions of cultivation should be encou-

raged, and the Sivoyi Jammah account contracted, by entering land newly taken up on the puttas, when the entry can be made without infringing existing rights. The Government affirmed the latter view. Ryots are, for the most part, ignorant as to rules and regulations. There is necessarily considerable delay in the disposal of durkhasts. The assessment is not always so moderate as to enable cultivators to keep much of the available waste under occupation. When a good season comes ryots are strongly tempted to cultivate unoccupied waste, not with any intention of defrauding Government, but in the hope of benefiting themselves. If they wait to put in durkhasts and get them sanctioned, the opportunity may pass away. The act is neither wrongful in itself, nor prompted by a wrong motive, and it is difficult to say why it should be punished. The proper course seems to be to take legal measures for ousting when it becomes necessary to do so, and to levy no assessment on land other than that which is already fixed or may be hereafter imposed on regular principles. The cultivator taking up land does it of course at his own risk and will be liable to be dispossessed by any one possessing a better title.

PROTECTION. Bills in Legislative Council—Madras Port Trustees' Bill.

No Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the year, but several Bills were on hand at different stages. The first of these was the Bill to provide Trustees for the port of Madras. The necessity for improvement in this port, both as regards the security of shipping and as regards convenience in dealing with cargo, had long been

recognised by the Government, and several schemes in connexion with the subject had been from time to time under consideration. It was decided however that before any project of the sort could be taken in hand, it was necessary that there should be in existence a body of persons, well acquainted with the affairs of the port, to whose judgment and experience the carrying out of the scheme might be entrusted, and who might be armed with adequate powers for deciding between rival proposals, sanctioning works, superintending their completion and maintenance, making contracts, effecting loans, levying tolls, issuing bye-laws, and the like; and it was considered that this object could be best attained by the creation of Port Trustees. Similar bodies had already been called into existence in Calcutta and Bombay and the Bill was to a large extent modelled on the Acts in force in those cities. Provision was made in it for the appointment of Trustees, for the regulation of their proceedings, for the establishment which they would be authorized to maintain, for the property to be vested in them and the mode of its employment, and for the power of the Trustees to levy tolls and enforce payment thereof, to execute works, make contracts, and frame bye-laws. Power was also reserved to the Government to invest the Trustees, if it seemed desirable, with the powers now vested in the Conservator of the Port. The consideration of this Bill was deferred pending arrangements for the construction of a close harbour at the port.

Court of Wards' Bills.

Another Bill was designed to effect improvements in the law at present regulating the superintendence of estates of minors and others by the Court of

Wards. The principal enactments affecting this subject are Regulation V. of 1804 and Act XXI. of 1855. The latter measure deals almost exclusively with the education and marriage of minors, while the Regulation is in several respects inconveniently worded, and leaves the powers and duties of the Board and the position of the persons under its control ill-defined and uncertain. The following are the chief of the amendments proposed. In the first place, as the law now stands, all property which pays revenue to Government comes, under certain circumstances, within the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, and a report to Government and the sanction of Government to the proceedings is necessary in every case in which the Court of Wards acts. These provisions are found practically inconvenient. The number of revenue-paying estates has largely increased, and the action of the Courts is desirable only in the case of the larger estates. The Bill prescribed a limit below which the Court of Wards shall not have jurisdiction, and dispenses with a report to Government in each case in which the Board acts, as superfluous. In the next place, Section 3 of the Regulation is so worded as to appear to confine the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards to cases in which an estate devolves by inheritance. This restriction would act most inexpediently in excluding minors who are adopted or who get estates by will, gift, or settlement, from the supervision of the Court of Wards. The Bill accordingly removed it. Again, the Regulation requires a report by the Collector to be forwarded to the Court of Wards, and this report to be submitted to Government and returned with orders before any action can be taken in the superintendence of the estate. The interval

of time which thus intervenes is often employed injuriously to the minor's interests in making away with the property. The Bill accordingly enabled the Collector at once to take steps for protecting the estate from waste or fraud. In the next place, if the Court set aside the nomination by the Collector of managers or guardians, it must report the matter to Government. This appeared to be unnecessary, and was omitted in the Bill. Provision was made in the Bill for the supervision of the whole of an estate in which a minor is a joint proprietor, so far as might be necessary to protect the minor's interests; and where a minor's property is situated partly in one Collectorate and partly in another, the Court of Wards was authorized to empower the Collector of either of the districts in which the property is situate to superintend the whole estate. The powers of a person under the Court of Wards, as regards alienation, testamentary or *inter vivos*, and adoption, are not at present distinct; the Bill cleared up this uncertainty, and enacted that a person under the control of the Court of Wards should be disqualified for the performance of any such act. The Bill was at the close of the year under the consideration of the Select Committee appointed to report upon it.

Sub-division of Zemindaries Bill.

A third Bill was to provide for the separate assessment to land revenue of portions of permanently-settled estates, which are alienated by their owners; to relieve the owner of the estate from liability in respect of the land revenue assessed on the separated portion; and to relieve the owner of the separated portion from its liability to sale on account of the land revenue assessed on the estate

to which it originally belonged. Regulation XXVI. of 1802 allowed of such separate assessment only in cases where the alienated portion was assessed at not less than 500 pagodas. Regulation I. of 1819 extended the provisions of Regulation XXVI. of 1802, by providing that there might be separate assessment of property assessed at less than 500 pagodas, provided that the alienated portion consisted of an entire village or dependent hamlet. It was proposed under the Bill to allow of separate assessment in all cases of alienation of any portion, however small, of an estate on which the land revenue was permanently assessed. This Bill also was referred to a Select Committee for report.

Local Funds Act Amendment Bill.

A Bill of considerable importance was introduced to amend Section 38 of the Madras Local Fund Act. Section 36 of this Act provides that a rate or cess not exceeding 1 Anna in the Rupee shall be levied on the annual rent-value of all occupied land; and Section 38 prescribes how this rent-value shall be calculated. In case of ryotwari land, the assessment payable to Government, and the water-rate that may be payable for its irrigation, is to be the annual rent-value. In case of Inam land, the full assessment it would bear if it were not inam, and any water-rate that may be payable, is to be the annual rent-value. In the case of land under any other tenure, the annual rent payable by the tenant to his landlord is the annual rent-value; and where the land is occupied by the owner himself, or by any person under him at a favorable rent or free, the rent ordinarily payable for similar land leased out by him is the annual rent-value for the purposes of the Act. By an inadvertent wording of the last clause, no mention

of water-rate was made in it. The Government had in consequence to declare that the cess was not legally chargeable on water-rate paid direct to Government by ryots in zemindaries. The amount of cess lost in this way was calculated to be about 1·4 per cent. on the land-cess collections. This loss is not very great now, but it may increase, and it was considered bad in principle to exempt a small section of the people from a burden that falls on all others similarly situated. Water-rate is levied by virtue of Madras Act VII. of 1865. This Bill, therefore, proposed to amend Section 38 of the Local Funds Act by recasting it and introducing the words "under Madras Act VII. of 1865, or any other Act for the time being in force for the levy of such water-rate" in all its three clauses, and by adding a section to enable the Government, as they thought fit, to collect the cess direct in the case of tenants holding under a landlord, but paying their water-rate direct to Government. This Bill was introduced into the Council on the 23rd February 1875, and a report from a Select Committee was published in the Government Gazette on the 16th March.

Ports Bill. A Bill was introduced to consolidate the twelve enactments in which the law as to Ports, Harbours and Piers in the Madras Presidency is at present contained. These Acts range in period from 1842 to 1873, and are, in some instances, unnecessarily lengthy, in others obscurely expressed. At present it is impossible to know precisely how the law stands on any single point without a reference to them all; this inconvenience was to be removed under the Bill. The passing of the Indian Ports Act XII.

of 1875 however rendered a great portion of the Bill unnecessary, and it was finally abandoned.

Intoxicating Drugs and Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund Bill.

At the close of 1873 the Government of India called upon all Local Administrations to discourage the consumption of gunjah and bhang, by placing restrictions on their cultivation, preparation, and retail, and by imposing on their use as high a rate of duty as could be levied without inducing illicit practices. Subsequently the Madras Board of Revenue placed before Government reports from the several Collectors, which showed that a traffic in opium and intoxicating drugs was being carried on in the different districts. In Madras and its environs this was especially the case. A Bill was therefore proposed to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drugs within the Madras Presidency, and to place restrictions on the transport, possession, and use of such articles. It was based on the provisions of Acts III. of 1852 which applies to Bombay, and XXI. of 1856 which applies to Bengal; as recommended by the Board, it provided for the traffic in opium equally with that in hemp and its preparations. Leave to introduce this Bill was given towards the close of this year under report. On the same date leave was given to introduce a Bill for incorporating the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

Police—Statistics.

The strength of the Madras Police Force on the 31st March 1875 consisted of 21,939 constabulary of all ranks, besides 385 Inspectors and the usual complement of superior officers. The proportion of Police to population, exclusive of the force employed on State services, was 1 to 1,580. In towns the proportion was 1 to 586 and in rural parts 1 to

1,733. The general proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. The average cost of each policeman was Rupees 155½, or 1¾ Annas per head of the population. In addition to the Police Force accounted for above, 131 men were employed by Banks, Public Companies, and private individuals at a cost of Rupees 16,362 defrayed by their employers. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police Force was Rupees 24,900. The receipts amounted to Rupees 19,025. There was consequently a deficit of Rupees 5,875. Receipts slightly improved during 1874. 37,577 cognizable offences were dealt with by the Police against 32,443 in the previous year. Four-fifths of the increase is accounted for by the fact of Simple Hurt under Section 323, Penal Code, and Mischief under Sections 428, 429, Penal Code, having become cognizable offences under the operation of Section 46, Act XI. of 1874 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act). 42·4 per cent. of cognizable offences were detected, and 56·5 per cent. of persons arrested for these offences were convicted. These figures show a slight improvement upon those for 1873. 20·4 per cent. of property lost was recovered. Under the separate heads of Special and Local Laws and Nuisances the averages of conviction were as usual very high. 1,563 non-cognizable cases were inquired into by the Police acting under the orders of Magistrates (Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code). 2,859 persons were arrested or summoned, of whom 53·6 per cent. were convicted.

-Administration.

The Police Force in the Wynaad was increased in strength during the year 1874, and the rates of pay were considerably raised. Peace was maintained in

the Khond and Sowrah Maliahs of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Human sacrifice or Meriah is now unheard of, though it is probable that, were the restriction caused by the constant presence of Magistrates and Police to be removed, the Khonds would not be slow to resume the rite. There was a serious riot at Amboor in the North Arcot District in consequence of the Lubbays objecting to a Hindoo procession. The Lubbays attacked the Police, but reinforcements were promptly thrown in and order was restored. A large number of Lubbays were apprehended and convicted. The districts of Bellary, North Arcot, Cuddapah, and Nellore were infested with bands of Heeratees, Mussulman gipsies coming from beyond the confines of Northern India whose predatory habits are a cause of much terror to the people. These have been sent back across the frontier, and orders have been issued that similar bands are to be stopped immediately they enter the Madras Presidency. No other disturbance of the public peace occurred. Twenty-six cases of Anchi Meeda, or the passing on of sick and dying travellers from village to village, were reported from the Godavery, Chingleput, Nellore, North Arcot, Bellary, and Kurnool Districts. In North Arcot 13 persons were convicted in two cases. The details of prosecution have not been given from other districts, except that in Nellore two Village Munsiffs were tried under Section 304A and acquitted. Attention has now been fully directed to the practice, and it may be hoped that the conditions of inhumanity which formerly not unfrequently attended it will soon cease. Schemes for the introduction of a salaried Village Police are under consideration for various localities. During the year 1874 more precise rules

for the registration of known depredators and suspected persons have been introduced, under which, while all convictions are registered as heretofore, separate lists have been formed of the specially dangerous criminals who require watching by the police. By the operation of these rules the number of known depredators included in the returns has been reduced from 47,762 in 1873 to 21,245 in 1874, and the number of suspected persons from 12,337 in 1873 to 8,074 in 1874. The really criminal portion of the community is better known and better watched under the new system, and 3,261 persons entered in the police list as known depredators or suspects were convicted or re-convicted during the year. In addition to the above, 20,911 males and 17,412 females are returned as belonging to wandering gangs. These figures also show a considerable decrease as compared with last year. The wandering criminal tribes are principally Lumbadies, Koorchas (Koravers), and Yerkalas. They chiefly infest the districts of Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah.

Results in Criminal Justice.

There was nothing noticeable in the statistics of criminal justice beyond the fact that the usual increase was kept up in the number of appeals to the High Court from the sentences of the Session Courts. On the other hand it may be noticed that out of eight hundred and eighty-six cases the sentence was reversed in only twenty-seven. The number of original cases actually brought before the several kinds of Criminal Courts was as follows :—Village Heads 21,886, Taluq Magistrates 108,858, Cantonment Magistrates 3,081, Assistant and Deputy and Divisional Magistrates 11,358, Presidency Town

Magistrates 13,465, Session Courts 1,451, and High Court 47. There were 7,508 appeals to the Superior Magistrates, 1,038 to the Session Courts, and 857 to the High Court. It appears, however, that there were 902 appeals in all, for disposal before the High Court in 1874, as compared with 739 in 1873. As a Court of Reference, the High Court confirmed sentence of death on fifty-nine persons, on behalf of nine of whom the Government commuted the sentence to transportation for life; in eight cases the High Court reversed sentence of death; and in fourteen they commuted the sentence to transportation for life. Under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court quashed the convictions or orders of the Lower Court in 117 cases, in twenty-eight cases they modified the sentence, and in seventy-three they declined to interfere.

The Jury and Assessors System.

The Jury system has not been extended beyond the six districts of North Arcot, Cuddapah, Godavery, North Tanjore, South Tanjore, and Vizagapatam, and is there applied only in the case of certain offences against property. In these districts 305 persons were tried by jury, 165 persons were convicted, 129 acquitted, and eleven either discharged or convicted without trial on the plea of guilty. In ten cases the presiding Judge being dissatisfied with the verdict made a reference to the High Court under Section 263 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; the High Court set aside the verdict in the case of three persons, and confirmed it in the case of the other seven. In the forty-seven cases which the High Court tried itself, there were sixty-five prisoners; of these forty were convicted, twenty-one acquitted, and four either discharged or convicted on their own

confession. Out of 2,919 prisoners brought before a Judge with Assessors, there were 2,081 convictions or acquittals in which the Judge agreed with the Assessors, 472 convictions or acquittals in which the Judge differed from the Assessors, 124 convictions or acquittals in which the Judge agreed with only one of the Assessors, and 242 discharges or convictions without trial on the plea of guilty.

Extension of the Magistracy.

The powers of the Magistracy were extended in several ways. A notification was issued giving to every Magistrate of a Division of a District exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class the power of summary trials which is vested in the Magistrate of the District by Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Government also announced that they would be prepared, on due grounds being shown, to invest any qualified Magistrate of the first class, who was not in charge of a Division of a District, with the same power. With a view to giving relief to the salaried Magistracy in towns under the Towns' Improvement Act, and to assist the public by facilitating the disposal of petty cases, an experiment was made in the direction of appointing an Honorary Magistracy. In thirty-six towns benches consisting of four or five leading residents, mostly members of the different Municipal Commissions, were appointed to sit as Honorary Magistrates for those towns. Each bench was to consist of a *quorum* of two Honorary Magistrates, with a salaried Magistrate as President. It was arranged that the Magistrate of the District should nominate the President of each bench, and that the bench so constituted should possess the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, with power

to try summarily offences coming within Sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, and 294 of the Indian Penal Code; and offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy clauses of Police Acts, punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month. The District Magistrates were instructed to make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in their districts as to the times and places of sitting. The presumption was that every bench would sit about twice a week. All cases of persons arrested without warrant in respect of any of the above offences were to be disposed of by the ordinary Magistracy of the Town; but where the accused person was not in custody, and it appeared to the ordinary Magistracy of the Town that there was sufficient ground for proceeding, a summons or warrant, as the case might be, was to be issued by them for causing the accused person to appear before the Magistrates' bench. The Honorary Magistrates were authorized to prepare the record and judgment by means of any clerk of the regular establishment who might be deputed by the Magistrate of the District to perform that duty. It was also arranged that differences of opinion should be settled by the votes of the majority of the Magistrates present, the Chairman having the casting vote.

Crown Prosecutor.

On the recent resignation of an officer who held the joint offices of Crown Prosecutor and Clerk of the Crown on a salary of 1,000 Rs. a month, a Clerk of the Crown was appointed on a salary of 300 Rupees a month, subsequently raised to 400 Rupees, and the office of Crown Prosecutor was abolished.

The advantages anticipated were, first, those attainable by entrusting the duties of the office to a junior Counsel selected on each occasion from the whole of the Bar; and, secondly, a considerable reduction of expenditure. Experience has now shown that no considerations economical or otherwise can compensate for the absence of a responsible official to be retained in the regular service of the State for the express duties of a Crown Prosecutor, and that the saving contemplated is not likely to accrue. The junior Counsel was expected to watch the case before the Magistrates, conduct the prosecution before the High Court when the case was unimportant, and assist the Advocate-General as his junior in all the more important cases. All this, it was expected, would not entail a greater annual charge than Rupees 3,600; whereas it appeared from a memorandum furnished by the Government Solicitor, that in one single recent case the fees paid to Counsel for twenty days' attendance at the Police Court amounted to no less than Rupees 1,962. There was no doubt, therefore, that both as a question of policy and as a question of expense, it was expedient to permanently retain a Crown Prosecutor. It was decided to add the appointment, as before, to that of the Clerk of the Crown, but on a salary of Rupees 800 a month instead of Rupees 1,000.

Jails—General Statistics.

The number of prisoners of all kinds confined in jails, other than Subsidiary Jails, in the Madras Presidency during the calendar year 1874 was 27,850 against 25,953 in 1873. Transfers have been deducted from these figures. The daily average number of convicts was 9,438 against 8,861 in 1873. There were 9,211 in prison at the commencement of

the year; 14,454 were imprisoned during the year against 14,245 in the preceding year; and 14,271 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 9,394 in prison on the 31st December 1874. The proportion of juveniles and of elderly prisoners was, as in the preceding year, very small, the bulk of the convicts being between 16 and 40 years of age. Out of 22,185 male convicts, 15,604 were agriculturists and laborers, the proportion being 70·33 per cent. In 1873 these figures were respectively 20,175, 13,801, and 68·00. Among the female convicts the great majority, or 48 per cent., are returned as married, the proportion of those who are unmarried, widows, and prostitutes being respectively 11, 24, and 17 per cent. Taking all jails together, 16·35 per cent. of the male, and 15·27 per cent. of the female, convicts had been previously convicted; but in the Penitentiary as usual the percentage was far higher, being 33·84 in the case of males, and 48·12 in the case of females. This jail had also the largest number of juvenile offenders. The alarming number of reconvictions in the Presidency town calls for serious attention, evidencing as it apparently does the growth of a distinct criminal population in Madras. The associated system of imprisonment on which all prisons in this part of India are conducted fails to act as a deterrent with professional thieves, and it is possible that it would be cheaper in the end to lay out money on the construction of a special jail on the separate system for this particular class.

—Punishments.

The number of offences in 1874 was 5,772 in the case of males and 163 in the case of females, against 6,781 and 192 respectively in 1873. The number of punishments in 1874 was 6,205 in the case of males,

and 166 in the case of females, against 7,404 and 208 respectively in 1873. Taking the average number of prisoners as 9,060·16 males and 378·51 females in 1874 the ratio of punishments to strength was 68·48 for males and 43·85 for females. In 1873 the corresponding figures were 8,506·49, 354·85, 87·03, and 58·61 respectively. An unusual amount of sickness in the Central and District Jails at Coimbatore during the year 1873 induced the Government to call for a special inquiry into the subject. The Sanitary Commissioner, who made the inquiry, was at first of opinion that the cause was to be found in predisposition to disease on the part of those admitted to prison, arising from scorbutic diathesis. But letters from the Deputy Surgeon-General, written after official visit to these jails, pointed to the suspicion that the cause lay in an excessive reduction of diet. Fresh inquiries were therefore made, the results of which went to show that many of the prisoners had undoubtedly been brought down to a very low standard of diet. It seemed that the free use of half rations, as a punishment, commenced shortly after an order of this Government on the subject of excessive floggings, and that, as the unusual sickness commenced at the same time and came to an end when a restricted dietary was, in a great measure, abandoned, it seemed open to suspicion that the debilitated condition of the prisoners was thereby sufficiently accounted for. Taking the hospital returns, it was observed that while the proportions of mortality were not greater amongst the punished than of the non-punished, out of the 347 persons punished by limitation to half-diet, as many as 127 were subsequently admitted into hospital. As a punishment it would seem that a restricted dietary is not very efficacious. The prisoners are said to care

very little about it, and if the half-diet prisoners are messed with the others on full diet, it is a mode of punishment very difficult to enforce. It is usually employed for the correction of the lazy, or for breaches of jail rules, such as possession of snuff, tobacco, &c., and in these latter cases it may be inferred that the individual who is caught and punished has so far the sympathy of his comrades that they do their best to render him assistance. If this surmise is correct it follows that the restriction of the food of the detected possessors of prohibited articles, and of the refractory, means a somewhat diminished ration for the whole body of mess companions. From the point of view of health, it would seem that the punishment of half-rations, where accurately enforced as must have been the case in the jail mentioned above, should be used with considerable caution, and that its infliction for any period beyond two or three days is incompatible with the exaction of *bonâ fide* hard labor. A conjee diet with light labor for three days would seem to be less injurious to health than half-rations for seven days with medium or ordinary labor. Strict orders were issued by the Government at the close of the inquiry that each individual case of the infliction of this punishment should be watched and controlled by the medical officer attached to the jail.

—Vital Statistics.

The number of deaths during the year 1874 was the same as that returned for 1873, namely 253. The health of the prisoners in general was good, although the mortality was unusually high in some jails. The death-rate of all classes of prisoners throughout the Presidency was 26·8 per mille of the daily average strength, against 28·3 in 1873. In two jails there

were no deaths at all, and the percentage to average strength exceeded 5 per cent. in only four. Among the prevalent diseases, dysentery caused the largest number of admissions to hospital, but diarrhœa was the most fatal. From the information supplied during the last three years, it seems that taking the jails all together the first half-year of the year is usually the more healthy, and that April is the month with the lowest mortality. Although the Central Jails contained a larger average number of prisoners than the District Jails, there was, as in all previous years except 1873, a difference of mortality in their favor. This difference however is yearly decreasing, which is attributable to the fact that the Central Jails now receive convicts of all ages and constitutions, and do not as formerly limit their admissions to able-bodied men fit for employment in the construction of jail buildings. Among the six Central Jails, Vellore had the lowest, and Trichinopoly the highest, death-rate; this has always been the case. As regards the effect of different kinds of employment upon the health of the convicts, it seems to be ascertained that severe penal labor and strict discipline do not affect the health injuriously; but that in jails in which the prisoners are employed on sedentary occupations, they are not so robust as those employed on manual labor in the open air. The effect of prison life on the physical condition of convicts, tested by weight, shows that robust men gain in weight and, *cæteris paribus*, in health; whereas men who are delicate on admission lose in weight and do not as a rule improve in health. The health-state of the jails in the Presidency and Northern Districts was most satisfactory, but that of the Southern and Ceded Districts was much less so. There was complete immunity from cholera and almost complete immunity

from small-pox. A comparison between the health of the Native Army and that of the jail population shows that, while the percentage of treated to strength was nearly the same, the death-rate was about 2 per cent. higher for jails. The Native Army, however, represents a picked population, which the convicts do not, and from the yearly increasing number of aged convicts in the Central Jails the death-rate in jails may be expected to increase in the future. Jail mortality is often influenced by the mental condition of the prisoners. Some of the aboriginal races bear confinement very badly. They are shut up in large jails and surrounded with every sanitary convenience; they are given wholesome food, good water, and ample sleeping space; and professional experts are employed to watch over their health: but with all this care the results are often very discouraging. Whether the malady which destroys them is termed "anæmia," "atrophy," or scurvy, is a matter of little significance, the fact being that the complete revolution in their daily life and habits crushes them mentally and bodily. The tighter the bonds of discipline are drawn, the more some prisoners fall into an unhealthy condition of body, this change taking its real origin in mental depression and despair.

—Remission System.

The remission system was in full working during the year in the six Central Jails and in the Penitentiary at Madras, and there is a very general consensus of opinion in its favor as an active agent in inciting to industry and good conduct. The rules under which remission is granted may be explained briefly as follows. The sentence is represented by marks, at the rate of six marks a day, and every convict sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and upwards is credited with an additional mark or half

mark per diem for extra industry ; but before being permitted to earn any extra marks the convict must undergo a period of probation equal to one-sixth of the sentence, and while under probation he is put to the harder description of prison labor. In no case can the period of probation be less than one-sixth of the sentence ; but it may be longer, as any convict who misconducts himself is liable to be fined a certain number of marks, which will retard his advancement by an equivalent number of days. When a convict has passed through his term of probation, he is admitted into the third class, and may then commence to earn extra marks towards a partial remission of his sentence ; should he be particularly industrious, and should he not be reported for any breach of jail rules, he is allowed to earn one extra mark per diem ; for lesser industry he is allowed one-half mark per diem. A convict must remain in the third class at least six months, after which if he has earned the prescribed number of marks he is promoted to the second class. He must remain at least four months in the second class, after which period, if he has not forfeited any marks by misconduct or idleness, he is promoted to the first class. When a convict has earned in the first class the prescribed number of marks, which cannot be done without earning full marks every day for one year, he becomes eligible for appointment to the lowest grade of convict servant. Besides the ordinary remission he may earn in this class, he is allowed to reckon additional remission at the rate of one month a year. After a year's service in this grade he is eligible for the post of convict warder in which grade he may earn additional remission at a rate not exceeding two months a year. The remaining grade of convict servant is that of work overseer, whose

privileges are the same as those of the convict warder. No remission is granted for conduct only, as it is only on the presumption of good conduct that convicts are allowed to acquire advantages by their industry. If, therefore, their conduct is bad, they are fined a certain number of marks and forfeit any remission they may have gained. Reconvicted prisoners are not debarred from earning remission, and in this respect the previous career and character of the prisoner make no difference. It is left with the Criminal Courts of Justice in awarding the sentence to take into consideration whether a prisoner has been previously a criminal, and it is not left to the caprice of the Prison authorities to enhance the severity of the punishment. It has been suggested that it would be to the interests of jail discipline if the use of tobacco and betel were allowed in moderate quantities to those who by good behaviour, industry, and outturn of work had fairly earned the indulgence. It has been argued that by holding out to the well-behaved and industrious the prospect of a cheroot or a little betel after the completion of a hard day's task, there would be fewer breaches of jail rules, and that the natural craving for these articles would stimulate the prisoners to seek their attainment in a legitimate way, instead of occupying their inventive powers with considerations of how to evade jail discipline. The outturn of work under such a system would it is said be in excess of what it is at present, while the prisoners and especially those sentenced for long periods would bear their imprisonment with less strain to body and mind. The suggestion does not really involve any thing new, for the Burmese, Chinese, and Malay convicts are already provided with tobacco as a part of their rations, under the impression that their former habits of life make the indulgence necessary.

—Minor classes of prisoners.

The statistics of the five minor classes of prisoners invite little remark. The civil prisoners were less by 115 than the number returned for 1873. Their cost was Rupees 2-1-1 per prisoner, and there was a total of only five deaths among them. The accommodation in some of the Subsidiary Jails is still insufficient; but this is being gradually rectified by enlarging and improving existing buildings in some cases, and by erecting new sub-jails in others. The health of the prisoners in Subsidiary Jails was good. The daily average of male prisoners was 1,300 and of female prisoners 281; the number of deaths was 18, or about one per cent. of the total average strength.

—New Jails.

Two new District Jails were sanctioned in 1874. The old jail at Kurnool situated in the town having been unfavorably reported on it was proposed to erect a new jail about two miles beyond the town. The project was sanctioned in September 1874. The construction of a new jail in the District of Tinnevelly was sanctioned in October 1874 at an estimated cost of Rupees 1,66,000. The District Jail at Tranquebar was unfavorably reported on, and a change of site was discussed.

—Machinery in jails.

The introduction of machinery continued to engage attention. At present most of the manufactures in jails are carried on in the rudest manner, and though the expediency of introducing complicated machinery may for some time remain doubtful, yet there can be no doubt that the immediate introduction of rough machinery, such for instance as that for pressing oil and conducting other operations familiar to the people, must be advantageous. Machinery is also a useful agent in apportioning different degrees of labor to different classes of prisoners, and especially in exact-

ing really hard labor from the newly-arrived probationer. An attempt was made during the year to introduce machinery of a really superior nature into the Madras jails, but the results obtained before the close of the year were not sufficiently definite to authorize an opinion being formed on its value. The experiment consisted of setting up thirty power-looms for cotton cloth weaving, obtained direct from England, in the Madras Penitentiary. At the end of 1874 however it was resolved to abolish the Penitentiary as a prison for long-sentenced convicts, owing to want of accommodation for the short-sentence Madras town criminals. This arrangement, by taking away the only class from which skilled laborers to look after the machines could be drawn, necessitated the abandonment of the experiment so far as the Penitentiary Jail was concerned. The machinery was therefore removed to the Coimbatore Jail, where active measures were taken for setting it to work.

—Jail stores.

In May 1874 the Government of India ruled that all articles of European manufacture required for use in Indian jail workshops should be procured through the Secretary of State. In this Presidency however it has been the custom, ever since manufactures were introduced into the Central and District Jails, to purchase in the local market all such articles as are of a kind likely to deteriorate in store, and those regarding the expenditure of which it may be difficult owing to one cause or another to form a correct estimate. The principal outlay incurred in the jail manufactories is for the purchase of mule twist, and since the weaving of cloth for Government was commenced many changes have taken place, not only in the

quantities of the particular number of twist used, but in the character of the twist itself. For instance, at first single yarn was bought and twisted by hand in the jails, but now machine-twisted yarn of as many strands as may be required is purchased. For some time after the manufacture of cloth for the Police had commenced, the same number of twist was used for warp and for woof; now it has been ascertained that different numbers ought to be used. These changes have been due partly to increased experience in the art of weaving and partly to the necessity of meeting the views of the Police Department as to the texture and quality of the cloth supplied. For these reasons it has been difficult to form a correct opinion as to the probable annual requirements, and it has been found safer to authorize Superintendents to make their purchases in the local markets. Another consideration is that the holding of large stocks of mule twist if maintained as a practice would necessarily involve a large outlay for warehouse-room and extra expense for storing. It sometimes happens also that the Jail Department is required to meet casual demands for cloth and other articles. For example, in 1874 upwards of 21,000 yards of different descriptions of cloth were required by the Singapore Government. The execution of this order was allotted to the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Coimbatore as prison labor was available there, and the requisite descriptions of twist could be purchased at reasonable rates from a local firm. Had it been necessary to procure these yarns on indent through the India Office, the delay inseparable from such a course would have prevented this department from accepting the order of the

Singapore Government. The Government submitted these considerations to the Government of India, and requested them to allow the existing practice to continue of obtaining at any rate this particular description of material for jail manufacture in the local market. The proposal was approved.

—Identification of Prisoners.

The photographing of habitual criminals has been in practice in the Penitentiary of Madras since 1869, and the process, of which the cost is very reasonable, has been found of much use in the assisting the police to identify old offenders. It was suggested however by the Government of India that it would be desirable to extend this practice to all convicts under sentence for life or for a term to the Andamans. The numerous occasions on which convicts had escaped from the Andamans, and the difficulty of identifying persons suspected of having so escaped, had already directed the attention of this Government to the necessity for preserving true memorial of transported prisoners. The photography of transportation-convicts was accordingly commenced in this Presidency at the beginning of 1875. The system pursued is as follows. Every convict destined for the Andamans is photographed in Madras prior to embarkation. The portraits are taken by one of the professional photographers of Madras at a contract rate of 5 Rupees per head for eight copies, the negative being retained in order that additional copies may be obtained if required, and copies of the registers and portraits are distributed to the Commissioners of Police at Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, the Superintendent of Port Blair, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Inspector-General of Jails. The remaining copies are retained by the Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras. The

employment of a jail official for the work of photography was suggested, but the advantages to be derived from this seemed doubtful. The prisoners are kept in the several Mofussil Central and District Jails until the season for deportation when they are collected in Madras for two or three days prior to embarkation; the portraits have to be taken rapidly at the rate of twenty or thirty a day. The present arrangement of employing a professional photographer, who takes the required number of portraits at a fixed rate per head, seems preferable. It is more economical and the portraits are more permanent. The photographs are numbered consecutively, and correspond to the numbers of a register, which contains also a descriptive roll of the convict with particulars of his crime, conviction, &c.

Civil Courts.

The total number of ordinary suits instituted in the calendar year 1874 in all the Civil Courts of this Presidency, including the Courts of Village Munsifs and the Revenue Courts, amounted to 116,401. The addition of 99,136 Small Cause suits instituted during the same period brings the total to 215,537 suits, or nearly 8,000 in excess of the number in the previous year. These again showed an excess of 8,699 over the number of suits in 1872. This difference may be set down to an increase of business in the Revenue Courts and in the Courts of the District Munsifs. The large increase in the number of suits in the Revenue Courts, or 5,320 as against 3,073 in 1873, may perhaps raise a suspicion that the returns of the previous years from the Revenue Courts were not accurate. The percentage of the aggregate litigation instituted in the several kinds of tribunal was as follows:—Village Munsifs

22·88, Revenue Courts 2·46, District Munsifs 67·28, Sub-Judges 3·39, Small Cause Courts 3·88, and District Courts 0·11. Including the suits remaining over from 1873, the total number before the Courts for disposal in the year was 269,712. Of these, 220,519 were disposed of during the year, leaving 45,721 to be carried over to 1875. The total value of the litigation disposed of during the year was Rupees 177,46,776 in ordinary causes, and Rupees 42,10,810 in small causes. Subordinate Judges disposed of 2,756 appeals, and District Judges disposed of 3,118 ordinary and 385 revenue appeals. The Subordinate Judges had pending in their Courts at the end of the year 1,015 appeals, and District Judges 1,255 appeals in regular suits besides 90 appeals in Revenue suits.

Madras High Court.

In the Madras High Court itself 817 suits were instituted on the Original Side as against 881 in 1873, or 64 suits less ; and the Government understand that both at Calcutta and Bombay there has been a similar decrease. It came to notice some time back that nearly one-sixth of the suits before the High Court properly belonged to the Small Cause Court of Madras, but it was anticipated that, under the new scale of fees adopted for the High Court, these petty suits would find their way there. It still appears that notwithstanding the enhanced scale of fees now obtaining in the High Court 226 [illegible]its, or nearly one-fourth of the suits instituted on [illegible]e Original Side, were for sums of 1,000 Rupees [illegible]d under, nearly one-half of this number again [illegible]ing for sums not exceeding 500 Rupees. It [illegible]pears that 121 of these suits could not be enter-[illegible]ned in the Small Cause Court as at present con-

stituted because they involved mortgages on landed property, or the taking of an account, or ejectment, and so forth. The new scale of fees came into force on the 1st August 1874, but no diminution in the number of petty cases filed in the High Court has taken place since then. On the contrary, in the five months succeeding the adoption of the new scale 70 out of the 224 suits filed in that period were for 1,000 Rupees and less; and this is the more remarkable as by the extension of the Summary Procedure on bills of exchange, Act V. of 1866, to the Small Cause Court, considerable relief in petty causes has been really afforded to the High Court. The true reason of these small suits being brought into the High Court is that suitors are unable to proceed to execute their decrees by attachment and sale of the judgment-debtors' immoveable property, or to have judgment executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court. The High Court had for disposal during the year 161 regular appeals and 1,033 special appeals from Courts in the Mofussil, and 36 appeals from the Original Side of the High Court itself. Of these the Judges disposed of 124 regular and 904 special appeals, and 34 appeals from the Original Side. The financial result of the new table of fees introduced on the Original Side of the High Court has been satisfactory, the receipts for the five months after the introduction of the new scale amounting to Rupees 24,600, and the amount collected in the corresponding period of the previous year being Rupees 21,800.

Government Law-reporting.

Some draft rules under which it was proposed to administer a new system of Government La[illegible]

reporting were forwarded to this Government by the Government of India; the Madras Government saw no reason to object to them, always assuming that that part of the rules which provided for a due control on the part of the Judges was observed in its integrity. The Government of India proposed to take over the present Madras Law-reporting staff, which consists of only one officer attached to the High Court, and this arrangement was acceded to. Consideration of the question of changes in pay or establishment was deferred until it was seen whether reporting on the new system threw any additional labor on the reporter.

Increase of work in District Munsifs' Courts.

The introduction of the Madras Civil Courts' Act (Act III. of 1873) was stated in the Administration Report of 1873 to have been the chief event of the year then under review. The Act has not yet been for a sufficient time in operation to judge decisively of its effects. It appears probable however that the jurisdiction of District Munsifs has not on the whole been extended as regards suits for landed property, as the system of multiplying the assessment on profits for the purposes of valuation leaves the jurisdiction nearly as it stood under the old Regulation No. VI. of 1816. The Act has added considerably to the work and importance of the District Munsifs' Courts and has proportionately diminished that of the superior Courts. It has been ascertained that suits relating to land do not on an average exceed 40 per cent. of the litigation coming before the Courts, excluding Village Munsifs' and Revenue Courts; in suits of the other classes, such as suits on contract, for rent, personal property, &c., the enlargement of jurisdiction will have full operation. With regard

to the increase of work that has devolved on the District Munsifs under the operation of this Act, it has been for some time doubted whether in the interest of suitors an increase to their number, if not of their salary, was not called for. Great efforts were made during the year to cope with the work in the Munsifs' Courts, and these efforts have been undoubtedly attended with success, the increase to the files having been met by an increase in the outturn of work; but there are not wanting indications that the pressure is too great, and that addition will sooner or later have to be made to the number of Courts. With the proposed abolition of the Small Cause Courts, an increase in the direction indicated may probably be arranged.

Process Service Establishment.

In August 1873 certain rules were published in connexion with the levying of fees for the service of processes under Section 20 of the Court Fees Act. These rules provided, among other things, that a separate establishment for the service of criminal processes should be entertained in the Courts of the Magistrates of the second and third class, Magistrates of the first class sending their processes to be served through the lower Magistracy. The number of peons so entertained was to be at the rate of one peon for every three hundred processes that had been theretofore annually served or executed by the Police on the average of the preceding three years, and their pay was to be from six to seven Rupees monthly. The disadvantages of this arrangement, which was inaugurated with some hesitation, became apparent soon after the appearance of the rules; the system evidently threatening to bring into existence a rival force alongside of the Police to

do what is avowedly Police work, and without that protection against oppression and extortion, and those guarantees for discipline, order, and punctuality, which the regularly organized Constabulary is calculated to ensure. Hitherto all magisterial processes had been served through the Police, and their action in all matters connected with this duty was carefully scrutinized and supervised by the local officers. Under the new system a Magistrate was compelled to entrust what are undoubtedly some of the most important duties of the Police Department, namely service of processes for the arrest of parties, search for stolen property, and other details, to a set of men of whom he knew little or nothing, who were unarmed, who were dressed in no uniform and wore no distinctive badge, and who were under little or no control as soon as they had left head-quarters. There appeared to be danger of a reversion to the old days when Collector's peons did magisterial and revenue work indiscriminately, and too often took advantage of their position. On the supposition that there was a sufficient number of police, a comparison between their claims, and those of a separate body of process servers, to be entrusted with this duty, could hardly do otherwise than end in a decision in favor of the former. Probably one of the greatest advantages that resulted from the introduction of the regular Police was the improvement that was at once noticeable in the speedy and certain service of process. The regularly organized method of process service, following as it did on the old system or rather absence of system then obtaining, was more than anything else effectual in bringing about a diminution in the average time occupied by the disposal of cases, and in giving a corresponding blow

to malpractices. Service by the Police is naturally more expeditious than that by a batta-peon, because the former have a more intimate knowledge of the villages and people within the limits of their station, and processes are consequently less likely to be returned unexecuted. The probability of oppression and extortion is also less because the Police are under closer and more constant supervision than a batta-peon can possibly be. There is no one between a batta-peon and the Magistrate, and the probability of his actions escaping notice are much greater than in the case of a Police Officer; besides the tenure of a batta-peon's post is precarious, and he has every inducement to make the most of his opportunities, whereas a Policeman knows that his Government employment is permanent if he conducts himself properly. The fact of a batta-peon having to start from the cusbah, where unprincipled Vakeels and Agents are always at hand, gives an opportunity for tampering which in the case of the regular Police does not exist. A summons to be served by the Police is forwarded by post or Beat Constable to the appropriate station-house, and is then entrusted to the Constable who happens to be for beat that day in the direction where the man lives. If this officer is bought off, there will probably be another on duty in his place the next day.

—Modification of arrangements.

The Government quickly decided in favor of a reversion to the Police system. It was also decided at the same time that it would be inadvisable to form a separate branch of the Police for this special service; in other words the Police employed in serving processes were not to be supernumeraries, but an integral part of the force, under one system of

supervision and control. The only question was as to the numerical sufficiency of the force, and here it became evident that an increase would be necessary. The Criminal Procedure Code does indeed give a Magistrate a discretion to serve a summons or execute a warrant through "any other person" if he sees fit; but it is obvious that the Legislature intended that the employment of the Police should be the rule, and the pressing into the service of "any other person" should be the exception. The primary object of levying fees under the Court Fees Act was to raise money for the purpose of recouping the cost of existing establishments, not of unnecessarily adding to or extending them; but here it was evident that some addition to the present strength of the Constabulary was imperatively called for in order to ensure efficient and prompt service and punctual return of the duplicates of the processes to the Courts by which they were issued. The numerical inadequacy of the Police force of the Presidency to meet even the ordinary demands of their duty had recently been brought prominently to the notice of Government in the annual reports of the District Magistracy and the Inspector-General. It appeared from the budget estimate for 1875-76 that the receipts expected to be derived in Magistrates' Courts from Court Fees Stamps and Process Service Fees would be about Rupees 77,380. This sum would provide for about 716 Constables or about thirty-six to each district, taking the average annual cost of a Police officer at Rupees 108, and measures were adopted accordingly for the early entertainment of this addition to the force. These men were to be available for all the ordinary duties of the Constabulary and the force was not to contain

within it any special corps whose duty was limited to process serving.

Madras Small Cause Court.

Several changes were made in the provisions of the law affecting the Madras Small Cause Court. Thus in October 1874 the more expensive scale of fees was introduced into the Original Side of the High Court, a measure designed to force Small Cause Court Suits before the proper tribunal. In August 1874 the provisions of the Summary Procedure Act (No. V. of 1866) in favor of persons suing on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the sections of the Civil Procedure Code relating to arrest in execution of decrees for money and the execution of decrees by imprisonment, were declared applicable to the Small Cause Court. Application was also made to the Government of India representing the absence of any provision by which this Court can reach the immoveable property of the debtor, and the consequent frequency with which small cause suits are taken into the High Court, and legislation was invited; it was decided however to let the matter lie over pending the question of a revised Small Cause Court Act. The number of suits filed in the Madras Small Cause Court in the calendar year 1874 exceeded considerably that of the two highest years as yet on record, but the effects of the arrangements just detailed cannot yet be ascertained with any accuracy. The amount litigated was Rs. 8,44,951 against Rs. 8,48,780 in 1873, showing a decrease of about Rs. 4,000. The income of the Court came to Rs. 1,06,947, and the net amount credited to Government was Rs. 25,396 showing an increase over 1873 of Rupees 2,347. Including 2,932 suits pending from 1873, the total

number for disposal in the year under review was 30,412. Of these, 2,405 were pending at the close of 1874, including 153 under reference to arbitrators. The remaining 28,009 were disposed of in the following manner:—dismissed for default 2,768; withdrawn 10; compromised 8,346; decreed *ex parte* 10,000; dismissed *ex parte* 2; decreed on confession 2,645; grand total uncontested 23,771. Out of the remainder, or 4,236 contested suits, the defendants obtained judgments in 687 cases, and the plaintiffs obtained judgments in 3,169 cases; the remaining 380 were non-suits. The average duration of a contested suit was thirty-six days; of an uncontested one, thirteen days. The number of contested suits was considerably below the number for 1873, where it stood at 5,876. The decrease for 1874 under this head amounted to 1,640.

Progress of Registration.

Registration has increased rapidly during the last few years; the increase however has been very irregular. Looking at the actuals of the nine years subsequent to 1866-67, the rate of increase was on two occasions at the figure which has been taken for budget purposes as normal, namely nine per cent.; but the results in other years have been very fluctuating, being twelve per cent. in one year, four per cent. in another year, and twenty-three per cent. in a third year. During the past official year the increase was as low as three per cent., and this is attributed to the great commercial depression which has prevailed. In the Madras District itself there was even a decline in the work of the department of eleven per cent. The register known as Book IV. records deeds affecting moveable property. In the year 1873-74 the entries in this book fell off both in

number and value, the latter showing the lowest total on record; a larger number of deeds were however registered in 1874-75. The register known as Book I. contains entries of deeds affecting immoveable property. The results in this register from the commencement show a steady increase. Taking the average value of instruments registered, the Madras District showed the highest average next to the Nilgiris; this is attributed to the facility afforded by Section 30*b* of the Act, which provides for registration by the Registrar of the Presidency town of documents affecting property irrespective of their situation in India. Numerous instruments were registered in Madras affecting property in the Mofussil, the most important being an assignment of a mortgage of immoveable property in Madura of the value of nearly four lakhs of Rupees. There is reason to believe that petty sales of ryotwary land under 100 Rupees are seldom registered. As soon as a sale is effected, applications for transfer of puttah from vendor to vendee are presented to the Revenue authorities, the land changes hands, and the puttah is transferred. This is considered sufficient for all practical purposes, for until such sales and transfers are denied or contested in a Court of law, the effects of the non-registration of the deeds of sale are not brought home to the persons concerned. In the case of sales of land of the value of 100 Rupees and upwards, it is understood to be a frequent practice to divide the land sold into two or more lots and execute two or more conveyances with the object of limiting the value in each case to sums below 100 Rupees, and thus bringing the transaction within the class of optional registrations. It is to be regretted that the ryots do not realize the

benefit of registration, but it is doubtful whether such conveyances as those just described are open to question under the Act. There was an increase of sixty-nine cases of registration in perpetual leases. A general advance in this took place in all the districts, and the total results would have been greater but for a decrease of fifteen per cent. in South Canara; as this district has usually almost monopolized the registration of perpetual leases, the falling off there had a decided effect on the total. In the eight years from 1867-68 to 1874-75 there has been a continuous advance under this head, the numbers having been 454 in the former year, and 2,027 in the latter. If a recourse to perpetual leases in the management of their landed property is indicative of increased confidence on the part of the agricultural classes in the security of their tenures, the gradual expansion of this branch of registration cannot but be viewed with interest. The registrations of certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts are few and continue to decline. Though these registrations belong to the optional class, still a registered copy of a decree or order has a decided advantage over an unregistered one, as under the Limitation Act the former runs for six and the latter for three years only. If this fact were better known than it seems to be, probably the registration of this class of documents would increase.

Private Registration.

The number of applications made for the attendance of the registering officer at private residences continues as heretofore to increase. It might perhaps be considered that this practice was objectionable, having regard to the enforced nature of

attendances in Courts of law. The same reasons however which demand the attendance of all persons, no matter of what rank, in a Court of law, do not by any means necessarily hold in the case of registering documents. Under Section 31 of the Act, the Registering Officer is invested with discretion, on special cause being shown, to attend at the residence of a person wishing to register a document, and an exceptional fee is fixed to cover such a departure from the ordinary rule. The check rests with the Registering Officer, and if he sees sufficient cause to comply with an application for his attendance, there does not seem to be any reason for discouraging the concession, provided that the concession is not abused, and does not interfere or clash with the regular business of the office, and provided that the special fees fixed for the purposes are duly paid.

Miscellaneous information regarding the Registration Department.

There was a large increase in the number of unclaimed documents destroyed as compared with the previous year. This was due to a circular requiring the destruction of unclaimed documents on the 1st March of each year. The number of documents impounded under Section 23 of the General Stamp Act amounted in all to 1,117. Of these 146 were returned by the Collector as correctly stamped, 282 were made subject to penalty, 347 had the penalty remitted, 13 were otherwise disposed of, and 329 were left over for future disposal. There were sixteen prosecutions by Registering Officers and eight by private persons, and six stood over from the previous year, or thirty cases in all. The prosecutions were mostly for forgery, false personations, and false statements.

There were twelve convictions, thirteen cases of acquittal, and five cases stood over. The Inspector-General of Registration visited eighty-four Sub-Registry Offices during the year, and fifty-seven were visited by Collectors, their Covenanted Assistants, and Deputy Collectors.

Cost of the Registration Department.

The total expenditure for the year was Rupees 2,61,574-4-9, while the receipts were Rupees 3,46,398-5-1. Calculating from the introduction of registration, the excess of receipts over expenditure at the close of the year under review stood at Rupees 5,94,609-4-9, the balance in the previous year having been Rupees 4,87,194-13-6. It must however be noticed that a large expenditure is on hand for registration buildings, and that considerable expense is incurred on account of the department for stationery and stores obtained from England. If these charges were deducted, they would materially reduce the credit balance.

Departmental changes in the Registration Department.

Certain measures connected with the salaries and remuneration of officers which were begun last year, were completed during this year. The clerks of Mofussil Registrars are now eligible for pensions, and feel for the first time that they have a stake in their appointments. The clerks of official Sub-Registrars also have been secured a fixed minimum salary of 10 Rupees; under the arrangement sanctioned for this purpose, a commission of 24 per cent. is set aside as remuneration, but whenever this proves insufficient to secure a salary of 10 Rupees, the difference is to be made up from the general collections of the department. Another measure of some importance carried out during the year

was the transfer of the work of registration in the up-country offices from the Tahsildars to the Taluq Sheristadars. There were several reasons for thinking this change desirable. The Tahsildars even when at head-quarters have little time to attend to such work, and on each occasion when they leave the cusbah a transfer of charge has to take place from them to the Sheristadars. There have in fact hitherto been two Sub-Registrars in each taluq, but the Sheristadar being the officer permanently at head-quarters is the proper officer for this duty. One of the effects of the new arrangement will be to bring the emoluments of the official Sub-Registrars considerably below the amount now drawn by them. Until January 1875 no Registering Officer under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts had been appointed, but under sanction of a clause in one of the Acts the work had been carried on at the Presidency town by the Registrar of the High Court; his remuneration being fixed by Proceedings of Government, which authorized him to retain the fees paid on registration until further orders. It was decided that an arrangement more convenient to the public and more suitable in several respects would be to appoint the Registering Officer under Act VIII. of 1871 for the Town of Madras to be Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. This appointment was accordingly gazetted, and the office will eventually though not immediately be placed on the list of those paid by fixed salary.

Industrial Survey of India.

The Government had before them, as far as the scheme affected this Presidency, Dr. Forbes Watson's proposals for an industrial survey of India. It was understood that the scheme had three objects, first

the diffusion of trade knowledge with reference to the products of the country amongst the commercial population of India, whether Native or European, secondly the diffusion of similar knowledge with reference to the external commerce of India amongst the populations of other countries, and thirdly the dissemination of knowledge amongst the commercial population of India with regard to the trade products of Great Britain and other countries. The last object, it was understood, it was proposed to attain by means of Trade Museums. The papers were perused with the interest which the learning and labor bestowed on them demanded, but the Government came to the conclusion that the scheme for carrying out such a survey by means of voluntary committees, as proposed, was impracticable, and that even if such committees could be organized the results would be untrustworthy. A large amount of information has been collected from time to time, and is already on record in the public offices, on all matters connected with the population, agriculture, manufactures, trades, and products of the country. The Medical Journals, the Forest, Geological Survey, and Settlement Reports, and the Publications of Agri-Horticultural Societies give voluminous information on these and other subjects, whilst every product of importance has been frequently reported on and specimens have been sent to English and Foreign Exhibitions. All that seems necessary to furnish the information required by Dr. Forbes Watson is to collate these records and verify them with reference to the circumstances of the day, but for such work special officers would be required, as voluntary committees

could not be relied on, and most Government officials have not sufficient time to spare. The cost too would evidently be great.

Madras Municipality.

The balance-sheet of the Madras Municipality showed their debt amounting at the end of the year to Rupees 14,30,000. A sum of Rupees 38,197 was paid on account of interest during the year, and Rupees 19,099 was transferred to the Sinking Fund; to the latter account the total amount paid, down to the end of the year, was Rupees 82,226. The incidence of taxation in the Municipality, including tolls, was about Rupee 1-0-1 per head of the population.

Madras Municipal Act.

In 1873-74 the Government appointed a mixed commission for the revision of the Madras Municipal Act. Their instructions were generally to submit proposals for the amendment of the Act in all those respects in which its provisions were either defective or open to objection, and specially to provide for the excision of the sections relating to the sea-tolls, and for the amendment of the sections relating to the special water-rate, and also to consider the substitution of an octroi on all articles brought into the town for consumption or use in lieu of the existing profession-tax and tolls, and to allow of the incidence of the house-tax being modified so as to relieve the poorer classes of habitations. The report of this committee was not yet received at the close of the year under review, and the Government were consequently not in possession of their recommendations. It was however expected that the financial alterations proposed by the committee would be such as to enable the Commissioners to raise the necessary funds for carrying out the two

pressing needs of the town, namely the completion of the water-works, and the introduction of a new drainage system.

Drainage of Madras Town.

The old surface drains in the town of Madras have for several years been neglected in the expectation of a scheme of under-ground drainage being put in hand, and have consequently fallen into disrepair; and this fact coupled with the rising death-rate could not but cause grave anxiety to the Government. The subject of the town drainage was repeatedly pressed upon the attention of the Commissioners, and finally with the view of avoiding delay the Government appointed Mr. D. Clark, C.E., to draw up a scheme for the drainage of the town. Mr. Clark's report was received in February 1875. His scheme is intended to remove by a system of under-ground masonry and pipe-sewers the fluid filth of houses and manufactories, the subsoil water from those localities where it is found in the soil near the surface, and the excreta of the population; and to conduct this sewage into a well, nearly central to the area to be drained, and affording the best available inclination to the sewers. From this well the sewage is to be raised 19 feet by pumping, and conveyed by means of an iron pipe into a brick culvert having its invert at the point where the pipe joins it 10 feet above mean sea level. With this fall of 10 feet the sewage is to be conducted by the force of gravitation about two miles to the north of Black Town, where it will fall into the sea. The scheme is so prepared as to admit of its being carried out by sections. The following table shows the sections and the estimated cost of the drainage works in each :—

	RS.
Black Town and the Fort ...	7,07,109
Pursewaukum and Egmore ...	4,12,568
Chintadripettah	1,06,007
Triplicane and Royapett ...	2,68,273
Out-fall complete	2,71,451
Pumping station...	1,62,374
Syphons	19,755
Total ...	19,47,537
Mylapore, a detached suburb 3½ miles south of the Fort, and which has a separate out-fall...	94,197
Total ...	20,41,734
Engineering and contingencies at 15 per cent.	3,06,266
Grand Total ...	23,48,000

Mr. Clark estimates the working expenses of the pumping at Rupees 37,000, and the annual instalment necessary to repay the principal sum in 30 years with interest at 4½ per cent. Rupees 1,44,000. The sum of these items gives a total of Rupees 1,81,000, which is the estimated annual cost of the drainage scheme. The scheme includes all the urban portions of the Municipality with the exception of Royapooram, which lies to the north of the Madras Railway; but provision has been made for the reception of the Royapooram sewage into the main sewers connected with the pumping well, whenever it may be thought proper to connect the drainage of Royapooram with that of the area comprised in Mr. Clark's present scheme.

Madras Water Works.

An account of the expenditure on the Municipal Water Works is given in the second part of this report. The original scheme of the works was to convey water in an open channel from the Red Hills Reservoir to a point within the limits of the Municipality, a distance of about 7 miles, and at that point to deliver the water into a system of pipes at such a level as to raise the water by the force of gravitation sufficiently high for practical use in all parts of the town. This scheme has been successfully carried out, but it has been found that at times the water brought down the channel is so turbid and charged with silt as to render its admission into the pipes very undesirable. It consequently happens that the supply of water through the pipes has to be cut off occasionally for as long a period as two or three days. The Government were unwilling to sanction the introduction of the Red Hills water into the fort and other public institutions, already receiving a constant supply, though of inferior quality, from another source, until this objection could be removed, and appointed a committee to report on the best means of securing an uninterrupted supply. This committee were of opinion that the construction of a settling tank or tanks near the head mains, in which a week's supply of clear water could be stored, was absolutely necessary to complete the scheme of the municipal water-supply. The Government entirely approved of the conclusion arrived at by the committee, and requested the President of the Municipal Commission to take prompt action and to submit detailed proposals. They also offered to contribute towards the work the capitalized value of the considerable saving that would be effected by the reduction of the

establishment for the Seven Wells. A scheme involving an estimated expenditure of Rupees 4,00,000 was proposed to the Commissioners by the President, the estimated contribution of Government being Rupees 1,50,000 ; the Commissioners however came to the conclusion that they must wait until special means had been provided for paying the interest on the water-works loan before incurring fresh liabilities. The project thus fell through for the present.

Election of Commissioners in Madras.

In compliance with a resolution of the Commissioners requesting the sanction of the Government for the appointment of Commissioners by election, the Government authorized the holding of elections on the occurrence of vacancies until half of the entire number of the Commissioners were elected by the rate-payers.

Up-country Municipalities.

Statistics regarding the results of the administration by up-country Town Boards under the Towns' Improvement Act will be found in the second part of this report. The revenues were somewhat short in consequence of the partial discontinuance of the tax on arts and professions; the decrease however was much less than might have been anticipated, and indicated considerable elasticity on the part of the other items in the balance sheet. House valuations were in many cases revised, and in seven towns an increase was sanctioned for the house-rate itself. Some loans were made by Government under the Loan Act, and the municipal income was supplemented in a few rare cases by special grants from Provincial Funds.

Charges for medical attendance in Municipalities.

It was brought to the notice of Government that the benefit to be derived from Municipal Dispensaries would be greater if definite rules were laid down for

regulating the out-door practice of the Dispensary Medical Subordinates. The Government has always recognized the right of private practice, but the uncertainty of securing the Medical Subordinate Officer's attendance and the want of a fixed scale of charges have been known to prevent many persons from availing themselves of his assistance. The President of the Municipalities in one district proposed the appointment of a second Medical Subordinate to Municipal Hospitals, to be employed in attendance on out-patients at their own houses and to be remunerated by a fixed scale of fees. Difficulties of various kinds were found to stand in the way of carrying out this proposal, but as regards utilizing in this direction the services of the ordinary staff of the Municipal Dispensaries there seemed to be no possible objection to the arrangement. The following scale was agreed on as the maximum to be charged for attendance : eight Annas for an ordinary visit by day, one Rupee for an ordinary visit by night, and five Rupees for a confinement or severe operation, this charge including the subsequent necessary visits. It was decided that each Municipality should be at liberty to fix its own scale of charges within the above limits, and to frame such other rules for the regulation or restriction of this out-door duty as might be deemed necessary to ensure that it should not interfere with the due discharge of the primary duties of the medical officer in connexion with the institution to which he was attached. All medical aid afforded within hospitals or dispensaries was to continue to be entirely gratuitous. The provisions thus made for Municipalities are equally applicable to dispensaries in Local Fund Circles under Act IV. of 1871.

Election of up-country Municipal Commissioners.

Till this year the members of the various Commissions under the Towns Improvement Act of 1871 were all nominees of the Government. In July 1874 however reports were called for from the local officers as to the advisability of introducing the elective system in the up-country Municipalities, and the result was the concession of the right of election to ten towns, Trichinopoly, Salem, Madura, Bellary, Ootacamund, Calicut, Vellore, Combaconum, Negapatam, and Tanjore; the right being limited however to the election of non-official members. The measure is only tentative.

Tolls on through traffic in Municipalities.

The necessity of devising a system for enabling through traffic to pass through municipal towns without paying the toll which is primarily meant for local traffic, has more than once been brought to notice, and the Government finally decided to adopt the plan of dividing the proceeds between Municipalities and the Local Fund Boards. The latter are charged with the construction and maintenance of the great lines of highway of the country; and while discussing the question of liberating through traffic from municipal tolls, the further question inevitably arose as to whether this traffic was not by a similar amount the debtor of the Boards who maintained the roads. As the law stands, Local Fund Boards may establish tolls of their own, but, for administrative reasons, it is obviously best that public tolls should be established only at places where the *employés* can be most efficiently controlled, and oppression and exaction prevented or punished. Such positions can best be found in the sites already chosen for municipal toll-bars. The plan of dividing the collections allows of the pro-

ceeds realized in a few well-adapted localities being applied partly as a return for municipal advantages and partly in the primary and most legitimate object of a toll, namely the maintenance of the road used. The proportions in which the proceeds should be shared could only be settled on a careful consideration of local circumstances. Various cases arose during the year, and were settled on their merits. In more than one case it was found desirable to transfer the management of the tolls from the Municipality to the Local Fund Board.

State of education in Municipalities.

At the commencement of the year Government called on all Municipalities to report their present educational position and the steps which they proposed to take for the further development of education within the towns. Exclusive of Madras there are forty-six Municipalities, containing a population which may be estimated at 1,179,014, and at 15 per cent. of this number there must be about 176,851 children in these towns of a school-going age. According to the returns submitted, the Municipalities supported 51 Municipal Schools, 50 Salary Grant Schools and 435 Results Schools, and there were altogether 19,143 boys and 2,625 girls in these schools. Thus only about 12·3 per cent. of the children who should be under instruction were accounted for in these returns. If however pupils attending institutions which are supported from Provincial Funds are included, the total number under instruction in these towns will be 43,085, exclusive of unaided schools which furnish no returns. This number includes youths in Colleges, Normal Schools and Higher-class Schools, but there are no data from which the precise number of such youths, as distinguished from

children, can be computed. The total expenditure on education by municipal bodies was Rs. 60,790 or 5½ per cent. of the municipal income, and the amount realized by fees was Rupees 25,970. On the whole, Government have arrived at the conclusion that sufficient action is not at present being taken by Municipalities in the direction of education, and have intimated their wish that a larger portion of the funds should be assigned to this object; they have specially enjoined on Municipalities the duty of directing elementary education.

Administration by Local Fund Boards.

The balance-sheet of the Boards who administer the Local Funds Act No. IV. of 1871 is included in the general balance-sheet of the Presidency, and its particulars will therefore be mentioned hereafter. In the construction and maintenance of roads, which is the main object of the Act, satisfactory work was done. The number of miles of road newly constructed was 974 against 1,024 in 1873-74. The number of miles repaired, and the cost of repairing them, was much the same in each year. The question was raised during the year whether it would not be desirable to set aside for the purposes of *bonâ fide* village roads a fixed percentage, say about 20 per cent., of the various Road Funds. The matter was under discussion at the close of the year. Under a suggestion from the Government of India concurred in by this Government, a new distribution of establishment charges was made in the Public Works Department. As a part of this arrangement it was decided that Local Fund Boards should contribute to the general Public Works Establishment charges 25 per cent. on the actual outlay on works, in return for supervision by the Public

Works Department. As a further sequel to this arrangement, it became necessary to amalgamate the existing Local Fund Petty Establishment with the regular Public Works Establishment. This is now in process of being carried out. An exception to the principle of including the charges for Local Fund Petty Establishment in the general Public Works Establishment charges, was made in the case of the Local Fund Circles of one district, where the work was being done exclusively under the civil officers. It may be mentioned that the Government are not satisfied that the present arrangement of establishments is necessarily the best possible. The advisability of entertaining separate local establishments, which would comprise a qualified Engineer staff, but would be under the immediate control of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, is under consideration. The Local Fund Boards were relieved during the year of the payment of two-thirds of the salary and allowances of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and of the contributions to Government for Normal Schools, these amounts being resumed as Provincial charges. The transfer of the Vaccine Establishment to the immediate control of the Local Fund Boards was ordered and in a few cases carried out before the close of the year; the reasons for this step will be explained further on. There was a very large increase of expenditure this year under sanitary establishments, and the cleansing of tanks and wells. Many towns and villages were newly provided with scavenging establishments, and works connected with water-supply were undertaken in several cases.

Military Signalling.

A Committee assembled by order at the Bangalore Camp of Exercise for the purpose of making inquiries

into the present mode of military signalling, especially with reference to a newly-invented instrument called the "heliostat." The instrument at present supplied by Government to the Bangalore School of Army Signalling is Mance's heliograph, and this instrument and the heliostat were tested side by side. The opinion of the Committee was very much in favor of the new invention, which appeared to have superior advantages not only as to weight, portability, and force, but also as to efficiency. When once adjusted the mirror in the heliostat becomes a fixture by which an uninterrupted ray of sunlight is directed with mechanical precision upon the station to be communicated with. The ray is imprisoned by a fan-like screen placed in front of the mirror, and this moved at pleasure by the operator regulates by long and short exposures the dashes and dots required in telegraphy. The working, in point of fact, is similar to the operation of night signalling when a shutter or screen is worked in front of a fixed lamp directed towards a given point. A specialty of the heliostat is a second mirror, by the assistance of which telegraphy can be carried on throughout the day irrespective of the position of the sun. The objections to Mance's heliograph appear to be that it is necessary to move the mirror itself to regulate the flashes. The inventor of the heliostat, Captain Begbie, informed the Government that he did not wish to take out a patent for the instrument, and that he was ready to hand it over to the Government for military purposes. The Government have addressed the Secretary of State on the subject.

Bread and Meat supply to the troops.

A proposal was made by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah that supplies of bread stuff for the ration bread required by the Commissariat Department

should be obtained in future from the jail at Thyetmyo. It was proposed to introduce into the jail a mill for grinding wheat on the same principle as the bullock mill at present in use by the Commissariat, but employing the labor of the prisoners in place of that of bullocks. This, it was suggested, would remove the only objection to the present mode of grinding, namely the danger of pollution from the proximity of the bullocks to the flour turned out from the mills. It appeared that in Rangoon the jail mills supplied the whole of the town population. The proposal however was negatived. The question arose of adopting contracts of longer periods for the meat supply of the troops. It was represented that as a contractor for the supply of such articles as meat issues must necessarily incur considerable expenses before he is in a position to undertake the duty, and as such expenses would be rateably reduced in proportion to the number of years over which the contract extends, it would probably be for the interests of Government as well as of the contractor that as a general rule a biennial or triennial contract should be substituted for the annual. The Government adopted this view.

Hired labor in the Ordnance Department.

In 1872 an enquiry was begun having for its object a comparison between the establishments of the Bengal and the Madras Ordnance Departments, with a view to the possible substitution in the latter Presidency of hired labor for fixed establishments, as in Bengal. The Government made a searching investigation into this subject, and decided that though the principle just mentioned could be carried into effect to a certain degree and under certain circumstances, yet it was impossible to do so to the extent which was at one time contemplated. The necessity

of maintaining a thoroughly efficient subordinate European staff was apparent, and the Government saw no immediate opportunity for reduction in this direction. With regard to the number and classification of the native executive establishments, it is no doubt desirable to maintain the smallest fixed establishment sufficient for ordinary purposes, and to supplement it with hired labor from time to time according to requirements. But the circumstances of different Presidencies are not the same, and it is evident that in the town of Madras, where the demand for skilled labor is great, so sweeping a measure as the immediate substitution, to the extent obtaining in Bengal, of hired for permanent native artificers, was impracticable. It was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the departmental officers, with orders to adopt the principle above mentioned as vacancies occurred and as the exigencies of the service permitted. At the close of the year under notice the system had been partially introduced as regards lascars in most of the arsenals, magazines, and depôts of the Presidency, and the men so employed were receiving pay for working days only; as regards the native artificer establishments, less opportunities had occurred for making a change. In the case of the Gun Carriage Factory special difficulties had been found. The facilities for obtaining skilled laborers in Madras are certainly less now than formerly, the demand for labor having greatly increased. Wages are high, and there has been even an apprehension that the Government rates would have to be raised to enable the Ordnance Department to compete with the two Railway Companies, the Department of Public Works, and the Tramway Company. Instead of artizans presenting themselves for work at the Factory, maistries and other workmen on the perma-

nent establishment have sometimes to be employed during working hours in seeking for them. Nor is the work executed by a constant succession of new hands at all times satisfactory. The advantage of a permanent establishment is that the men have become accustomed to a certain amount of discipline, and have been instructed in specialities. The Government were obliged to yield to these considerations in the case of the Gun Carriage Factory and to postpone indefinitely the questions of reducing the staff of native artificers there. In the Gun Powder Factory difficulties occurred of a more technical nature. In the first place every workman employed in this factory carries at all times his own life and the lives of his comrades in his hand, so that it is above all things important that the men should be experienced in their duties and well affected towards their employers. Secondly, although the manufacture of powder is a skilled labor, the knowledge of it is useless to a man as long as he remains in the Presidency, outside the walls of the factory; so that when such men as are here employed are thrown out of work they can only as a rule apply themselves to ordinary cooly labor. Thirdly, it is possible that men so thrown out might migrate to Native States, and this it is undesirable to encourage. Some changes were however made in the Gun Powder Factory, and the result at the end of the year under review was that two native artificers in place of the same number on the fixed establishment were employed at daily rates of pay and on working days only.

Gardening operations at Thyetmyo by Military Department.

The gardening operations at Thyetmyo sanctioned as an experimental measure in 1873 have now been continued for two seasons. In the first year they were

134012

not very successful. The actual outlay in money was Rupees 194 and the return Rupees 77. The want of success was attributed first to the difficulties usually found in newly broken up soil in Burmah, with insects destructive to vegetables which can only be got rid of by steady cultivation of the land; and secondly to a want of experience in gardening. The latter appears to have been the main cause, as under other management cabbage, knol khol, and even cauliflower were cultivated during the season at Thyetmyo with success. The second year's operations showed much more favorable results. The produce of the season was about 12,130 lbs. of vegetables at a cost of $8\frac{3}{16}$ lbs. per Rupee, including all charges, against 880 lbs., costing Rupees 491 in the previous season. The experiment has a value beyond that indicated in these figures, for an example of successful vegetable cultivation was much needed among a population who have hitherto singularly neglected this branch of agriculture. To the troops also a plentiful supply of vegetables in aid of rations will prove a considerable boon. The operations are to be continued.

Gardening operations at Tonghoo.

Gardening operations were begun at Tonghoo at the same time as those at Thyetmyo, but showed better results during their first year, the State receiving an actual profit. The vegetables were supplied at 15 lbs. per Rupee, the usual contract rate for country vegetables being about 1 anna three pies for the pound. The actual sum spent upon the garden was Rupees 287, in return for which an equivalent at contract rates of Rupees 537 was issued, leaving a profit of Rupees 250 on the concern. The results for the second year's cultivation have not yet been ascertained. Some important experiments were made in potato

cultivation by the Deputy Commissioner on a piece of land at the confluence of the Sittang and Caboung, situated about two miles from Tonghoo. This land was about an acre in extent, and a first planting of 347 lbs. of seed potatoes specially obtained from Calcutta was made in December; unfortunately the seed proved bad and did not germinate. A second planting of ration potatoes was thereupon made, which answered better, and from 500 lbs. about 1,104 lbs. were obtained. Other experiments were made by the Forest Department, by the Missionaries, by the Karens on the hills near Tonghoo, and also by the department itself on a small scale. The return was trifling, comprising little more than a quantity of seed potatoes stored for the planting of the next year. None of these experiments were successful; they have however attracted the attention of the inhabitants, and it is a satisfactory sign to find that independent attempts are being made, and with some success, as proved by country-grown potatoes being exposed for sale in the market at Tonghoo. It is evident that the potato can be grown in the Tonghoo district, and that the limited success which has attended the present experiments is in great measure attributable to want of experience in the cultivation. A further trial will be made. The expenditure on these potato experiments was Rupees 792, and the receipts Rupees 231, showing a loss to the State of Rupees 561.

Marine Department.

As already mentioned, a Bill was projected in the local Legislative Council in connection with the subject of ports and port-dues in the Presidency; as however another Bill on the same subject was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General, it became unnecessary to proceed with

the local Bill. The only portion of the latter which was not already provided for in the former was that which embodied the provisions of certain Boat and Pier Acts already in force. Among minor arrangements, the imposition of a fee in the constantly recurring cases of change of a ship's commander, may be noticed. The Order of Council in England fixes this at two shillings, and here it has been put at 2 Rupees. There is reason to fear that these registers are sometimes changed or borrowed, when interest demands it; the Sea Customs and Marine Offices being distinct, it is difficult to exercise a careful supervision over such fraud. During the year a Pier Passenger Office was instituted at Madras, which acting as an official check on the masulah boatmen of the port will probably remove a practical difficulty. With a view to the great loss of life and property experienced annually among the country vessels and native coasters, a Memorandum prepared by the Master Attendant of Madras, on the subject of the Law of Storms in the Bay of Bengal, was published in different languages and handed for distribution to the different Collectors and Master Attendants along the sea-board. The great loss entailed on the shipping by the various forms of cyclone prevailing in the Bay may be estimated by the facts which have come home to Government in one single case alone. It became the duty of the Government in connection with the cyclone of May 1874 to feed, clothe, and send to their homes at a cost of Rupees 5,985 nearly two hundred men, the survivors of thirteen ships' crews, and there can be little doubt that this represented but a fractional part of the whole loss. One vessel with two hundred return coolies from

Rangoon has not been heard of. The publication just mentioned is calculated to be of considerable service to the most industrious and most helpless section of the seafaring community.

Madras Harbour.

The Government has for some time had under its consideration the question as to the best mode of providing a shelter for shipping at Madras, and a correspondence was held with the Government of India in 1872 respecting a proposal that a break-water should be constructed at a cost of £1,311,000, according to the recommendations of a Committee appointed to consider the subject in 1868. The result of the correspondence was in effect that the Government of India would be prepared to provide the sum required, by way of loan, on condition that a Port Trust Act should be passed, such as those which had been passed for a similar purpose in Calcutta and Bombay, and on condition that the Government of India were satisfied that the probable receipts on account of the work to be constructed would afford sufficient provision for the interest and sinking fund of the loan. A Port Trust Bill was accordingly prepared, and at the same time it was arranged that Mr. W. Parkes, under whose direction the harbour works at Kurrachee were constructed, should proceed to Madras for the purpose of personally examining the coast, and that he should submit, after full consideration on the spot of the various plans which had been proposed, a project of his own for the final decision of Government. Mr. Parkes arrived in Madras in September 1873, and after full examination and inquiry submitted a report containing a project which appeared to afford satisfactory means of providing at a very moderate cost an effectual protection for shipping at the port of Madras.

—Choice of plan.

The two proposals between which the choice at this time lay were, first a breakwater entirely detached from the shore and parallel to it, and secondly a harbour formed by piers running out from the shore into deep water and termed a "close harbour." The former of these systems was advocated from two different points of view. The Committee appointed in 1868 said that if it were possible to construct an enclosed harbour which should be secure from the danger of shoaling up, they would not hesitate to recommend it in preference to a breakwater, as it would possess many advantages. But they considered that all these advantages would be rendered nugatory by the shoaling of the harbour, which would certainly result from the construction of solid piers or groynes running out from the shore. Mr. Robertson, the Harbour Engineer for India, stated that he had come to the same conclusion as the Committee, but from different reasons. He believed that there might perhaps be as much danger from shoaling in the case of a breakwater as of an enclosed harbour, but taking all the circumstances connected with Madras into consideration, the latter seemed the preferable work. For an equal sum of money it would give more deep-water shelter than a harbour; it would create a considerable length of sufficiently smooth water at the coast line to enable boats to land or to come to jetties; and vessels could enter and quit more easily from behind a breakwater than through the one entrance of a harbour. With regard to the question of shoaling it has frequently been urged that an obstruction opposed to the currents on the Madras beach must necessarily have the effect of arresting the passage of the sand which is in constant movement by the combined action of the

surf and those currents, and of causing it to accumulate to windward of the obstacle. The accumulation, it is said, would at first form merely an extension of the beach seaward in the angles between the training walls and the shore, but it would ultimately carry the line of the coast to the outer end of those walls, and close the entrance between them. The natural process is here, no doubt, correctly described, but the practical conclusion depends upon the meaning that should be attached to the term "ultimately." It does not appear whether it refers to a future time to be reckoned by years, by generations, or by centuries. It cannot be asserted that the second hundred yards would accumulate as fast as the first, the third as the second, and so on. Every hundred yards of advance of the beach involves a greater depth of water to be filled, and a greater length of coast to be covered by the triangular accumulation, and consequently a slower rate of advance for every successive hundred yards. The records in the office of the Chief Engineer in connection with the accumulation of sand by certain beach groynes constructed some years ago were carefully examined with regard to this point. It appeared that when the groynes were short the spaces between were quickly filled with sand, but when they were longer one season was not sufficient for the accumulation. On one occasion in 1857 an estimate was made by the Engineer in charge of the groynes of the quantity of sand accumulated in a season by the groynes in front of the fort, by that opposite the light-house, and by those opposite Messrs. Arbuthnot's office and the Custom-house. The area was in the aggregate 22½ acres and the depth 3 to 4 feet, and the spaces were not filled. Taking this as a measure

of the quantity of sand which could be arrested in one year, it was calculated that in order to fill in a triangular area of similar form between the coast and a pier extending 1,200 yards from shore, a period of 180 years would be required. The Government also understood that at the harbour of Great Yarmouth, on the east coast of England, exposed to a drift of sand from the northward, the drift was arrested for forty years by a pier less than 200 feet long; that at the port of Bayonne in France, situated at the southern extremity of a line of several hundred miles of sandy coast, exposed to the heavy north-westerly seas of the Bay of Biscay, works constructed just within the shore line 300 years ago are now 1,200 yards inland; and that at Port Said, exposed to a constant drift from the westward, the experience of ten years furnishes data, according to the Admiralty Chart of 1870, for the conclusion that 150 years will elapse before the wave-driven sand can pass the pier head, which is now 2,200 yards seaward of the present coast line. On the whole it could not but be conceded that considerable uncertainty must always attend conjectures as to the effect of harbour works upon the movement of sand on an open foreshore like that at Madras, but the Government considered that the possibility of the proposed harbour being liable to silt up at an indefinite period in the future was not a conclusive objection to the projected scheme. Having regard to the prospects of permanence of the work itself, and to the accommodation afforded by it, they decided to accept Mr. Parkes' scheme of a close harbour as the best that had yet been devised, considering to all the conditions of the case.

A harbour made according to Mr. Parkes' plan was to cost £565,000, including 10 per cent. for contingencies, and 5 per cent. for superintendence. It was intended to be formed by piers running out from the shore 500 yards north and south of the present screw-pile pier, and enclosing a rectangular space of 1,000 yards long by 830 yards wide, or 170 acres, which would have a depth at low-water of from 3 to 7 fathoms, and would consequently be available for European ships of all sizes. There was to be also a further space of a quarter of that area with a depth less than 3 fathoms, available for boats, lighters, and native craft. It was estimated that such a harbour would contain 13 ships of various sizes, from 4,000 to 700 tons, secured closely to fixed moorings, and able to swing, each in its own circle, clear of one another; also three ships alongside the pier, making 16 in all. If the ships were more closely moored so as to swing clear of the next ship's mooring, but not of the entire circle she would describe in swinging, the number would be increased threefold. It is true that more than sixteen ships have been in the roads at one time on certain extraordinary occasions. There seemed no necessity however for incurring the expense of providing for a repetition of such contingencies. In the first place they are not likely to occur again unless as a consequence of a great increase of trade; because the effect of the increased employment of steamers is to facilitate the despatch of vessels from the port and leave room for others, and this despatch would be further facilitated by the improved system of landing and shipping cargoes. In the second place, such a press would only occur during the most busy season, which is also the fine season,

—Plan accepted.

when ships would be as safe as they are now outside the harbour. Though it would not be wise to incur expense in anticipation of increased trade, a policy which has often defeated its own object by crippling the immediate resources of a port, it is nevertheless evident that it is of the highest importance to be prepared for future extensions whenever increased trade or other circumstances may demand it. This was specially kept in view in designing the plan of the harbour, and the details of construction. With regard to the time of completion, the first operation will be the formation of the curved approaches. It is estimated that the actual building of the piers can be completed in about three years, or in about four years from the time of the approaches being commenced.

—Calculations as to cost and revenue.

It became necessary, in order that the Government might be in a position to apply for a loan to the amount necessary for the construction of the harbour, that they should be satisfied, first that Mr. Parkes' estimate of the cost of the work was such as might be relied on, and secondly that a sufficient sum could be raised by charges on the trade and shipping of Madras to cover the interest and sinking fund of the loan. The estimate for plant being based upon the actual cost amounting to £48,000 of one pier at Kurrachee, and much of such plant being equally available here for two piers, might, it appeared, be accepted without hesitation. The only doubt was as to the laterite rubble. Of this material 316,250 tons, or nearly one-third of the whole amount, were required for the two curved approaches, each 1,100 feet long, 10 feet high above low water mark, and running through the surf into 2½ fathoms of water.

For this section the harder and larger the blocks of laterite were, the more advantageous it would be, as they would be greatly exposed to the action of the surf. Blocks of the necessary weight and hardness would have to be selected, and there was no evidence to be gathered from the existing state of the quarry ground at the two spots named, Umbatoor and Seetapett, that sufficiently good material was available there in due quantity. Other and more distant quarries would not improbably have to be resorted to. Of the remaining rubble, 39,150 tons would be deposited at a depth of 2½ fathoms, and 604,420 tons at a depth of four fathoms below water level, at which depth it would be liable to no disturbance, so that laterite stones of ordinary quality might be used. However, taking the cost of conveyance by rail at 5 Annas a ton, and even supposing that the laterite rubble had to be obtained at three times the distance of 12 miles mentioned in the proposals, it appeared that the addition to the cost of the work on this account would not be more than £20,000; and on the other hand Mr. Parkes had allowed in his estimate a sum of £49,000 for contingencies. The second proposition, of which it was necessary that satisfactory proof should be furnished, was that a sufficient sum might, without tending to diminish the amount of shipping frequenting the port, or giving cause for other well founded objection, be levied on account of the harbour upon the shipping and trade of the port, to meet the charge for interest and sinking fund on the proposed loan. The sum required to defray the interest and sinking fund on a loan of £600,000 would be, at 6 per cent., £36,000, and the Government decided that the best mode of levying the amount thus required would be as

follows. In the first place a charge of 8 Annas per ton would be imposed upon foreign steamers and ships, and a charge of 4 Annas a ton upon coasting steamers and native craft. Taking the net average yearly tonnage now frequenting the port at 220,060 tons, an estimate which is extremely moderate, £20,000 would be the amount thus obtained. And here no account was taken of the possibility, which is certainly very considerable, that the increased security for shipping would increase the amount of tonnage resorting to the port, and therefore the amount to be derived from the proposed tonnage dues. Secondly, the remaining sum of £16,000, together with the port dues now levied at Madras, which may be taken at £4,000, in all a sum of £20,000, would be met by a tax upon boat-loads equivalent to 14 Annas per ton of goods shipped and landed, an amount which it was calculated would produce the necessary income. That the changes thus proposed were not in any degree calculated to cripple the trade of the port, or to impose any undue burden upon it, was confidently believed by this Government. Taking into consideration the certain reduction in shipping charges, in insurance, and in demurrage, the increased harbour dues would cost the trade but a very small sum per ton, if any thing at all. The increase was roughly estimated at Rupees 1-4-0 per ton, and that amount would probably be covered by the savings just mentioned. There seemed no reason to doubt the correctness of this estimate. £600,000 was taken as the amount of the required loan. There was however no reason to suppose that Mr. Parkes' estimate of £565,000 would be exceeded; it was therefore proposed that the additional £35,000 should be considered as

added to the loan on account of the interest accruing for the four years during which the work would be under construction. The amount to be added to the loan on this account, supposing that no dues could be levied during construction, would be £66,488; but inasmuch as charges would be imposed in proportion to the services rendered almost as soon as the work was fairly in progress, there could be no doubt that this sum of £35,000 would be sufficient for the purpose. The Madras Chamber of Commerce was of opinion that some portion of the annual expense on account of the proposed harbour should be borne by Imperial Funds; but it was held that while the Government, when making use of the harbour, should pay its share of the charges to be imposed, no contribution could properly be made from Imperial Funds such as was desired by the Chamber. On a review of the whole circumstances the Government came to the conclusion, first, that they had now before them a matured and well-considered project which promised to be completely successful, and to which no objection on the score of excessive costliness could be made; and, secondly, that there was evidence to show that charges which were fair and moderate, and in no way likely to injure the interests of Madras as a resort for shipping and trade, might be imposed to an extent fully sufficient to meet the annual charge for interest and sinking fund on the necessary loan. These views were forwarded to the Government of India, who more or less endorsed them, but passed them on for decision to the Secretary of State. Sanction to the scheme was announced from England by telegraph quite at the close of the year.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. Agricultural institutions.

The Model and Experimental Farms at Sydapet near Madras continue to be the only Government institutions for the development of agriculture. The season was not particularly favorable to operations, here or elsewhere, owing to the rainfall not being evenly distributed throughout the year; various experiments however were carried out in the sowing and manuring of crops. The most interesting operations of the year were at the Experimental Farm, where various investigations were made connected with the breeding of live stock. An experiment was made regarding the milk-producing capabilities of a cow bred from a Devon bull and a Nellore cow, and the results show clearly that great success may be expected from the introduction of further novelties in local cattle-breeding. An experiment with Chinese sheep has not proved a success, but the Sydapet breed is being gradually improved by judicious selection, and there can be no doubt that a breed far superior to the indigenous breeds of Southern India is being formed. Pigs imported from China did not thrive. Arrangements have been made for procuring poultry from Sydney, and a new breed of ducks has been obtained from Pekin. The financial results of the year under report as regards the Model Farm show an excess of expenditure over income to the amount of Rupees 3,082, which has had to be met from public funds. The balance-sheet shows a deficit of Rupees 4,977 on account of its operations from the date of its establishment. Regarding it in another way, if from the expendi-

ture side of the year's balance-sheet be deducted interest, overseer's salary, and labor, as representing what would be in the districts the ryot's superintendence and the labor of his family, and if from the receipts side be deducted the amount supplied by the public chest, the result shows that the Model Farm as compared with the operations of the ordinary agriculturist works at a yearly loss of Rupees 317. On the assumption therefore that the Public Farm is to be conducted on strictly commercial principles, the object with which it was inaugurated cannot be said to have been yet attained. It has been proposed to assess the Model Farm by the Settlement Department, and to take the assessment so fixed as the rent of the farm for the purpose of computing the financial results of the experiment.

Farm classes.

During the year 1874-75 there were a Sydapet Farm class and a District Farm class, the one containing at the end of the year six apprentices, the other containing two; it is proposed to abolish these apprentice classes, the method of which is principally confined to field-training, and to establish in their place a school of agriculture where youths of the class to which these apprentices belong, and others who are desirous of becoming agriculturists, may have opportunities for gaining a knowledge of the subject both practical and theoretical.

Cattle Shows.

The floods in the Nellore District interrupted the usual agricultural display at Nellore, but the cattle show at Addanki in the same district was held in the usual manner.

Tobacco-growing in the Madras Presidency.

An inquiry was made with reference to the suggestions contained in a report on the "Production of Tobacco in India" by Mr. O'Connor

forwarded by the Government of India. The result was not in favor of State interference. It appears clear that the present inferiority of the tobacco grown in this Presidency is due mainly to the fact that there is a great demand for coarse tobacco, and that it is believed to pay better to grow a large quantity of inferior leaf than a smaller quantity of superior leaf. To secure an improvement in this respect, it must be demonstrated to the native growers that the production of a better article secures higher profits. This could only be effected with any immediate prospect of tangible results by the establishment of Government Tobacco Farms, as private enterprise is not likely to influence the trade to any appreciable extent for a considerable time to come. The experiment would be costly, and might prove a failure. As regards curing, it appears that existing defects arise from want of capital. An artificial atmosphere is essential in this part of India to the proper treatment of the leaf, and to secure this vaults or sheds must be constructed at considerable expense. This can only be done by Government, or by means of European capitalists engaging in the trade. As long however as there is so much doubt regarding the profitableness of the speculation, not much is to be expected from the latter quarter, and the question remains whether the intervention of Government is likely to prove beneficial. It appeared to the Government that all that was wanted was that capitalists should take up the industry. They decided to avoid State interference, which has not been found necessary with indigo or coffee, and which was relinquished in the case of tea culture when that industry had made much less progress than tobacco has at the

present time. It was decided to give publicity to all that had been written on the subject, and leave the rest to private enterprise.

Government Cinchona Plantations.

The season was unpropitious for the operations of the cinchona plantations. It was excessively wet in the south-west monsoon, and very cold in the winter months, and both cold and wet check the growth of cinchona. Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, resigned his office in February 1875, and the manufacture of amorphous quinine ceased at the end of August. All the bark therefore harvested from the plantations will henceforward be despatched for sale in the London market. Hybridisation received attention during the year. The richest in total alkaloids of the hybrids discovered was the *C. pubescens* of the hairy-leaved variety, which gave, on analysis of a small sample of the bark, 10·67 per cent. of alkaloids, 4·72 per cent. of this being crystallised sulphate of quinine. Coppiced trees made no marked improvement. The arrest of the growth of such of the coppiced shoots as are now luxuriant may be anticipated in their third or fourth year. Analogy seems to show that the shoots will never assume the habit of the original tree or cover themselves with the spongy bark of tree-trunks. No effect manifested itself from the application of manure to cinchona. During the year 28,659 lbs. of mossed bark were shipped to England, and the prices averaged about 4*s.* per lb.; last year the average was below 3*s.* per lb. Coppiced bark from the Himalayas realized last year, it is believed, from 11*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. The amount of bark supplied to the Government Quinologist was 85,771 lbs. Up to 1873-74, 1,000

experimental red barks had given 6,068 lbs. of dry trunk bark and 3,000 lbs. of dry branch bark, or upwards of 9 lbs. of dry bark per tree. In the past year they yielded 2,659 lbs. of dry bark, raising the total harvest obtained since 1871-72 to nearly 12 lbs. of dry bark per tree. 2,000 experimental *C. officinalis* plants gave 780 lbs. of mossed dry bark, the total harvest since 1871-72 being thus raised to 2,422 lbs., or over 2 lbs. per tree. This bark is worth 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; the total value of the produce has thus been 9*s.* per tree. The total value of the produce of the *Succirubra* at 3*s.* per lb. may be taken at 36*s.* per tree. The *Succirubras* referred to are twelve years old; the *Officinalis* fourteen years. The returns from the plantations for the past year have been estimated at Rupees 64,962-14-8. The estimated expenditure was Rupees 40,000, of which Rupees 30,723 were actually spent. The Superintendent of these gardens has complained of the difficulty of procuring labor at his Neddivuttum plantation. It has been decided to spend more on the up-keep of the plantations, and it is hoped that this difficulty may disappear. The Government are under obligations to T. E. Howard, Esq., F.L.S., of Tottenham, and to Dr. DeVry, the eminent Dutch Quinologist at the Hague, for several valuable analyses of barks supplied to their Superintendent.

Season generally.

Taken over the whole area of the Presidency, and with a view to general cultivation, the season was a favorable one, though the rains were not as evenly distributed as usual. The chief feature of the year was the occurrence of heavy floods. These took place in the Kistna and Palar rivers in September 1874, and in the Pennair, Malattar, and Pooniar

rivers in the following month; serious disasters resulted in the Kistna, Salem, Nellore, and South Arcot Districts. The district reports showed that the loss of life was little, but the damage to property very extensive. The local officers acted with promptitude and energy on the occasion of these calamities, the safety of the people was duly provided for, and, whenever necessary, relief was afforded them in the way of food and in reconstructing their houses. For the Nellore District, which suffered severely from an unprecedented flood in the Pennair, a grant of Rupees 50,000 was sanctioned for the purpose of meeting immediate requirements. The introduction of the new settlement of that district was postponed for the current fasli wherever the Collector considered it necessary, and the agricultural exhibition at Nellore in the following spring was abandoned. In South Arcot an advance of Rupees 2,000 was sanctioned for the payment of coolies employed on the most emergent repairs to the channels and bunds damaged by the heavy floods in the Malattar and Pooniar rivers. In the Kistna District a sum of Rupees 8,400 was sanctioned for disbursement to householders in rebuilding their houses. Serious damage was caused in the Cuddapah District also, owing to excessive rains in October 1874.

Market prices declined generally during the year. The entire absence among the people themselves of trustworthy information regarding the current rates prevailing at one time for agricultural production in different parts of this Presidency is a serious drawback to the prosperity of the country. At present prices are liable to great fluctuations. A

Market prices.

rise of thirty per cent. and a fall of a similar amount are far from unusual, and frequently for no sufficient reason; and not only do the prices at any given market fluctuate greatly, but those prevailing at that market and at another market situated at no great distance differ almost as widely. Before the extension of railways, canals, and good roads over the country, great fluctuations in prices and wide differences in different localities were only to be expected; but now that the facilities are so much greater for the conveyance of agricultural produce over the country, it might reasonably be expected that the prices would be more uniform and less liable to sudden and great changes. Great fluctuations in prices are beneficial neither to the farmer nor to the consumer of his produce; as a rule they seldom arise directly from natural causes, but spring from the machinations of speculative middlemen, who are the chief gainers by unsteadiness of prices. Ryots seldom keep agricultural produce on hand for any length of time; their surplus grain is generally sold soon after it is harvested and bought up by these speculators, who utilize every opportunity for raising prices by keeping back produce, by circulating incorrect information regarding the prices prevailing in other districts, and by endeavoring to create undue apprehensions regarding the effects of floods or drought on growing crops. Under present arrangements these middlemen are of much use to the country in keeping up an approximate equilibrium between supply and demand, for in their absence the ryot would at one season overstock the retail market and at another leave it altogether unsupplied; but they have at present too much power, a power which extended know-

ledge of prices on the part of the people will alone tend to reduce.

Actual Cultivation.

Exclusive of Malabar and Canara, for which districts the demand on holdings only is known, and not area, the area of Government land cultivated was unirrigated acres 13,551,481 and irrigated acres 3,223,025, making a total of 16,774,506 acres. The area cultivated with cotton was diminished by 189,366 acres, the decrease being chiefly in the Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, and Salem Districts; the total area under cultivation was 1,502,555 acres. The area under indigo was 231,454 acres, or 53,431 less than during the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in the North and South Arcot Districts, and was due to untimely rain in the former, and to lands ordinarily cultivated with indigo having been cropped with cereals in the latter.

Colonization of the Neilgherries.

Some discussion has occurred, from time to time, respecting the possibility of appropriating portions of the Neilgherries for the purpose of establishing European agricultural settlers. The receipt this year of an exhaustive report on the agricultural capabilities and prospects of the Neilgherries by the Superintendent of Government Farms caused the question to be reopened. On a first view of the plateau such an undertaking as that just mentioned would seem decidedly promising. The climate is fine for a large portion of the year, the temperature is congenial to the European constitution, the soil is rich, there are apparently large tracts of unappropriated ground, and there is a regular market. These are conditions favorable to the production of cereals, garden

crops, fruits, and valuable commodities for exportation such as tea and coffee; there is also at hand a sufficient governmental authority. A close inspection however tends somewhat to qualify such favorable expectations. Much of the good land on the warm side of the hills is subject to the rights of native cultivators, the cost of building is excessive, the price of labor is high, clothing is dear, education is costly and difficult of access, the sale of grain crops, fruits, and vegetables offer little money-remuneration compared to the wants even of a humble European family, and the returns of tea and coffee culture are slow and liable to great fluctuations. A poor man would find it difficult to establish and maintain himself, while a richer man would prefer to go elsewhere. These difficulties however apart, the formation even of a limited working and self-supporting English community on the hills, if it could be effected under moderately favorable conditions, would be of great importance both from a commercial and from a political point of view; and the basis for such a community might be found perhaps in part in the Military Orphan Asylums which are now permanently established on the Neilgherries. The part that it is necessary for the Government to play in this matter does not as yet clearly appear. Already much has been done on the side of the Government in providing an admirable approach to the hills, and in constructing roads on the plateau. Probably the only point of administration which calls for more direct action or for improved methods is that relating to the transfer of waste lands. With the facilities now offered for testing the experiment, the question of hill colonization ought soon to resolve itself.

Even on the special subject of agriculture and farming it seems doubtful what action of a beneficial nature the Government can take on the Neilgherries. It is open to question whether European farming, even if introduced in several localities, would exercise much influence generally, as the lime needed for the soil cannot be procured on the hills, and the improved methods of cultivation would be costly and might not be adapted to the requirements of the native cultivators. The cultivation now practised by the Badagas displays a considerable variety of small cereals adapted to the climate and the soil, an increasing application of manure, and more care and neatness in the weeding of the crop than is usual in the plains. It may be doubted whether a greater weight of grain or a greater amount of human sustenance would be raised by the substitution of European seeds or crops on a given area than that which is now obtained. On the other hand the poverty of the locally-bred cattle betrays the want of root crops, artificial grasses, and green crops, and the same defect is apparent from the deficiency of hay in the market of Ootacamund. The system of grain cultivation is associated with long fallows, and the principle of rotation or substitution of crops is imperfectly practised. With these conflicting considerations attending the subject, the Government have been obliged to content themselves with some minor experiments at the Asylum farm. There is no reason, however, why, under the existing Revenue agencies, useful innovations should not be gradually introduced and promoted.

Farming on the Neilgherries.

Among subjects in regard to which though little has been settled yet much has been discussed, may

Tree-planting on the Neilgherries.

be mentioned that of the planting of trees on the Neilgherries as a protection for cultivation. Trees are no doubt much needed in this district, especially on exposed lands. It is true that in such situations the trees would not grow so well as in low-lying land, but apparently it is the exposed portions of the hills and the open ridges where the shelter is needed, and where consequently planting operations must be undertaken if the Neilgherry farmer is to be benefited. Until sufficient shelter can be obtained a large proportion of the Neilgherries must remain unutilized, as the high wind is the greatest drawback that the hill farmer has to contend with. About this portion of the subject there is little doubt. Unfortunately however the advocates of tree-planting on the hills frequently combine with these views the proposal to abolish all restrictions on the clearing of forest land situated elsewhere than in exposed positions. The Government have not been able to concur in this. It is possible that conservancy may at present be stricter than is necessary, but to do away with it altogether would be risking irreparable injury to many and great interests. It may be true that trees have little or no effect in increasing rainfall and that coffee and cinchona plantations would answer equally well, but the effect of trees in the distribution of rain in checking floods and in holding up the soil on steep slopes is undoubted, and it would be rash to permit the general clearance of the natural forests when the result of such a course is open to question.

Horticulture. Satisfactory progress was made with Horticulture on the Neilgherry Hills, the Ootacamund Botanical Gardens being considerably improved, and the laying

out of the new public garden at Coonoor, henceforward to be styled "Sim's Park," being conducted with success. The cultivation under glass of the more delicate European fruits was undertaken, and other experiments of technical interest were made, but the chief object held in view was to make the Government Gardens as generally useful as possible. With this view new varieties of potatoes were introduced and specimens distributed to cultivators, information was collected regarding a new kind of coffee from the West Coast of Africa, ipecacuanha plants were cultivated for meeting the requirements of the Medical Department, and various other attempts were made to serve public purposes. Among the experiments made with potatoes, one was made with a batch of four hundred-weights imported from England; these were expected to produce a crop of ten times the quantity of seed, and to be available to that extent for distribution to native growers and others.

Forests.

The departmental forest accounts show a decrease, as compared with the previous year, both as regards the quantity of timber felled and sold, and also as regards the value and sale proceeds. The area of fuel reserves was extended from 98,960 acres to 109,993 acres; these however have not yet begun to bring in a sensible return. It is difficult under present circumstances to ascertain whether the departmental working of forests is profitable or not, owing to the incomplete nature of the arrangements for valuing stock. This subject however is engaging attention. The system of forest administration introduced in 1873, under which Collectors were made responsible for the working of the department in

their several districts, was reconsidered by Government in consequence of representations made by the Inspector of Forests. It was determined to allow the system a further period of trial, but an application was made to the Government of India to permit the professional head of the department to be styled Inspector-General of Forests.

Gold-mining. An examination was made this year of the gold-bearing rocks in part of the Wynaad District. Gold has long been known and worked in the Wynaad, but the amount obtained has always been small, and the gold-dust generally found so minute in size as to necessitate its being secured by amalgamation. In the vein-stone the gold is generally so finely distributed through the matrix as to be scarcely visible even with the assistance of a magnifier; occasionally it appears in the form of particles or strings, but always in minute quantities. There is no instance of the metal appearing in any abundance in the quartz. With regard to the alluvial deposits it appears certain that there is at present no probability of their being worked with any profit on a large scale. The quantity of gold known to exist in them is always small, and the serious difficulties necessarily incident on a new undertaking are such as to make the profitableness of explorations doubtful. Quartz-mining however presents more favorable indications, the number of quartz-reefs and veins being large, and their extent by no means insignificant. Most of the reefs are more or less auriferous, particularly in Nambalicode and Moonad. Preliminary experiments on the southern ends of six reefs have given an average proportion of 7 dwts. of gold to the ton of quartz, and it is calculated that

this will allow of a profit on the extraction. In one reef the proportion given was 11 dwts., and in two others the proportion was 10 dwts. The best assay of reef-gold showed a fineness of 20 carat $3\frac{5}{8}$ carat-grains; but it is anticipated that a purer alloy than this will be found in some reefs, owing to the generally high standard exhibited in the alluvial gold from Wynaad and the Malabar low country. The existence of gold in South Canara was ascertained, but the services of the Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, could not be made available for exploration, his presence being more imperatively required in the Godavery District, where coal explorations were being conducted. Several applications were made for land in the Wynaad ostensibly for coffee-planting but really for gold-mining. The Government of India have already expressed an opinion that when waste land is sold actually for cultivation no special reservation of a Government right to a share in its mineral wealth should be made, but that land known or strongly believed to contain mineral wealth should be removed from the category of cultivable land and be granted to applicants on special agreements only. The Government have acted on this principle, and no land answering the above description has as yet been alienated at all.

Summary of Trade Statistics.

The value of imported merchandize increased during the year by 3·5 per cent., and that of exported merchandize by 1·6 per cent. Exports exceeded imports

	Rs.
Imported Merchandize	5,65,69,225
Imported Treasure	96,01,625
Total Imports	6,61,70,850
Exported Merchandize	8,40,14,342
Exported Treasure	97,59,965
Total Exports	9,37,74,307
Value of Re-exports	28,04,065

by Rupees 2,74,45,192. Exports of treasure exceeded the imports by only 1½ lakhs of Rupees. There was a very large increase amounting to 20 lakhs of Rupees in the importation of railway stores; this was due to the construction of the Northern and Southern Extensions of the South Indian Railway in South Arcot, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly. In the imports of paddy there was also a large increase to the extent of 7½ lakhs of Rupees. In Malabar alone 617,295 cwt. of paddy valued at Rupees 15,58,996 were imported, against 382,936 cwt. valued at Rupees 9,58,214 in 1873-74; but the increase in paddy was accompanied by a decrease to an equal extent in the imports of rice. In the exports of rice there was a large falling off to the extent of about 16 lakhs of Rupees, owing doubtless to the fact that the Bengal demand gave a special stimulus to the export trade in grain during the preceding year. The decrease in the exportation of indigo was also large, namely 31 lakhs, owing to the fall in the price of the article in the London markets. There was a very large increase in the cotton exported to France, Italy, and to the Mediterranean ports. The imports of food-grains were nearly the same as in 1873-74, while the exports decreased by 538,360 cwt., the value being Rupees 17,12,561. The export of food-grains to the United Kingdom and the Mauritius increased, whilst there was a considerable decrease as regards that to

187-273	Quantity	.. lbs.	67,905,380
	Value ..	.. Rs.	1,58,76,737
1873-74	Quantity	.. lbs.	61,422,769
	Value ..	.. Rs.	1,28,33,988
1874-75	Quantity	.. lbs.	80,388,584
	Value ..	.. Rs.	1,62,68,783

1873-74	Quantity	.. Cwt.	1,170,799
	Value ..	.. Rs.	35,62,953
1874-75	Quantity	.. Cwt.	1,216,763
	Value ..	.. Rs.	35,65,038

1873-74	Quantity	.. Cwt.	3,860,044
	Value ..	.. Rs.	1,32,85,409
1874-75	Quantity	.. Cwt.	3,321,684
	Value ..	.. Rs.	1,15,72,848

Bengal, Bombay, and Ceylon. This was probably due, as regards the two first-mentioned places, to discontinuance of the exceptional demand. The proportion that went to Ceylon fell to 62 per cent. of the whole. The imports of bullion increased and the exports decreased. Some modifications in the trade returns were adopted during the year.

Public Works.

The Imperial and Provincial assignments for Public Works were Rupees 39,28,000 and Rupees 23,91,158 respectively. Of the Imperial assignment the heading Military took Rupees 5,85,400, Other Services took Rupees 34,650, and Irrigation took Rupees 23,64,000; the remainder being for establishment, and tools and plant. Of the Provincial assignment the heading Civil Buildings took Rupees 7,36,818, Grant in aid to Local Funds took Rupees 12,00,000, Communications took Rupees 2,00,297, and Miscellaneous Public Improvement took Rupees 35,037; the remainder being for establishment, and tools and plant. It was mentioned above that a new distribution of establishment charges had been arranged with reference to Public Works accounts. The details of the arrangement were that all Public Works establishments should, for purposes of account, be treated as Provincial, excluding the cost of Conservancy and Survey establishments, and that of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and his establishment and of the Deputy Controller for Irrigation and his establishment,—these latter to be Imperial charges; that 25 per cent. on budget grants, or on actual outlay for Imperial Works, whichever might be greatest, should be the additional Imperial charge for establishments; that 25 per cent. of actual outlay on works should be the

charge against Local Funds; and that the balance should be borne by Provincial. The revision of the forms of account in which the Public Works expenditure generally were to be recorded was carried on during the year.

Irrigation—Floods of September and October 1874.

The principal event of the year in connection with irrigation was the heavy floods of September and October 1874. At first sight it appeared that the injury done by these floods was universal, but on stricter examination it transpired that there was considerable variation in their extent, and consequently in the damage sustained in the various districts, and in fact that it was only in the Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, and Tinnevelly Districts that extraordinary effects resulted. The damage done here however was almost unprecedented. The exceptional nature of the rainfall during the months between May and October 1874 may be seen by comparing it with the average of the same months in four previous years; in the case of each district the rainfall was in excess, and in some cases it was double of the previous average. The total cost of necessary repairs to irrigation works was estimated at Rupees 11,29,793, and the improvements that were proposed were to cost Rupees 14,75,825. Thus an outlay was foreshadowed of Rupees 26,05,618 chargeable against the resources available for Public Works expenditure on irrigation works, and the bulk of this expenditure was confined to the requirements of certain portions of seven districts. Other districts and other parts of these districts though less affected would doubtless make further demands. The disasters which occurred almost all originated

from the overflowing of rivers, whose banks, natural or artificial, proved insufficiently high or strong to retain them. The irrigation or tank-feeding channels leading from these rivers were in most cases unprovided with sluices to control the entry of flood water. They were submerged and destroyed, and the tanks they fed were filled to excess, and being often ill-provided with escapes gave way, while the ruin of these led to that of others lower down. The fact is that the natural hydrography of the country has been largely interfered with by the Native and European irrigation works, and that an artificial drainage system has been established which does not provide for abnormal conditions; yet these recur unfailingly at intervals more or less great. It is probable that no arrangements which can be made will certainly and at all times prevent loss from extraordinary floods. The histories of the Po, the Rhone, the Loire, the Garonne and other rivers in Europe show how difficult it is to deal effectively with and control the drainage of a country, but much may be done to ameliorate matters, and in no branch of engineering probably are successful operations more immediately and largely productive of good than in that connected with the improvement of rivers. The propositions made on the present occasion in this direction involved the construction of embankments or the extension of those already existing on the course of the Kistna, the Pennair, the Cheyair, the Palar, the Pooniar, and the Tambrapurni, and the provision of sluices to the heads of the channels taken off from these rivers for purposes of irrigation. The details of such embankments will depend, as will their successful application, on a careful study of the *régime* of the several rivers, their surface

levels during flood at all points, and the effect of the proposed embankments themselves in increasing the flood level; a knowledge of the flood discharges is therefore necessary, and, considering the complications introduced by the bursting of embankments and the consequent expansion of the waterspread during the most critical period, it is by no means easy of attainment. The work to be done is extensive, and very careful adaptation of the means to the end is necessary in each case. Consistently however with caution, these works are being pushed on. The improvement too of the existing irrigation works is in hand. The provision of sluices and escapes to tanks and of similar work to channels with the object of enabling them to pass the surplus drainage of the country has been suggested, and works are being carried out while estimates for others are in course of preparation.

Flood damages to Railways.

The same floods which caused so much damage to irrigation works seriously affected also the different lines of Railway. With regard to the Madras Railway, the western limit of the area affected seems to have been on the South-West Line the 145th mile about midway between the Tripatore and Samulputty stations; on the Bangalore Branch the 204th mile near the Cadgoody Station; and on the North-West Line the 234th mile midway between the Tadputri and Royalcherroo Stations. Upon the South Indian Railway the only portion of the open line which suffered was the short branch between Arconum and Conjeveram, but the works under construction on the Madras and Cuddalore line were considerably retarded by the rains. The floods from which the railways suffered the greatest injury seem to

have been caused by extraordinarily heavy rains in the southern taluqs of the Cuddapah and Bellary Districts, and in the eastern part of the Mysore territory. Over this area the rainfall during September and October seems to have averaged more than 30 inches, and this was after unusually severe rains during the earlier months; in most places the soil was saturated and the reservoirs filled before the September rains began to fall. It has been calculated that the cost of repairing the damages sustained by the open lines will be covered by three lakhs of Rupees. It is not easy to form an accurate estimate upon this point, inasmuch as the missing material on the North-West Line is of great value, and it is uncertain how much of it will ultimately be recovered and found fit for use; but after careful consideration the above is the figure at which the cost of repairing the damaged works may fairly be set down. The loss sustained upon works under construction may be estimated at about Rupees 50,000, giving a total of Rupees 3,50,000. To this has to be added the loss arising from the interruption to traffic, an item not easy to arrive at; by careful comparison however between the receipts during the period affected by the interruption, those for the period immediately preceding it, and those for the corresponding period in 1873, a falling off of two and a half lakhs is arrived at which may not improperly be charged to the effects of the floods. It may be roughly stated that under the head of repairs and loss of traffic the loss caused to the State by these floods, so far as the railways are concerned, amounts to six lakhs of Rupees, without taking into consideration the provision of additional waterway which the experience of 1874 may show

to be necessary. Two points connected with these disasters deserve notice. One is that, in the midst of numerous calamities occurring at widely distant points over an extensive area, no instance of an accident to a train occurred; and the fact that the lives and limbs of passengers were preserved from injury may fairly be placed to the credit of the railway staff, especially of the line watchmen, a body of men who have not always distinguished themselves on similar occasions, but whose conduct during the recent floods is deserving of high praise. The other point is the rapidity with which the temporary repairs were executed, and communication restored along the line.

Particulars of damage.

The following is a summary of the principal disasters which occurred. On the night of the 6th May 1874 a bridge of five 15-feet girder openings near the Vaniembady Station, South-West Line, Madras Railway, was carried away by the bursting of tanks higher up the valley. A new bridge of four 30-feet girder openings to replace it was opened for traffic before the close of the year. On the same date a bridge of four 15-feet arches near the Mailputty Station, South-West Line, was so seriously damaged as to need reconstruction. The Palar river runs close to the line at this point, and the bridge spans an irrigation channel which is unprovided with a regulating head, the consequence being that in heavy floods it is charged with a large quantity of water. The immediate cause of the injury was a large stack of straw which was lodged against the bridge and produced a deep scour. On the 17th September 1874 a 6-feet culvert in the 204th mile, near the Cadgoody Station on the

Bangalore Branch, was washed away, and the bridge of five 30-feet arches over the Panar river in the same mile was for a time in danger. A temporary bridge of two 30-feet girder openings was constructed, and traffic resumed within twelve days. On the 28th September 1874 considerable damage was caused to the South-West Line between Jollarpett and Samulputty Stations by the breaching of overlying tanks. The floors of several minor bridges were washed out, but the works themselves stood. On the 24th, 25th, and 26th October 1874 the large bridges over the Cheyaur, Paupugnee, Chittravutty, and Pennair rivers on the North-West Line, and over the Gooriattum river on the South-West Line, sustained very extensive damages. The Cheyaur and Paupugnee rivers, which run on a high level, overflowed their banks, breaching the line very heavily on both sides, and washing away a 6-feet culvert at the 174th mile. Several minor breaches occurred on the North-West Line between the 71st and 108th miles, but no masonry works were seriously injured, and this portion of the line was made good within three days, and traffic resumed as far as Rajampett, 130 miles. In the 131st and 132nd miles very heavy breaches were caused through the failure of the Munnoor Ketchema tank, the line between Rajampett and the Cheyaur bridge being impassable for nineteen days. The waste-weir of this tank has since been extended from 46 to 200 feet. Upon the 24th October 1874 considerable damage was caused to the line between Arconum and Conjeveram on the South Indian Railway by heavy floods. In the 3rd mile the wing-walls and flooring of a bridge of two 14-feet girder openings were carried away, and at the Cortilliar bridge,

where the water rose to the bottom of girders, the approaches sustained some injury. In the 6th and 7th miles the bank was breached in many places, and in the 14th mile a bridge of three 14-feet girder openings was entirely destroyed. The damaged works were repaired temporarily, and traffic resumed on the 14th November 1874. Between the 6th and 8th miles the embankment is carried too low, and the waterway provided has also proved inadequate. The line between Negapatam and Erode enjoyed that immunity from flood damages which it has always possessed. In January 1875 the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway Company proceeded to England to confer with Sir John Hawkshaw, the Consulting Engineer in London, as to the means to be adopted in order to prevent a recurrence of these disasters.

Accidents on Railways.

The year was on the whole a normal one as regards Railway accidents. None worth mention happened on the South Indian Line, but there were two noticeable accidents on the Madras Railway, of which one was fatal. On the 16th June 1874, as the Deputy Chief Engineer's inspection train, consisting of a Kitson's tank-engine, Engineers' inspection carriage, and a brake-van, was crossing the Paupugnee bridge, the engine left the rails and with the inspection carriage was precipitated into the bed of the river. Fortunately the heavy brake-van in rear was arrested by coming into contact with a screw-pile pier. A Permanent-way Inspector was killed on the spot and a Native Fireman died shortly afterwards. The Deputy Chief Engineer and the Resident Engineer, together with the Driver and Second Fireman, were seriously injured.

The accident is attributed to the excessive speed at which the train was driven over a bridge which from its construction is somewhat deficient in rigidity and therefore liable to considerable oscillation. The Government have directed that the speed of trains on the railways of this Presidency shall in future not exceed forty-five miles an hour on any portion of the line, and that over bridges with screw-pile piers it shall be limited to ten miles per hour. On the 30th December 1874 the wheel of a first-class carriage attached to the mail train, when between Somanore and Pothanore stations, broke loose from the axle. Fortunately no accident occurred, though the results might have been serious. The wheel was "Handyside's patent iron disc," of which a trial was being made. These wheels are believed to answer well on some English lines, and their entire failure here is not understood. The increased width of gauge may partly account for it, but there are very few curves in the Madras Railway of a smaller radius than half a mile. Some of Mansell's patent wooden disc wheels have lately been fitted to the Madras Railway carriage stock, and are found to run well.

Reduction of third-class fares.

On the 30th July 1872 the third-class fare was reduced from 3 to 2 Pies per mile on the Negapatam-Erode section of the South Indian Railway, and the large increase in numbers seems to show that the poorer classes of the community are not averse to using the railway when it is placed within the reach of their limited means. It is now stated that in spite of the number of passengers the change has not up to the present time proved financially successful, as the small increase in receipts

does not cover the additional cost of hauling such a large number of passengers to the exclusion from the ordinary trains of the goods vehicles which have to be worked separately. It has been suggested that the two lowest fares, 5 Pies and 2 Pies, should be brought nearer together, so as to draw from the third class such of the passengers as are willing to pay a little more for the privilege of comparative exclusion, raising the third-class fare to 3 Pies, and running carriages at the 2 Pies rate on the slow trains only. The Board of Directors has suggested that two classes of accommodation would, as on some lines in England, meet the requirements of this country; but this has been decidedly opposed by the Government. The Board have subsequently proposed the following fares:—Upper class 8 Pies; lower class, first degree, 3 Pies; and lower class, second degree, 2 Pies;—leaving for decision in this country the question whether the three classes should be run on all trains. Under the contract the Government have the power of requiring in every train the provision of such accommodation as they may consider necessary, and in this case they have insisted on carriages of the three classes being run by every train whether mail or local. The old denominations of first, second, and third class are also to be preserved, the fares being 8, 3, and 2 Pies per mile respectively. This change was to come into operation on the opening of the Southern Extension of the South Indian Line for public traffic.

Changes, extensions, &c.

The Act amalgamating the Great Southern of India and Carnatic Railway Companies under the title of the South Indian Railway Company received the royal assent on the 16th July 1874, and took

effect from the 1st idem; on the latter date the accounts of the two Companies were thrown into one. Under clause 2 of the new contract it was agreed that the rate of exchange should be one shilling and eleven pence per rupee in lieu of one shilling and ten pence, with retrospective effect, for the late Great Southern of India; and two shillings per rupee for the late Carnatic Company. The importance of the traffic to and from the Neilgherry Hills, which had largely increased of late years, rendered it desirable in the opinion of the Government that communication by rail should be extended from the present terminus of the Madras Railway at Mettapoliem up to the Neilgherry plateau. From statistics compiled in the Public Works Department it was computed that a fair return upon the outlay might reasonably be looked for, and the question was remitted for the consideration of the Board of Directors with a view to the submission of proposals for carrying out the work upon one of the recognized systems for ascending steep inclines. Here the question rested at the close of the official year. A proposal was also made by the Madras Railway Company itself for the construction of a branch railway, on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge, from Bellary to the cotton-producing districts about Gadak. This proposal was supported by the Madras Government, but the Government of India directed that no expectation could be held out to the Company that they would be employed in the construction of lines in the Southern Mahratta country, and the Company were informed that they would be precluded from making new surveys in that province.

The question as to whether the break between the broad and narrow gauges should be at Erode or at

Break of Gauge question.

Trichinopoly was still under consideration at the close of the year. The whole of the Madras Railway Company's system is laid upon the broad gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, and the old part of the South India Railway Company's system was laid upon the same gauge. When the extension of the latter Company's system was determined on—to the north between Madras and Tanjore, and to the south between Trichinopoly and Tuticorin—it was decided that the new lines should be laid upon the metre gauge of 3 feet $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and that the old line should be converted. According to that arrangement the break of gauge would be at Erode; but the question was reopened by the Madras Government, chiefly upon Military and Political grounds, and it was recommended by them that the broad gauge should be retained between Erode and Trichinopoly, and that the break should be at Trichinopoly instead of at Erode.

Financial transactions of two Railways.

The financial transactions of the two Guaranteed Railway Companies have been ascertained for the calendar year 1874. The Madras Railway at the end of the year had open for traffic $856\frac{3}{4}$ miles of rail, and under construction none. The capital subscribed in England was £10,166,628, in India none. The capital withdrawn was in England £4,549,211, and in India £5,517,481, making a total of £10,066,692. The capital outlay on the Construction Account amounted to £9,710,168, on stores in stock to £345,700, and on the Suspense or Capital Advance Account to £10,824; making a corresponding total of £10,066,692. The Revenue Account for 1874 shows gross earnings at £541,429, working expenses at £350,124, net earnings at £191,305, and net profits at £192,542; surplus profits are set

down as nothing. The guaranteed interest for 1874 amounted to £500,292, the net profits from the commencement of the Company to the end of 1874 amounted to £2,939,777, and the guaranteed interest for the same period came to a total of £6,629,403. The mileage open for traffic at the end of the year on the South Indian Railway was 86¾, and 432 miles were under construction. The capitals subscribed in England and India were £3,658,229 and £1,276 respectively, making a total of £3,659,505; while the capitals withdrawn were £1,583,016 and £904,521 respectively, total £2,487,537. The capital outlay was on Construction Account £1,975,126 and on Stores in stock £515,848, making a total of £2,490,974; from which deductiug £3,437 on account of Suspense or Capital Advance Account leaves a balance of £2,487,537. The Revenue Accounts for 1874 were under gross earnings £92,934, working expenses £56,511, net earnings £36,423, net profits £36,410, and under surplus profits *nil*. The guaranteed interest for the year was £177,087, the net profits from commencement of the Company to close of the year was £379,225, and the guaranteed interest for the same term aggregated £1,270,951.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.—General.

The total gross revenue of the year, including all funds except municipal funds, was, as far as it could be ascertained at the time of report by the Accountant-General, Rupees 10,99,78,215. This shows an increase

of Rupees 7,01,693 as compared with the actuals of the year 1873-74. Under the different items constituting the revenue there were increases over estimate amounting altogether to Rupees 90,73,885, and decreases under estimate amounting altogether to Rupees 3,24,030; there was a net increase over estimate of Rupees 87,49,855. The total gross expenditure was similarly Rupees 7,92,16,055. This shows a decrease of Rupees 2,29,548 as compared with the actuals of 1873-74. Under the different items constituting the expenditure there were increases over estimate amounting to Rupees 15,41,517, and decreases under estimate amounting to Rupees 21,39,365. There was a net decrease under estimate of Rupees 5,97,848. If Provincial Services and Local and Special Funds be left out of account, the total Imperial Revenue stood at Rupees 9,05,48,275: under the different items constituting this total, there were increases over estimate amounting to Rupees 60,846, and decreases under estimate amounting to Rupees 20,883, giving a net increase over estimate of Rupees 39,963. The total Imperial expenditure in the same way stood at Rupees 6,05,83,988; under the different items constituting this total, there were increases over estimate amounting to Rupees 40,968, and decreases under estimate amounting to Rupees 4,41,943, giving a net decrease under estimate of Rupees 4,00,975. If from the Imperial total be further deducted the receipts and charges for the Military, Public Works, and Telegraph Departments, the total revenue was Rupees 8,82,34,728; under the different items constituting this total there were increases over estimate amounting to Rupees 82,43,633, and decreases under estimate amounting to Rupees 2,81,905, giving a net

increase over estimate of Rupees 79,61,728. The total expenditure under this calculation was Rupees 2,76,36,513; under the different items making up this amount, there were increases over estimate amounting to Rupees 8,64,929, and decreases under estimate of Rupees 7,35,156, giving a net increase over estimate of Rupees 1,29,773.

Arrangement of the accounts.

It must be noticed that in last year's report the receipts and charges of the Postal Department were given separately and departmentally along with the Military, Public Works, and Telegraph accounts, whereas this year they are incorporated with the so-called Imperial Services. Municipal funds are omitted from the calculations above given, as being raised locally, by local agency, and for local purposes, and as forming therefore in no sense a part of the Presidency finances. The same argument applies in reality to the Local Funds raised under the Madras Act IV. of 1871, which are strictly local, as the term indicates; and these should properly be excluded from the public balance sheet of the Government. There are however certain technical reasons for allowing a distinction to be made. Thus Local Funds are collected by the ordinary Government agency of the country, and by means of an entry in the usual revenue puttah; and they are paid invariably into the Government Treasury, and are subject there to Government control and audit. Neither of these conditions can be predicated of funds raised under the Towns Improvement Act, in the case of which the Town Commissioners are left to collect their own resources, and bank or not with the Government as they please. Moreover, generally speaking, the

interference of Government is less frequently and less directly exercised in the case of Municipal funds than in the case of funds under the Local Funds Act.

Two new taluqs.

Under a Government of India Proclamation of the 22nd May 1874 the two taluqs of Rekapilly and Badrachellum which had up till that time formed part of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces were added to this Presidency. The question arose by how much the allotment from the Imperial Government for Provincial Services should be reduced in the case of the Central Provinces and increased in the case of Madras, by reason of the transfer. It was eventually decided that the Imperial allotment to Madras for Provincial Services should be increased by Rupees 6,286, the allotment to Central Provinces being reduced *pro tanto*, and that those changes should take effect from the beginning of the official year under report. According to the calculations of the Accountant-General, the financial result to this Presidency of the transfer has been an increase of about Rupees 34,300 per annum in the revenues, and of about Rupees 42,000 in the charges or a net additional charge on this Presidency of about Rupees 7,700, of which the portion appertaining to Provincial Services is to be met by the grant mentioned above.

Imperial Services administered by Revenue Board generally.

The receipts from all sources of Imperial Revenue under the control of the Board of Revenue amounted, according to the Board's figures as ascertained at the end of the year, to Rupees 7,38,35,936, or Rupees 22,03,497 more than in the previous year. Of this increase, about 18½ lakhs occurred in Land Revenue alone, and is due to the more favorable nature of the season. The charges of the same

nature amounted to Rupees 71,16,815, or about 4 lakhs of Rupees more than in 1873-74. The whole of this increase falls under the head of Salt, and is the result of the arrangement under which prepayment of duty on salt exported from Bombay for the West-Coast Districts is required. The balance was Rupees 6,67,19,121, or 18 lakhs more than in 1873-74, and the percentage of charges on collections was 9·6, or only ·3 higher. The items under the control of the Board of Revenue are as follows:—(1) Land Revenue, the charges for which include Settlement Office and Revenue Survey, (2) Excise on Spirits and drugs, (3) Assessed Taxes, under the two heads of Income-tax and License-tax, now obsolete, (4) Land Customs, (5) Sea Customs, (6) Salt, (7) Stamps, and (8) Administration, in which there are charges only. The figures here given will be found to vary slightly from those obtained from the calculations in the Accountant-General's Office, the necessary adjustments between the two offices not having yet taken place. In the detailed information which follows regarding different heads of Imperial Services, the figures are those of the Board of Revenue.

Government assessment.

Excluding South Canara and Malabar, where the demand is assessed on holdings of which the areas are unknown, the area of so called Government land cultivated was, as already mentioned in Chapter IV., for unirrigated land, 13,551,481 acres, and for irrigated land, 3,223,025 acres, giving a total of 16,774,506 acres. The assessment on this was for unirrigated land 1,49,57,979 Rupees, and for irrigated land 1,73,42,216 Rupees, giving a total of 3,23,09,195 Rupees. The assessment in South

Canara and Malabar was Rupees 30,68,521, so that the total sum leviable on so called Government land was Rupees 3,53,68,716.

Land Revenue.

The collections of Land Revenue were returned by the Board of Revenue as amounting to Rupees 4,63,20,627, showing an increase of Rupees 18,53,692 over the previous year. There was a substantial increase in the actual collections over the estimated collections. In framing the regular estimate for 1874-75 the actual collections of the five months of the year then past *plus* those of seven months of 1872-73 were adopted as a basis in preference to those of the year next preceding, or 1873-74, because in the latter year the collections in some districts were unusually small owing to a bad season. The year 1874-75 however though especially unpromising at the beginning latterly assumed a more favorable aspect, and the actual collections for the whole year exceeded an estimate based in part on the collections of its earlier period.

Customs.

In the Sea Customs collections there was a falling off to the extent of nearly two lakhs of rupees as compared with the previous year, due in part to the depression of trade which greatly affected the receipts at Madras, and partly to the absence of the special impulse given to the export trade in Tanjore during the period of exceptional demand in Bengal in 1873-4. There was an increase under Land Customs of some 45,000 Rupees. In consequence of a miscarriage of justice upon the Western Coast wherein certain persons convicted by the Magistrate of the illicit importation of salt from Goa were acquitted on appeal upon technical grounds, it became necessary to consider whether it was not desirable to apply to the

Government of India to amend by Legislative enactment certain sections of the Sea Custom Act VI. of 1863. Two sections, 24 and 222, were specially indicated as requiring alteration, and the opinion of the Law Officers was taken. After full discussion it was eventually determined, upon the recommendation of the Revenue Board, that it should be proposed to omit the words "other than those cognizable under Section 218 of the Act by an Officer in charge of a Custom House;" the reason for the proposed amendment being that it is often difficult to determine who the officer in charge may be, the Courts putting diverse interpretations upon the wording of the section.

Abkari.

There was a slight decrease of about Rupees 40,000 in the revenue derived from Abkari, but the amount is too small to require explanation. Much attention was given in the course of the year to the discussion of matters connected with the Abkari revenue. The Hon. Mr. Dalyell's report which treated the subject very fully was laid before Government, together with certain Proceedings of the Board of Revenue. In pursuance of recommendations made upon a review of the information collected some important changes were adopted, among which were the extension of the excise system and the separation at the periodical sales of the contract for the supply of toddy from that for the manufacture and sale of arrack. In the year under report the monopoly was leased out upon payment of an excise duty in five districts. The financial results of the experiment were fairly satisfactory, and this circumstance, considered in connection with other unquestionable advantages, induced the Government to

decide upon the extension of the system. This extension however and also the separation of the leases as just mentioned were ordered to be introduced from the 1st July 1875 only; as regards the question of separation of leases. Strong opinions were entertained both by the Board of Revenue and by the Government that under the system of combined leases the consumption of toddy was repressed that those of arrack might be stimulated, and that a separation was urgently called for. Upon further consideration however, and especially upon the perusal of Mr. Dalyell's report, the Board saw reason to modify their views, and were led to the conclusion that practical experience showed that the theory was not tenable; and they accordingly addressed Government upon the subject again. The Government however were not convinced by the arguments adduced, and after full consideration resolved to adhere to the order already passed, being of opinion that the difficulties indicated were for the most part such as are involved in any change of system, and that they were not sufficiently weighty to justify a departure from the sound principle which had been laid down. The experiment is now on its trial; the results will be noticed in the next report.

Stamps. The collections from Stamps rose from 47 to 49 lakhs, a result due in part to increased litigation and the enhancement of the rates of batta for the issue of process. The issue of stamps is regulated by a central office. In August 1874 the Government of India authorized a reduction of stamp-duty upon suits by ryots against Government for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue. A report upon the effect of this measure was ordered to be submitted

after the lapse of eighteen months. Certain frauds, unimportant as regards the value of the stamps, but demanding serious attention on other grounds, occurred in the Small Cause Court at Combaconum in the Tanjore District. A Clerk of the Court was prosecuted to conviction for having misappropriated certain adhesive stamps put in by suitors, substituting upon the documents obliterated and defaced stamps from the old records. In reporting upon the case the Board of Revenue expressed their opinion that impressed stamps provided greater protection against fraud. There is reason to fear that in spite of all precaution it will often be impossible to prevent the occurrence of frauds of this nature in regard to adhesive stamps. Under recent orders all cases which come to light will be reported to the Government of India.

Paper Currency.

There was a falling off in the circulation of notes during ten months of the year caused by an unusual depression of trade. The highest circulation was Rupees 1,06,10,395 in July 1874. The lowest was Rupees 96,59,095 in April of that year. The average circulation during the year was Rupees 1,01,44,220 against Rupees 1,42,25,136 in 1873-74. There was a considerable increase in the value of notes received and issued by the Cocanada Circle, while there was a decrease in the Madras and Calicut circles; but the number of pieces received by these two circles was in excess of the previous year. The coin reserve at the beginning of the year stood at Rupees 55,14,738, and on the last day of the year at Rupees 63,10,667. The Government Securities held by the three circles amounted in the aggregate to Rupees 72,28,581. After meeting all expenses

the profit to Government from Madras Currency Notes was Rupees 2,16,965. With a view to meeting the complaints not unfrequently made that the public had a difficulty in dealing with currency notes, the district treasury officers were reminded by the Accountant-General of the various regulations hitherto made in order to render the paper currency more generally serviceable and therefore more popular. These were briefly, first, that the notes of a Paper Currency Circle should be cashed at every treasury, district or sub-divisional, within the circle, up to the available means of the treasury, secondly, that notes of all Presidencies and Circles should be received at every treasury in payment of Government demands, and should be cashed at every treasury for the convenience of travellers, and thirdly, that notes which in any way reach a Government treasury should be freely issued in exchange for coin or in discharge of Government obligations.

Money Order Offices.

The results in the Money Order Department was not quite so satisfactory this year as during 1873-74. There was a falling off under all but two heads, and these not important; the charges increased by Rupees 429 while the profits fell off by Rupees 2,044. The chief cause for the falling off was doubtless the general depression of trade, but in part also it may be ascribed to the increased circulation of currency notes. There were sixty-seven offices open at the commencement of the year, and no new offices were added.

Cash balances, &c.

The total amount of money remitted during the year to other Presidencies, exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins, was Rupees 2,54,54,600, of which Rupees 70,40,000 were in cash, Rupees

1,69,34,800 were in bills, and Rupees 14,79,800 were sent by transfer through the Bank of Madras. The actual cash balance at the close of the year was Rupees 2,81,33,500. The demand in the Provinces for small silver coin and copper was greater than in the preceding year.

Provincial Services.

The approximate actual revenue and expenditure under Provincial Services amounted to Rupees 94,12,882 and Rupees 93,28,485. The abstract details will be found in the following table :—

Heads.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial allotment for Provincial Services ...	84,40,240	...
Jails	2,23,551	10,01,393
Registration	3,71,814	2,44,795
Police	26,250	35,00,862
Education	55,397	7,31,275
Medical	12,166	5,49,130
Printing	27,340	2,21,994
Marine	24,373	11,824
Fees and Fines	66,482	...
Sundry receipts	31,813	...
Public Works	1,33,452	25,79,010
Refunds	...	2,634
Minor Establishments	...	1,43,527
Office Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	67,580
Miscellaneous	...	2,74,461
Total ...	94,12,882	93,28,485

Nothing of note happened in the administration of the Provincial assignments, with the exception of the receipt of certain orders from the Government of India regarding the limit to be placed on estimates sanctioned by this Government. Under the circular Public Works Department Resolution of 19th September 1871, no limitation was placed on the powers of Local Governments and Administrations to sanction estimates for Provincial Public Works. In the case of Imperial Public Works the rules in force limit the powers of this Government to sanc-

tioning works of which the estimate does not exceed Rupees 2,00,000. The Government were now informed that estimates for Provincial Public Works involving a larger outlay than 10 lakhs were to be submitted to the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State before such works were commenced. The system of provincial assignments has now been in force for four years.

Local Funds. The aggregate income of Local Funds under Madras Act IV. of 1871 amounted according to the figures of the Board of Revenue to Rupees 76,66,132, of which Rupees 15,32,912 was a State contribution and Rupees 38,69,140 were derived from rates and taxes imposed under the Act. The remainder was made up of school fees, contributions from Municipalities, and other small items. The charges amounted to Rupees 49,61,629, of which Rupees 34,89,224 were assigned for Public Works, Rupees 3,95,000 for Establishment, Rupees 3,33,818 for Education, Rupees 6,12,250 for Sanitation and Medical purposes, and Rupees 1,31,334 for Miscellaneous heads. The unexpended balance at the close of the year amounted to Rupees 27,04,503.

Special Funds. The revenue from Special Funds under the management of the Board of Revenue amounted according to the Board's figures to Rupees 44,42,967, and the charges to Rupees 25,32,399, leaving an unexpended balance of Rupees 19,10,568. Of this Rupees 15,46,591 belonged to the Village Service Fund, the utilization of which for improving the village establishment in the districts to which the Fund belongs is under the consideration of Government.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE. Registration of Births.

Five hundred and eighty thousand, seven hundred and nine births were registered during the calendar year 1874, or 19·1 per 1,000 of the population of 1871. 298,841 of these were males, and 281,868 females; or 106 boys to 100 girls. The number of registrations was an improvement on that of any previous year; there is still however reason to fear that the district registration is in many parts of the country done in a perfunctory manner and with small attempt at accuracy. The village accountants, who are required to collect these statistics, are the parties primarily in fault, and there is much reason to suppose that these functionaries do not take the trouble to record the changes in the village populations with accuracy. Many of the villages in this Presidency are spread over wide areas, and have numerous out-lying hamlets, and it may be suspected that the omissions in the registers are due to the size of the villages, and to the want of a proper system of ascertaining the facts in the remote portions of such villages. In theory the village commune, with its magistrate, accountant, and public servants, is a perfect institution for the collection of statistical data; but, in practice it is not so perfect as might be supposed. No legal responsibility has as yet been made to attach to village officials in connexion with the registration of births and deaths, and it has been more than once suggested that this portion of their public duties should be clearly defined by law. For the last eight years attempts have been made to secure an accurate register of the number of persons dying

yearly, and for the past four years the same has been attempted with reference to births ; but the labor expended in the collection of these figures is, to a great extent, wasted by the inaccuracy and incompleteness of the initial registration. Officers of revenue do what they can to promote accuracy of registration, and instances have come to the knowledge of Government where by the individual activity of the Revenue officials marked improvement of the work has resulted ; but in some districts, and especially in those where the zemindary tenure of the soil largely prevails, the facilities scarcely exist for getting the village officials to attend properly to this requirement of the State.

Registration of Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in 1874 was 521,329, or 17·1 per thousand. This would imply 2 deaths for every 2·2 births instead of for every 3 births as it should be under the usual hypothesis, an argument calculated still further to show the inefficiency of birth registration.

Non-recurrence of cholera.

In the year 1872 a new epidemic visitation of cholera began in the northern coast districts, and a simultaneous southward movement of the pestilence took place in the Central Provinces and the Deccan. All past experience of the movement of cholera warranted the assumption that the newly-invading epidemic would gradually sweep over the whole tract of the Peninsula of India, and then pass over to the Island of Ceylon ; that it would recur here and there in the tracts which had been invaded during two years following the period of invasion ; and that it would finally die out, just as all previous epidemics had done of which the facts had been collected. As matters turned out however the

experience of former epidemic visitations was not repeated on this occasion, and instead of advancing steadily to the southward, the epidemic stopped short in the Kurnool District in the centre of the peninsula, and in Nellore on the Eastern Coast, while the whole of the southern districts of the Madras Presidency, the province of Mysore, the Native States of Cochin and Travancore, and the Island of Ceylon remained entirely free from cholera in its epidemic and pestilential form. Another peculiarity may also be noted, namely that even in the districts which were newly invaded in 1872 there was no recrudescence, or revival, of the epidemic in 1873. There was evidently some re-appearance of cholera in the tract of the Mahanuddy valley, as a regiment in marching through this tract was attacked; but in the Madras districts there was no renewal of the epidemic. In the year now under report the mortality from cholera was even more insignificant than in 1873, the deaths in the latter year having been 840 and in the former only 313, or 0·01 per cent. Correspondence with the local medical officer on the subject of the cases of cholera which occurred in the Tanjore District showed that the disease was sporadic and endemic, with no tendency to become epidemic. Although the symptoms were in several cases undistinguishable from those of true epidemic cholera, the majority of them were directly traceable to improper or excessive food; and in no case was the disease communicated. It would be useless to enter into any speculations as to the cause of the arrest of a great epidemic wave, such as there were good reasons to expect would affect the population of Southern India in the last year or two. The seasons, and the course of the winds and

rainfall, did not materially differ from those in which cholera epidemics have pursued their normal paths, and from whatever point of view the facts are regarded it seems impossible to predicate any explanation of this abortive epidemic movement. It is none the less however a matter of sincere congratulation that the people of Southern India should have been spared the calamity of a great cholera epidemic in the year under report. The cholera pestilence has, within historical times, been a grave obstacle to the progress and civilization of the population, and its absence, even though but for a time, is an important matter in the sanitary history of the country.

Deaths from other diseases.

Fatal cases of small-pox were less by 3,417 in 1874 than in the previous year. The highest mortality from this disease occurred in Malabar, namely 6·5 per 1,000; but no district or municipal town was altogether free. The other districts which suffered most severely from this cause were Chingleput, South Arcot, and North Arcot. The rate per 1,000 for the whole Presidency was 1·5. The total death-rate attributed to fevers was 7·4 per 1,000. The mortality due to bowel-complaints throughout the Presidency as registered was 1·2 per 1,000. Fevers, one year with another, destroy twice as many people as small-pox, cholera, and all other epidemic causes put together. With regard to the growing increase in the number of fever deaths reported, it must be borne in view that the death registration has never yet been even approximatively perfect; and secondly that the diagnosis of the causes of death rests upon the testimony of ignorant reporters, who in many cases may possibly assign

the wrong causes. It has been asserted that the death registers afford evidence of the migratory character of the fever miasm, and that the migratory movement has a tendency to pass from north to south. The theory thus suggested has been recently investigated, but the results only show that the vital statistics hitherto collected are so imperfect that any deductions from them touching the migratory character of the fever miasm are liable to be erroneous. That various tracts of country are in certain seasons more prone to malaria than others, and that there is a periodicity in the recurrence of these malarious seasons, is clear from the observations of numerous persons, but beyond this it is not at present safe to assert any thing.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

During 1874-75 the following new dispensaries were opened :—Athoor, Cheyralah, Darampoory, Datchapully, Herpunhully, Kadiri, Tiruchooly, Trinomalay, Vinucondah, Virdachellum, and Vytheri. The total number of these institutions in operation during the past twelve months was 120, and there is a demand for more. The increase in the total treated as compared with the previous year amounted to 85,657. Of this increase, 3,567 were in-patients, and the rest out-patients. The total number of in and out patients amounted to 604,035, with 2,414 deaths. The percentage of deaths to treated of in-patients was 7·74. The average daily sick in 1873-74 was 5,904, and in 1874-75, 6,662, showing an increase of 1,058.

Medical Education.

The propriety of increasing the teaching staff of the Madras Medical College was considered during the year. The number of medical men hitherto trained at the College has undoubtedly been much less than the wants of the country have called for.

Down to the year 1871 when the Municipal and Local Funds Act came into operation all the medical institutions in the country were under the direct control of Government, the expenditure of some being debited to Imperial, and that of others to Provincial Funds. But nearly all the medical men of the Madras Presidency have belonged to the army in the Commissioned, Warrant, and Hospital Assistant grade, and have been lent to the Civil Department. The Medical College prior to the year 1857 sent out a few civil graduates, and subsequently the Madras University bestowed medical honors on a few others, but in the twenty-two years, between 1846 and 1866, there only issued from the Medical College a total of 24 graduates ; eight of these belonged to the Subordinate Military class, then designated Dressers, but were allowed two extra years of attendance to qualify for the College diploma. Of the Military Students only such a number was entertained as was sufficient to meet the annual decrement. The numbers available have been altogether too few to provide for the wants of the country even if these had been stationary, but the opening of several new dispensaries has increased the difficulty. During the year a proposition was also submitted which had in contemplation the establishment of Provincial Medical Schools. This subject has been repeatedly under consideration, but has involved such grave financial considerations that it has never been found possible to take any action.

Medical Education of Women.

Measures were instituted this year for the education of female students at the Presidency Medical College. Of the whole of the female population of India it may be estimated that at least two-thirds are by

social customs debarred from skilled medical aid, whether at their own houses or at the public hospitals and dispensaries. Such exceptional circumstances would apparently alone justify the education of female medical practitioners, were any apology needed for the scheme. In British India the credit of the first attempt to train women to be doctors is due to it is believed a Surgeon-Major of the Bengal Army, who, aided by a benevolent native, Baboo Ganga Pershad, opened a female medical school at Bareilly in the year 1867. The Madras scheme differs from that of Bareilly in this respect, that the services of the Professors at the Medical College are utilized without extra labor to them or expense to the State. The details will be mentioned further on.

Training of Nurses.

There are two nursing institutions peculiar to Madras. One is the school for teaching midwifery to women, which has been in existence ever since the year 1854 when the Madras Lying-in Hospital was opened. The Government allow each of the students in this institution a monthly stipend of 7 Rupees, and the Superintendent and Warrant Officer lecture to and examine the students. The pupils stay at the Lying-in Hospital for about a year. They have to attend all labor cases, and to conduct a certain number in person. In the eleventh or twelfth month of their probation they are examined and if found qualified receive a midwifery diploma. This school has a reputation in other parts of India, and midwifery pupils are in the habit of coming to it from Calcutta, Guzerat, and Scind. The other institution is for training women in sick nursing ; this was commenced in the year 1871. Down to the close of the year 62 European and 16 Native women

had passed their examination and received their nurse's certificate. All candidates for probationers or nurse pupils are required to produce a medical certificate as to physical fitness and moral character. During 1874-75 9 European and East Indian and 2 Native women obtained the double diploma for sick-nursing and midwifery. Nursing as a profession is not sufficiently remunerative to be pursued alone, and the nurse pupils enter on the course of training at the several hospitals with the intention of afterwards proceeding to the Lying-in Hospital. Many of them have now established themselves in Mofussil stations where they enjoy a fairly lucrative practice and are of considerable service to the public. For the instruction of the women under training at these two institutions, two text-books or manuals have been framed.

Drugs for Netley Museum.

A call was made from the Museum at Netley in England for a collection of drugs illustrative of the Indian Pharmacopœia, and preparations were made in this Presidency for supplying them.

Lunatic Asylums.

No event of any importance occurred in the administration of Lunatic Asylums. There are three such in the Presidency, at Madras, Vizagapatam, and Calicut. The latter was opened in the year 1872-73. The Madras Asylum is the principal institution, having the advantage of being the sole charge of a selected medical officer; it is well situated, with an abundance of space for the employment and recreation of the inmates, and the fact that the Superintendent lives at the Asylum ensures due supervision over the patients' occupations and amusements as well as over their purely medical treatment. In the Madras Asylum the percentage

of recoveries to admissions has generally been in excess of that at the other institutions, and the idea has been suggested that a selection might with advantage be made of those cases in the Provincial Asylums which from their nature afford a probability of cure, and these be transferred to Madras. Under such an arrangement only those insanes who from the nature of their mental diseases are considered absolutely incurable would remain in the Provincial Asylums. Similarly the patients in the Madras Asylum who are pronounced incurable would be transferred to the Provincial Asylums should accommodation for curable insanes in the Madras Asylum be insufficient. The incurable insanes require chiefly care and kind treatment of a simple description, which would not be wanting in the Provincial Asylums. In the Madras Asylum the curative treatment would be carried on with all the medical appliances and constant vigilance which are necessary. This policy will be gradually carried out. Another departmental improvement which has engaged attention in connection with the Madras Asylum is the plan of giving a training there to warders and hospital attendants. Much difficulty is experienced in securing competent attendants on the insane in the Lunatic Asylums of this country, yet very much of the comfort of these unfortunates depends upon the selection of those who are in constant attendance upon them. The plan just mentioned will probably be fully worked out in a short time.

Lunacy in the Madras Presidency.

There are no certain means at present of estimating the proportion of insanes to the general population of the Presidency. The census results for the town of Madras were some time since tabulated, and

it was found that there was one idiot or insane to about every 1,000 of the population. These numbers did not include the inmates of the Madras Lunatic Asylum, who are not within municipal limits, and consequently are not numbered in the town population; they referred merely to the persons of this class returned as living with their friends. Whatever may be the extent of insanity amongst the natives of India, it is clear that the friends of the persons so afflicted are not as yet alive to the advantages of early seclusion and treatment of the insane. As a matter of fact, the native insane of the rural districts only come under observation in asylums, when they have been deserted by their relatives, or when they become dangerous to others, or commit acts which bring them under the cognizance of Magistrates. As a rule the most satisfactory results in the treatment of insanity are found in the native military patients. In these men mental disorder is early detected, and the individuals put under seclusion and treatment. Hereafter it is possible that a separate establishment for idiots may be found advisable, and even another for the chronic and incurable insanes; but at present there is not a sufficient call for such increased accommodation. Attempts have been made to ascertain the causes which led to the insanity of those admitted, but in the majority of cases without success. A knowledge on this point is most essential to correct treatment, and district authorities have been instructed, when forwarding patients, or when application is made from the Superintendents of Asylums, to use every endeavor to obtain accurate information regarding the length of time that the insanity has declared itself, and regarding the habits and social condition

of the sufferer. At present physical have been found to predominate over mental causes. The comparatively trifling influence that narcotic drugs, which belong to the former class of causes, exercise in producing insanity in this Presidency has more than once been pointed out. It appears that alcohol and narcotic drugs together cause here less insanity than is caused in Europe by the former alone. This result is also in marked contrast with the fact that has been reported that in Bengal 45 per cent. of the total treated in a recent year owed their insanity to the smoking of ganja or hemp. In this country an inquiry as to the causes of insanity is beset with many difficulties which are not experienced in Europe. The insanes are frequently mere wanderers from their homes uncared for by relatives, who are brought to notice, as above mentioned, only on their arrest by the police. In other cases too, ignorance or want of observation on the part of the friends and relatives present great obstacles.

Results in the Asylums.

The general results in the three asylums may be considered satisfactory. The death ratio is high, but is said to contrast not unfavorably with that obtaining in English Pauper Asylums. On the other hand both recoveries and deaths are shown to be more frequent among patients who have been suffering for a short period, and the comparatively long period which elapses in this country between attack and admission is in favor of the statistics of the Indian Asylums, as tending to produce a smaller percentage of deaths. The percentage of cured to total treated was 15·65. In the twenty-third Annual Report on Lunatic Asylums in Ireland for 1873 the

corresponding percentage is given as under 11; the results here are therefore not unsatisfactory. The number of criminal lunatics treated shows a considerable increase during the present year. It is probable however that a recent order of Government, directing that insanes guilty of petty offences should be dealt with under Act XXXVI. of 1858 instead of under the Criminal Procedure Code, will reduce the admissions of this class in future. It has been held for some time that the system by which all insanes who have committed any offence are classified indiscriminately as criminal lunatics without any regard to the magnitude of the offence of which they are accused, is unsatisfactory. A harmless imbecile for example is found wandering on the railway. He is thereupon arrested and taken before a Magistrate, but being found incapable of making any defence is transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, where he almost certainly remains for the rest of his life receiving treatment in all respect similar to the rest of his associates, many of whom have committed crimes of great atrocity. Orders have also been issued recently requiring the Superintendents of Asylums to exercise reasonable discretion in the management of so-called criminal lunatics, after admission, with reference to the nature of the offence with which they have been charged.

Financial results in ditto.

The financial results of lunatic labor show an increase as compared with last year of nearly Rupees 500. The labor of insanes however is regarded by this Government as being more valuable as a source of occupation than as a means of profit.

Sanitation—Practical.

The following brief notes show the extent of practical sanitation during the year. Of forty military

stations from which reports were received five had their water supply improved and seven undertook drainage works. Thirty-two report no sanitary works. Besides the Presidency city there were forty-six municipal towns in the Madras Presidency during the year 1874-75. Their estimated expenditure was Rupees 11,32,900, of which Rupees 4,35,700 were allotted for sanitary purposes, or 38·5 per cent. From one Municipality, Tellicherry, no sanitary report was received. Twenty-one report no new sanitary works; eighteen improved their water supply; eleven their drainage. The income of twenty-seven Local Fund Circles for 1874-75, derived from land cess, was Rupees 27,05,440, of which one-third, or Rupees 9,01,800, was available for educational, medical, and sanitary purposes. Of this Rupees 2,17,400, or 24·1 per cent., were allotted to sanitary purposes including vaccination. The Coimbatore and North Arcot Circles, from which no statements were received, and the Neilgherry Circle, which supplied no separate statement of sanitary expenditure, are not included in the calculation just given. Reports received from thirty-three jails for 1874 mention no sanitary improvements to buildings, &c., of any importance.

—Rural water supply.

The occurrence of numerous cases apparently of gastritis, in a large village of the Tinnevelly District, which were attributed partly to the use of unseasoned grain and partly to defective water supply, pointed to the necessity of inquiring into the latter subject. It was proposed to call for a return showing the provision for each village in regard to water supply, and to what extent in each case the people depended upon wells, open tanks, and running streams. There

appeared no reason why every head of a village should not submit through the taluq authorities to the Local Fund Boards an annual return, showing the necessary details, for instance the number of wells or tanks used for drinking purposes, their condition as to cleanliness and repair; the new works and repairs executed during the year; the establishment and expenditure in keeping the village free of filth; and so on. The matter was under consideration at the close of the year.

—Sanitary examination of Varagoo as a food.

In the year 1873 two curious cases of apparent poisoning due to the use of varagoo as food came under the notice of the Chemical Examiner. In one, a woman and her son were reported to have died in the Trichinopoly District after eating this grain. The other case occurred at Palaveram. The medical officer of this station reported that twenty-one men, women, and children of the European Artillery Veteran Company, eight native servants, twelve natives of the chuckler caste, and several other people reported by the police had suffered to a greater or less extent with distressing symptoms after eating varagoo. The persons affected recovered after intervals varying from twelve hours to three days. The reporting officer believed the deleterious property of the grain to be due to its having been part of a crop that had been sown a second time upon the same land. Orders were given to obtain from the district officers information as to the extent to which varagoo was grown in each district; the classes by whom it was used as a principal article of food; its preparation and the quantity consumed at a meal; the common opinions with regard to using grain immediately after harvest; with various other particulars. The results of the

inquiry went to show that varagoo was at its best an indigestible and undesirable article of food, used by the poorest classes only, and by them only when they could get no better. If not kept for six months at least after harvesting its use as food produces acute dyspeptic symptoms of a severe type. The populace seem to be aware of its properties, and it is only through poverty that it is ever employed as food.

—Pettenkofer's theory.

The Government received a communication from the Supreme Government, in which the latter stated their opinion that the observations of variations of subsoil water-level, which had been suggested to test Professor Pettenkofer's theory of cholera, had not hitherto yielded any very definite results, and that it was desirable even on other and distinct grounds that such observations should be continued and made more valuable than they had been. They made several suggestions; among others, that places of observations should be few and characteristic in each province, that each well should be chosen so that the variations of water-level occurring in it might be indicative of the varying amount of subsoil moisture over a certain area, that the fluctuations in disease over the same area should be carefully watched and recorded, and that a memorandum at the foot of each return should show population of selected area and deaths registered from cholera, from fevers, from bowel-complaints, &c. It was also suggested that the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras should place himself in direct communication with the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India with regard to the choice of sites. The Government directed the Sanitary Commissioner to comply with the last suggestion, but it is to be noted that the

other proposals are already more or less in force in this Presidency.

Sanitary condition of Madras town.

The population of the city of Madras, according to the census of 1871, was 397,552; of whom 3,613 were Europeans, 12,013 East Indians, 50,964 Mahomedans, and 330,962 Hindus including Native Christians. The total number of deaths registered in the calendar year 1874 was 14,760, or 37·1 per mille. The mortality for twelve years ending 1870 was 30·7 and for fifteen years ending 1873 was 33·9 per 1,000, the same population-basis being taken in all. The apparent deterioration of the sanitary condition of Madras which these death-rates indicate may be partially explained by improved registration and by the supposition, a reasonable one, that the population of the city increases year by year. The deaths of the earlier period have, on this assumption, been compared with a population higher than the actual population, and give therefore an unduly favorable death-rate; while the assumption of a stationary population since the census exaggerates the mortality of the later years. It is much to be feared that these causes do not completely account for the progressive death-rate, and that the sanitary condition of Madras is not improving. The mortality of the Mahomedan community was above the mean, being 40·1 per 1,000; that of Hindus and Native Christians was identical with the mean. The European death-rate was 32·3, the East Indian 27·1.

Changes in the Vaccination Department.

The subject of vaccination engaged considerable attention. It appeared to the Government, after calling for the views of the officers interested, that the correct principle in regard to vaccination in this Presidency was that the Local Fund Boards and

Municipalities which by law are compelled to find funds for the payment of the vaccinators should also have the control of those funds and of the servants employed by local authorities to carry on the administration, while the professional inspection and examination of the work effected by local authorities should devolve on officers appointed for that purpose by the Government. This system was already more or less in force in the Municipalities, and a large majority of the local authorities were in favor of extending the principle to the rural districts. The Government ruled accordingly that on the 1st of April 1875 the vaccination staff should be handed over to such of the Local Fund Boards as were willing to assume the responsibility. At the close of the year this arrangement was carried out, and with the exception of the Nellore and Kurnool Districts, the town of Madras, the Hill Tracts of Ganjam and Jeypore, and the town of Badrachellam in the Godavery District, the whole of the Vaccination Department was transferred to local administration. The transfer of the vaccinators to Local Fund Boards seemed to the Government to be a fitting opportunity for further consolidating the Public Health Department by transferring the duties of inspection and report in the case of vaccine operations from the Medical to the Sanitary Department. The supervision and control of the Vaccine Department was placed under the Medical Board at a time when the special branch of preventive medicine had not been recognized as a distinct department of the State, and has ever since so continued, although vaccination is nothing more than a branch of preventive medicine in regard to one particular disease, and should

therefore be properly assigned to that department of the Government which takes special cognizance of all public health questions. In England the actual work of vaccination is in the hands of local authorities, Boards of Guardians, &c., but the professional inspection is under the supervision of the Public Health Department of the Privy Council. The Government were of opinion that it would simplify correspondence and reports and be to the convenience of the public service if the Superintendent of Vaccination and his Assistants worked directly under the Sanitary Department instead of under the Government Medical Department, with which it would have no necessary connexion now that the responsibility of maintaining establishments for vaccination was to rest with the controllers of Municipal and Local Funds. This opinion arrived at on general grounds was further strengthened by a consideration of the intimate relations at present existing between the Sanitary Commissioner and the Local and Municipal Boards. The change referred to was therefore carried out at the close of the year, the designation of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination being altered to that of Inspector of Vaccination, as a necessary sequel to the arrangement.

Particulars regarding Vaccination.

The Superintendent-General of Vaccination visited during the year the districts of North Arcot, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Salem, Shevaroy Hills, Chingleput, and Bangalore; and in the months of May, June, and July was engaged in superintending the vaccine operations in the town of Madras, and in instructing female pupils. The Vaccine Establishment during the year comprised 28 Superintendents

and 121 first and 211 second-class Vaccinators. There were also 27 Private Vaccinators, 54 Municipal Vaccinators, and 11 Vaccinators employed in Zemindaries, besides 16 Female Vaccinators. Forty-one casualties occurred during the year. One Superintendent was convicted of bribery and dismissed; 8 Vaccinators resigned, 17 were dismissed, 4 deserted, and 9 died. Two Female Vaccinators also were dismissed. The total number of operations was 426,133. The largest number vaccinated was in Madras, where there were 47,358 successful operations. The proportion of successful operations to total operations was 87·67 per cent.; the percentage of vaccine operations to the total population was 1·403 per cent. Infantile vaccination continued to receive attention; 36,444 children under one year of age were vaccinated, being an increase over the preceding year of 4,750. The percentage of infantile vaccination to the births of the year was 6·275, taking the number of births at 580,709 as given by the birth-registrations. The latter number is however in all probability considerably below the truth. In Municipalities there were 33,606 operations in all, against 47,572 births registered, the latter number being 29·95 of the population and probably approximately correct. The vaccine lymph is reported to have been of a satisfactory quality throughout the Presidency. The total cost of the department for the year under review was Rupees 98,348, the average cost of each successful operation being 4 Annas and 10 Pies. The question of endeavoring to procure increased results by a reversion to the old system of working in large parties who thoroughly vaccinate the population of a locality and do not return to ascertain the results,

has been under consideration. Intimately connected with this plan is that of making money-payments to parents who offer their children for vaccination. Down to the year 1872 it had always been customary in the Presidency town to give about 5 Annas' worth of rice to each indigent woman who brought a child to the Vaccine Depôt. It was suggested that more good would be effected by paying 2 Annas to mothers at their doors, and by making the depôt ambulatory. During the past six years the operations in Madras have under this system of ambulation, combined with payment of batta, more than doubled themselves, and it is under consideration whether it is desirable or not to extend the plan to the rural districts.

INSTRUCTION. **Public Instruction—General results.**

The total number of schools in connexion with the Department of Public Instruction increased during the year by 936, and the number of scholars by 24,917. Schools may be conveniently divided into Government Colleges and Schools, Local Fund and Municipal Schools, Aided Schools, and Schools under inspection but not receiving aid. Taking this division the total results show an increase, as compared with the previous year, of seven under Government Colleges and Schools, due to eight girls' schools having been made Government Schools, and to one, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mayaveram, having been abolished. An increase appears under Local Fund and Municipal Schools and a decrease under Aided Schools; but these are mere matters of account, and result from a change of classification. The districts that show the greatest increase

are Madras, Chingleput, Madura, Tanjore, and South Arcot. If the scholars are divided according to race and sex an increase is observable under every head as compared with the number in 1873-74, excepting only the case of East Indians. Of the 19,582 girls, 6,395 attended mixed schools. With regard to the different languages studied, the most noticeable features are the small increase in the number of boys learning English, the decrease in girls learning English, which may perhaps be connected with the falling off of numbers among the East Indians, and the almost total extinction of Arabic. As to the point last named, it may be noticed that while Arabic was studied in 1871-72 by not more than 20 boys, the number of students rose to 726 and 1,428 respectively in each of the two following years; on the 31st March 1875 however the number again fell to 24, or nearly what it was three years ago. It appears that this rise and fall is due to the fact that when the Mappila schools in Malabar were first taken under inspection the boys all studied the Arabic Kuran exclusively, but that since that time secular education in Malayalum has supplanted the Arabic. The proportion of students to population in the different districts varied from $\frac{1}{3\,8}$ in Madras and Chingleput to $\frac{1}{8\,2\,8}$ in Vizagapatam, the proportion in these districts in the previous year having been $\frac{1}{4\,1}$ and $\frac{1}{3\,5\,6}$.

—Madras University.

The number of pupils who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination was 1,911 against 1,704 in the previous year, and the number who passed was 784 against 626. Two satisfactory features in connexion with this examination are that the ratio of passed to examined candidates has risen from 36·7 to 41 per cent., and that the number of Matriculates in the first class has increased from 62 to 120. At the

First Examination in Arts 342 candidates appeared for examination, 183 of whom passed; against 125 out of 285 in the previous year. As in the case of the Matriculation Examination there is a satisfactory increase in the number of those who passed in the first class. For the B.A. degree 85 candidates were examined and 55 passed, against 88 examined and 50 passed in 1874, the increase being due apparently to the influx of a large number of students unconnected with the Colleges. A single candidate was examined for the M.A. degree in English and Sanskrit, and was successful. A suggestion has been made that the examination for the M.A. and other more rarely sought degrees should be held only once in two years, but the Senate have not considered a change necessary. Of 16 candidates who were examined for the B.L. degree nine passed. Attendance at lectures being now compulsory, all these graduates were necessarily members of the Presidency College Law Class. Two candidates appeared for the B.C.E. Examination and passed. The only examination in the Faculty of Medicine held in 1874-75 was the Preliminary Scientific, in which two candidates passed out of three. The total cost of the University amounted to Rupees 40,565-13-6. Deducting from this Rupees 29,890 realized by fees, and Rupees 97-14-0 realized by sale of calendars, the net charge to Provincial funds was Rupees 10,577-15-6 against Rupees 14,392 in the preceding year. On this occasion the fees from candidates nearly covered the amount disbursed as stipends to Examiners, and the University examinations may now be fairly regarded as self-supporting.

Madras Presidency College.

The attendance at the Presidency College was 129, being somewhat larger than that in the two previous

years; but as other institutions of the same class developed in a much greater degree, this small increase is not of particular moment. An examination of the results of the various examinations shows a marked improvement in the First Examination in Arts. The Sanskrit Class in the Presidency College appears to be in a satisfactory condition, as evidenced by the fact that all the pupils of the College who took up Sanskrit as their optional language at the recent University examinations succeeded in passing, while there were numerous failures among the students of other institutions. During the year a new chair, that of Professor of Physical Science, was formed in the Presidency College. The Law Class which was revived last year is in a particularly flourishing state. Out of a total of 129 students in the senior department of the College during the year 1874-75, only 28 were drawn from the Presidency town; Tanjore furnished 16, and the remaining number were distributed among the other districts.

—Other Collegiate Institutions.

The attendance at the Combaconum College rose from 114 in 1873-74 to 147. Of this number 62, 22, and 12, respectively, passed the Matriculation, First Arts, and Bachelor of Arts Examinations. The success of this College at the University examinations was marked, and the three examination lists were all headed by Combaconum students. At the Free Church Mission Institution the attendance in 1874-75 was 153 against 108 in the previous year: 38 students passed the Matriculation Examination, 24 passed the First Arts Examination, and 5 took the B.A. degree. The Doveton Protestant College showed a falling off in numbers from 32 in 1873-74 to 24 in 1874-75, but more than half of these succeeded in passing the University examinations.

—Medical College.

At the Medical College the attendance was 88 distributed as follows :—Senior Department 5, Second Department 26, and Junior Department 57. Of these two passed the First M.B. and C.M. University Examination, 11 passed for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and 30 passed for that of Hospital Assistant. The number of students whom it was found necessary to remove for incompetency or dismiss for desertion was unusually small. The principal feature of the year in connexion with the Medical College was the admission of the new female students, of whom mention has been made before. There was some discussion under this head. In July 1874 the Surgeon-General proposed that three female students who had asked for permission to study in the Medical College should be admitted. The Principal considered that it was not expedient that female students of medicine should prosecute their studies in classes attended by young men, and suggested that the Women's Hospital in Vepery should be set apart for the clinical training of female students in medicine and surgery; that a suitable house in the vicinity should be rented as a Medical School; that the institution should be placed under the direction of the Surgeon of the Second District; that the medical men at the Presidency should be invited to take up the required courses of lectures; and that the necessary diagrams, models, preparations, and apparatus should be obtained on loan from the Medical College. The expense of the arrangements proposed by the Principal for educating female students up to the standard of the Hospital Assistant class was estimated by the Surgeon-General at Rupees 863 per mensem for the first year and Rupees 1,013 for the second year. He considered, however, that there were many subjects, such as

Chemistry, Materia Medica, Hygiene, and Eye Diseases, in which lectures could be given to both classes of pupils together. Separate lectures would, he thought, be required in Midwifery and Anatomy, while in Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, Pathology, Practical Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence, a few lectures should be given separately. These arrangements would reduce the cost of the experiment to Rupees 433 per mensem in the first year and Rupees 700 in the second year. Government directed that the less expensive of these two alternative schemes should be tried. It was ultimately resolved that the course should consist of one pre-collegiate and two collegiate years; that it should be limited to Pharmacy, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children; and that, with the exception of Midwifery and Surgery and one or two lectures in Anatomy and Physiology, female students must be prepared to attend courses of lectures with male students. They were exempted from the payment of fees. During the year three female students commenced their pre-collegiate course.

—Medical Degrees.

It has already been mentioned that the Madras Medical College has as yet sent out very few civil practitioners. A student must have passed the First Examination in Arts before he can enter the Senior Department of the Medical College, and five years' further study are required to enable him to take a degree in Medicine; but as there is no career open to the successful candidate, at all commensurate with the sacrifice of time and money involved in this long preparation, the degree is but rarely sought. The few students who enter the Senior Department of

the Medical College nearly all do so with the intention of taking their degrees in Europe. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that there is a wide field for medical practitioners of a somewhat humbler stamp. A proposition for the revival of a degree of Licentiate of Medicine was accordingly brought before the Senate by the Surgeon-General in March 1874, but was not carried. The scheme was submitted again to the Senate in a somewhat modified form in November 1874, and on this occasion it was resolved that the degree should be resuscitated, or that some equivalent one be established, such as Bachelor of Surgery.

—Chairs of Pathology and Materia Medica.

In 1872 the Surgeon-General informed Government that six out-station Medical Stores had been closed, and that as these duties had been transferred to the Central Depôt at Madras, it had become necessary to relieve the Principal Medical Storekeeper of his work as Professor of Materia Medica at the Medical College. Sanction was accordingly asked for the appointment of a Professor for Materia Medica and Botany. The Government of India having declined to sanction the addition of another covenanted medical officer to the staff of the Presidency, a temporary arrangement had to be made to meet the difficulty. The chair of Pathology has been hitherto held by the Resident Surgeon, but as Pathology is a subject taught only to University students in the senior class, and as it happens that no lectures on this subject will be required until 1877-78, it was proposed that the Resident Surgeon should be directed to lecture on Materia Medica instead. This was carried out.

—Civil Engineering College.

The Civil Engineering College began its session of 1874-75 with 194 students classified as follows:—First

Department 7, Second Department, First Class, 29, Second Department, Second Class, 65, Surveying Class 39, and Drawing Class 54; total 194. In the First Department two passed the B.C.E. degree and one obtained a certificate as Assistant Engineer. In the Second Department one obtained a certificate as Supervisor and 26 obtained certificates as Taluq Overseers. In the Special Department 17 obtained certificates in Surveying and Estimating.

—Higher-class Schools.

Of the eight Collegiate schools in this Presidency four are Government Institutions and four are private schools. Of the former the Provincial School at Calicut takes the lead. The Government Schools continued during the past years to be more successful than Private Schools in the University examinations. One of the Provincial Schools was unfavorably reported on, and the ill-effects of the rivalry between the Government School and a Private School at the station in question was pointed out. The question of competition however is one into which the Government have always been reluctant to enter; there are probably certain ill-effects arising from such a state of things, but on the other hand there are many obvious advantages to be derived from a competitive stimulus, and it is desirable to keep the latter in view. The maximum cost to Government per scholar in the Government Collegiate Schools was Rupees 41-9-2 at the Rajahmundry Provincial School, and the minimum Rupees 32-14-5 in the Bellary Provincial School. Amongst aided schools of the same grade the maximum cost to Government per pupil was Rupees 22-0-11 at the Noble Institution, Masulipatam, and Rs. 7-13-9 at St. Joseph's College at Negapatam. The highest average daily attendance at a Government Collegiate School was 210 at the

Calicut Provincial School; the lowest 167 at the Bellary Provincial School. At Private Collegiate Schools the highest average daily attendance was 507 at the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's School at Trichinopoly, the lowest 223 at the Noble Institution at Masulipatam. The total amount of salary grants given to colleges in 1874-75, exclusive of the school departments, amounted to Rupees 11,330-8-8. The highest rate of monthly fee charged in a Government Institution was Rupees 5 at the Presidency College; the lowest Rupee 1 in the Provincial Schools at Calicut and Mangalore. The total cost to Government on account of Colleges and Collegiate Schools was Rupees 1,52,110-7-2. The highest cost was in the case of the Calicut Provincial School Rupees 7,342, the lowest Rupees 5,494 in that of the Bellary Provincial School. Of Private Institutions of the same class, the highest cost to Government was in the case of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's School at Tanjore or Rupees 8,418; the lowest or Rupees 3,035 was at St. Joseph's College, Negapatam. The maximum cost to Government per scholar in a Government Higher-class School was Rupees 39-15-6 in the Zillah School at Tellicherry and the minimum Rupees 10-1-10 in the Zillah School, Salem. Among private schools of the same grade, the maximum cost to Government per pupil was Rupees 62-5-1 at the Sullivan's Garden Seminary and the minimum Rupees 4-14-6 at St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore. There was an increase of under 5 per cent. in the number of pupils attending higher-class schools. The total amount of salary grants given during the year to higher-class schools amounted to Rupees 1,07,716-5-0. The highest average daily attendance at a Government school of this grade was 299 at the Zillah School,

Chittoor, and the highest average daily attendance at a private school was 406 at Patcheappah's High School, Black Town. The highest rate of monthly fee charged in a Government institution was Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ at certain Zillah Schools; the lowest Annas 4 at the Zillah School, Berhampore. The highest cost to Government of a higher-class school was Rupees 9,192-11-5 in the case of that at Chittoor; the lowest Rs. 3,300 in the case of the Local Fund School at Palghaut. The total cost to Government on account of higher-class schools in 1874-75 amounted to Rupees 61,337-5-8.

—Middle-class Schools.

The number of schools of the middle class rose from 435 to 455, and the number of scholars from 24,912 to 26,330. With the exception of the Onslow Institution in Ganjam which has steadily declined since 1871, and the Zemindary School at Parla Kimedy, all the Middle-class Schools in the district show an increase of strength as compared with last year. The seven Results Grants Schools in Ganjam had 252 pupils, and earned Rupees 1,218. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Branch Schools were not favorably reported on. The three results schools in the Vizagapatam District contained 203 boys and earned Rs. 668-8-0. In the Godavery District the Local Fund Board Schools were not successful, and are all to be placed in the lower class. The thirteen Results Grant Schools in this district earned Rupees 1,917 during the year, and had 455 boys on the rolls at its close. The Local Fund Board Schools in the Kistna District are described as costly and indifferent; 431 boys attended the fourteen Results Grant Schools, the total grant being Rupees 2,314. In the town of Bellary there is only one Results Grant School of the middle class with 45 boys on the rolls,

which earned a grant of Rupees 133. An Educational Durbar was held in Nellore for the second time in December 1874. Of the Middle-class Schools in Tanjore the Rajah's Chuttrum Schools have all declined in strength and are unfavorably reported on. A noticeable fact in connexion with the Malabar District was the appearance for the first time of a Mappila Middle-class School opened at Kallar near Mahé.

—Lower-class Schools.

The number of lower-class schools of all grades in 1874-75 was 8,306, showing an increase of 881 over the number in the previous year, with an attendance of 199,797 pupils, or 22,106 more than were under tuition in 1873-74. The maximum cost to Government per scholar in a Government Lower-class School was Rupees 20-9-8, and the minimum Rupee 0-2-1. Thirty-two lower-class schools were supported from Provincial Funds at a charge of Rupees 13,082-7-8 per annum. The number of lower-class schools supported entirely by Local Funds and Municipalities is given at 494, showing an increase of 93 schools as compared with the previous year. The gross cost on account of Lower-class Local Fund Schools was Rupees 1,23,437, and on account of Lower-class Municipal Schools Rupees 25,488. There was a gross attendance of 15,874 pupils at the Local Fund Schools, and of 3,418 pupils at Municipal Schools. Rupees 2,086-12-0 were given as grants-in-aid to private schools of the lower class. Tables showing the results of the Results-grant system for the year will be found in Chapter VII. of the second part of this report.

—Girls' Schools.

During the year under review Municipalities and Local Fund Boards were relieved from all charges on account of elementary girls' schools. In the majority of cases these charges were in connection with salary

and results grants, but eight girls' schools which were entirely supported by Municipalities are now Government institutions. The total number of girls' schools increased by 32 and the number of girls attending them by 713. The total number of girls under instruction in schools connected with the department rose in the same period from 17,113 to 19,582, giving an increase of 2,469. The returns of girls under instruction show a steady increase for the last five years—the numbers being for 1869-70, 9,445; 1870-71, 10,185; 1871-72, 11,503; 1872-73, 14,330; 1873-74, 17,113; and 1874-75, 19,582. It appears from these figures that in five years the numbers have more than doubled. With regard to the castes of girls under instruction there was an increase of 780 Hindus over the number of that caste attending schools in the previous year. As regards Mahomedan girls the number more than doubled itself, being 625 against 305 last year.

—Normal Schools.

The past year was the first complete year during which the Government Normal School, Madras, was at work under its revised organization, according to which professional training only is given to students. Nineteen students were examined in December, all of whom passed. The Palghaut Normal School was opened during the year with the special object of improving the class of pial schoolmasters, the intention being that the men after training should return to their schools. This school is purely vernacular. The Normal School at Vizagapatam is for the future to be confined to training teachers as far as the higher grades are concerned, but it will continue to educate as well as train fourth and fifth grade candidates. This school sent up six students to the last Matriculation Examination and all passed; out of 25 candi-

dates for Teachers' Certificates 22 were successful. An examination for Teachers' Certificates was held in August 1874 at 28 stations. The male candidates numbered 437 and the female 239 against 1,165 and 230 of 1873. The large falling off in the number of the former is attributed to the fact that a fee of 5 Rupees was for the first time demanded from male candidates who were not Normal Students. The percentage of successful students however rose from 35 to 63. In regard to female candidates the percentage was slightly depressed, being 40 against 43.

Education of European and Eurasian children.

In March 1874 the Government of India reviewed Mr. Lawrence's report on schools for European and Eurasian children, and called on all local Governments for further information. The enquiry was accordingly prosecuted during the course of the year. Numerous suggestions were received from the Director of Public Instruction, the Superintendent of Army Schools, and other gentlemen connected with schools of this class, and a memorial was presented to Government by a large body of gentlemen at Madras, suggesting measures for the amelioration of the poorer European and Eurasian inhabitants. The opening in November of an Industrial School in Black Town showed that the interest which the discussion had evoked was not without some immediate fruit. At the date of report there were 40 boys attending this school, who were being taught reading, writing, and arithmetic in the early part of the day, and for the rest of the time were put to the acquisition of various handicrafts. At the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, the development given to the several industries connected with the institution was specially noticeable during the past year. An experimental farm was opened in connexion with

the Asylum; the transfer of the Workshops of the Public Works Department enabled the Committee to undertake the sawing of timber as well as other work; and a Bandmaster was appointed who has proved himself a thoroughly efficient teacher. A great improvement has recently taken place in the clothing, and general conduct and appearance of the boys under the new Principal. An improved system of accounts has been introduced for each Branch, and it has been resolved that the accounts shall be in future subjected to the scrutiny of a professional auditor.

School of Arts.

In conformity with the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to report on the question of reorganizing the School of Arts, that institution was placed under the charge of a Military Officer on a staff salary of Rupees 500, and the Secretary of State was requested to send out instructors for the Artistic and Industrial Departments. The instructor for the Artistic Department is to be a person who has gone through a regular course of instruction in Art at Kensington or elsewhere, and who has some acquaintance with wood and copper engraving. The instructor for the Industrial Department is to be a Staffordshire Potter, with thorough practical experience in the manufacture of stone and yellow ware goods, in the mixture and preparation of clays, and in salt and lead glazes. The entire cost of the school on the new footing proposed will be Rupees 2,205 per mensem, being an increase of Rupees 320.

Government Book Department.

In the early part of 1871 Government called for a report on the working of the Book Department, and expressed their wish that measures should be taken for making it self-supporting. Reports on this subject were submitted in May 1871, November 1873, and

February 1875; but the subject was only finally disposed of in the year under review. Between 1856 and 1867 various plans were tried for working the department, but none of them proved successful. It was at first a branch of the Director's Office, it was then handed over to a firm of booksellers, and was afterwards placed under the successive charge of various military officers, who had other duties and could devote only a portion of their time to the depôt. The accounts fell in arrears, there was no proper system of check over the mofussil curators, and considerable losses were entailed on Government by defalcations and other irregularities. Under these circumstances it was resolved to appoint an officer with special qualifications for the sole charge of the depôt, his permanent salary being fixed at Rupees 200 with a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales. The new arrangements came into force on 1st January 1868, and an experienced Deputy Inspector of Schools was appointed Curator. The Public Instruction Press was at the same time abolished, and all printing work for the department was given out on contract. By degrees the arrears in the examination of the old accounts were brought up, old and damaged books were sold by auction, and a considerable saving was effected by getting out English books through an English firm, and confining operations as much as possible to elementary school-books, and leaving ordinary booksellers to supply students with expensive books. At the commencement of 1871-72 an important change was made in the financial arrangements of the department. Instead of an annual grant for the provision of books and for contingent expenses, a permanent advance of Rupees 25,000 was placed at the disposal of the central Curator, and no

items in connection with the depôt were included in the Provincial Budget, except the salaries of the Curators and the cost of the establishment of the central depôt. A considerable saving was effected this year by purchasing printing paper from the stationery depôt instead of leaving the printers to supply their own paper. A less beneficial system was the introduction of obtaining books and maps by indents on the Stores Depôt of the India Office, which is still in force although it has not worked well and has not proved a financial success. In 1872-73 a saving was effected by a reduction in the fixed monthly allowances of the District Curators and by the abolition of the colporteur agency as a part of the Book Department, and the transfer to the Local Fund Boards of the work of distributing the books required by them for the elementary schools under their control. The accounts for the last six years show that the department has become fully self-supporting under the system now pursued. In the case of English books imported, an addition ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. is made to the published price. In the case of Indian books locally purchased 10 per cent. is added to the published price. With regard to books printed for the department, 25 per cent. is added to the cost price in the case of editions of new books and 50 per cent. in the case of fresh editions of old books. The former charge includes the amount paid to the author or compiler, while the latter secures a larger margin of profit without any addition to the price just fixed. The principle upon which these rates are fixed seems equitable, and is to be continued. The Director of Public Instruction recommended that, in consideration of the efficient manner in which the Book Department had been managed, the remuneration of the Curator should be

modified so as to entitle him to a higher pension than Rupees 100. He thought that this might be effected without any additional expense to Government by giving this officer a salary of Rupees 400, instead of Rupees 200 and a commission of 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., his entire average remuneration being Rupees 676. This recommendation was, however, negatived on the ground that a reduction in the commission would be calculated to slacken efforts to extend sales, and that the increased salary would involve a higher pension. The total charges of the Book Department, including those provided for in the Budget, were Rs. 63,526-10-3, and the net proceeds of sales paid into the treasury Rupees 65,185-7-5, leaving a balance in favor of the department of Rupees 1,658-13-2. But as the value of the stock remaining on hand on the 31st March 1875 exceeded by Rupees 2,718-11-3 that of the stock at the corresponding period of the previous year, the total gain of the department amounted to Rupees 4,376-8-5.

Committees for the Revision of School Books.

In June 1873 a Committee was appointed by Government to report on the English, Telugu, and Tamil text-books used in Government Schools. The report was submitted in March 1874 and reviewed during the present year. The Committee recommended the preparation of a series of six English Readers, four consisting of prose only, and two containing both prose and poetry, an English Grammar written mainly in the vernacular and specially adapted to beginners, a more advanced English Grammar, in English, for the upper classes, and a History of India. The Committee thought that it would be unnecessary to compile a separate series of Readers for each Presidency, as the

same English selections would do for all, and the notes and explanations, although they would be in different vernacular languages, might contain the same matter. The Government considered that it would be unadvisable to delay action in this matter, and directed that measures should be taken at once with reference to the wants of this Presidency. The Committee also recommended that the work should be entrusted to selected officers of the Educational Department, who should be relieved of all other work while engaged on this duty. The Government thought however that a restriction of this kind would add to the difficulty of selection and to the expense of the undertaking, and resolved to leave it to the Director of Public Instruction to nominate officers for the work, without laying down this condition. The Committee also recommended that Chambers' Moral Class Book and Duncan's Geography of India should be revised and adopted as text-books, but the Government considered that the former would not be required. All the Committee's recommendations regarding Telugu and Tamil books were accepted by Government. The First, Second, and Third Books of Lessons in Tamil and Telugu are to be thoroughly revised; a new Fourth Book is to be prepared; Mr. Duncan's Geography of Asia is to take the place of the Manual of Geography, Part I.; a new and revised edition of Colenso's Arithmetic is to be brought out in Tamil and Telugu. In Telugu poetry the selections from Vemana are to be superseded by an Anthology containing extracts chiefly from the best Telugu Satakams and a Glossary is to be attached to the Tamil Poetical Anthology. Three new Telugu Grammars are to be prepared to take the place of those now in use, and Pope's Tamil Grammar is to be revised. A Telugu School

Dictionary is to be prepared and published. The Telugu version of Morris' History of India is to be entirely re-written, while a smaller and improved abridgment is to take the place of the corresponding work in Tamil. In February two Committees were appointed for examination of Canarese and Malayalum school books.

Fees. The fees realized during the year in both Government and Private institutions amounted to Rupees 6,66,634, which, with an attendance of 206,894 pupils, gives an average fee of Rupees 3-3-6 per pupil. During the previous year the receipts were Rupees 6,11,109 and the attendance 230,820, so that the average was Rupees 2-10-4. The percentage of fees to total cost during 1874-75 in the case of Government Colleges was 14·9, and in the case of Private Schools of the same grade 18·4. In Higher-class Government Schools the percentage was in schools maintained from Provincial Funds 50·4, and in schools kept up from Local and Municipal Funds 40·2. In similar private institutions the percentage was 38·5. In Government Middle-class Schools the percentages were 42·9 and 14·5 against 21·2 in Private Schools of the same grade. In Government Lower-class Schools the percentages were 10·5 and 10·6 against 53·8 in Private Schools. Private Colleges are more self-supporting than Government Colleges, while Government High Schools surpass Private Schools of the same grade by 11·9 per cent. Local Fund Board Schools exceed Private Schools by 1·7 per cent. Middle-class Schools maintained by Provincial Funds are more than twice as self-supporting as Private Schools. Private Schools of the Middle Class exceed Local Fund and Municipal Schools by 6·7 per cent. In Lower-class Schools the percentages of the two kinds of Government Schools

are practically the same. The average cost to Government of each pupil under instruction has hitherto been calculated upon the average number of pupils on the rolls. The Government of India have directed the cost to be calculated on the average attendance. The statistical returns of 1874-75 have been prepared upon this principle.

Expenditure on Education.

The total expenditure from Provincial Funds during 1874-75 on Government Educational Institutions of all kinds was Rupees 4,52,837, the net expenditure after deducting fees being Rupees 3,23,354. The expenditure on grants in aid was Rupees 2,42,044 from Provincial Funds and from Local Funds Rupees 1,94,470, showing in the former case a decrease of Rupees 32,839 and in the latter an increase of Rupees 24,915 as compared with 1873-74. The gross expenditure on education from public funds during 1874-75 appears to have been by Government Rupees 10,79,049-14-2, by Local Fund Boards Rupees 3,11,079-15-9, by Municipalities Rupees 49,593-15-2, by private agency Rupees 10,44,626-8-7 ; total Rupees 24,84,350-5-8. If there is added the amount expended from charitable funds by Government or Rupees 83,443-14-1, the total becomes Rupees 25,67,794-3-9.

Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

Nothing of particular note occurred during the year in connexion with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. It was resolved that matriculated students should henceforward be required to pass the General Test Examination in spelling and writing before being declared eligible for the public service or allowed to appear for the Special Tests. The fee for this examination was fixed at 2 Rupees.

Madras Observatory—State of work.

An enquiry was made this year into the operations of the Madras Observatory for the past thirteen years, especially with a view to deducing therefrom what was the amount of arrears which had accumulated up to date, and what was the present state of work in hand. The year 1861 was taken as a convenient starting point, as being the year in which a change took place in the superintendence. The result of the enquiry showed arrears in hand dating from before 1861, and arrears which had accumulated subsequently. The arrears of the former description were as follows. A catalogue of about 2,200 stars, chiefly selected from Taylor's Madras Catalogue and that of the British Association, and observed here between 1853 and 1858, awaited completion. The observations to be incorporated in this catalogue would be little under 10,000. The adopted epoch was 1855, and much had already been done towards preparing it for the press. There were also among the arrears brought over from the period prior to 1861, 1,331 observations of the sun, 345 of the moon, 1,680 of the principal planets, 333 of minor planets, and 25 of Donati's comet of 1868. Observations of the mean places of the 144 Nautical Almanac stars from 1853 to 1858; of the oppositions of Mars in 1854 and 1856; of moon culminations for determination of longitude; as well as a long list of occultations of planets and fixed stars, and of the phenomena of Jupiter's satellites; completed the list. With the exception of the minor planets, Donati's comet, and the occultations, all these observations were reduced and the press-copy was in readiness. The works in progress which had been undertaken since 1861 were the following. A catalogue of about 3,000 stars,

observed with the new meridian circle by Messrs. Troughton and Simms, towards which 23,506 observations had already been made, was in hand and it was intended to close it with the year 1874. The stars included in this catalogue were : standard stars necessarily required for the determination of instrumental and clock corrections ; all the brighter stars of the Radcliffe Polar List of 1855 within six degrees of the North Pole ; all known variable stars; all stars remarkable for large proper motion ; the moon culminating stars observed with the moon ; comparison stars employed in the successive oppositions of Mars, and of the planets and comets observed with the equatoreals ; and a number of southern stars, not previously observed elsewhere, chiefly between 110° and 150° of North Polar distance, intended as zero points for a portion of the survey of the southern heavens, similar to that already accomplished by Professor Argelander at the Bonn Observatory for the stars of the Northern Hemisphere. Meridional observations had at the same time been made of the moon from 1862 to 1872 ; also of Mars, and of as many of the minor planets as could be obtained, carefully selecting those which from their great polar distance could not be well observed in Europe. Numerous observations of the fainter minor planets, of those discovered at Madras, of important comets, and other objects, had always been in hand with the equatoreals ; there had been also casual occurrences, such as eclipses, occultations, the phenomena of Jupiter's satellites, and systematic comparisons of the changes of light of the variable stars. An Atlas of Telescopic Variable Stars, consisting of over 120 maps, including all stars down to he twelfth magnitude in the vicinity

of each of these interesting objects, was about two-thirds finished. This work can only be carried on when the moon is absent, the sky cloudless, and the required portion of the heavens at a considerable altitude above the horizon; and, as the position of every star is measured, none being entered by estimation, its progress is inevitably slow and very uncertain. When finished, there is reason to believe that it will be a welcome contribution to science, and will supply a want long felt in a branch of Astronomy of which little more is yet known than a couple of centuries ago before the invention of the telescope. Discoveries of new Planets and Variable Stars had chiefly resulted from a search regularly maintained over certain manuscript charts specially constructed by Mr. Pogson at Oxford before he became the Government Astronomer at Madras. Twelve of these maps connect Mr. Bishop's Ecliptical Charts and those of the Berlin Academy, where the ecliptic falls beyond 18° north or south of the equator, and all stars of the twelfth magnitude and many smaller ones are included within their limits. The other five are maps of portions of the zodiacal heavens, in Hours VII., XIII., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. of Right Ascension. Eight of these maps were considered complete and three more were well advanced. Much of the work here detailed consists of fully completed observations, and there can be no doubt that the Madras Observatory has been actively and usefully engaged during the last thirteen years to the full extent of its resources. Still it is to be regretted that beyond communicating to the Astronomische Nachrichten of Germany and to the Royal Astronomical Society of England occasional necessary announcements of discoveries

and the observations necessary to substantiate them, nothing at the date of the inquiry had yet been published. The programme of operations commenced in 1861 was probably somewhat unreasonably extensive; and the consequence is that publication had not overtaken observation. Reliance was placed however at the time on the anticipated aid of a skilled European Assistant, and this expectation has only recently been realized. The results of the inquiry just instituted have shown that though much has yet to be done, the reductions of all the observations are far advanced, and there is every reason to hope that with the help which has recently been sanctioned the Observatory will soon be able to publish its results. The heaviest work on hand, the preparation of the catalogue of stars made with the new meridian circle, is near completion, and it has been decided that observations may for a time be conveniently suspended, and the whole resources of the establishment applied to the reduction and publication of arrears. The only current operations kept up will be such as are necessary for the determination of local time, and for ascertaining the positions of comparison stars employed in the observations of planets or comets made with the equatoreals.

—The Transit of Venus.

As at almost every other Observatory in the world, at which this event was visible, complete preparations were made in advance for observing the Transit of Venus. The planet was briefly seen once or twice during the transit, but only through thick clouds which rendered photographs or measurement of any kind impossible. The second internal contact was the only record obtainable. Although the Transit

of Venus proved a failure at Madras, so far as actual observations were concerned, the Observatory rendered valuable aid to observers elsewhere by means of telegraphic determinations of their longitude.

—Observations of Mars in opposition.

One labor is in hand which is regarded as of particular importance, namely the investigation of what is technically known as the Constant of Solar Parallax by means of the planet Mars in opposition. At a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, on the 8th of April 1857, the Astronomer Royal made a statement as to the means which would be available for correcting the measure of the sun's distance in the next twenty-five years, and an abstract of this was given in the Monthly Notice of the Society for the following month (Vol. XVII., pages 208 to 221). The popular method by means of the Transits of Venus, which occur at most only twice in a century, was considered by the Astronomer Royal in his address, especially with reference to the necessary preparations to be made for the Transits of 1874 and 1882. He then suggested another method, by means of the planet Mars when in opposition, which he considered even better adapted to realize the same result. The requisite observations for this method can be made to the best advantage at a tropical observatory, and Madras was particularly named for the work. It was also pointed out that certain oppositions, about seventeen years apart, were more favorable than the rest, and those of 1860, 1862, and 1877 were specified. In the year 1860 the Astronomer Royal urged the importance of these views upon the Astronomer at Madras; but the observatory was at that time insufficiently equipped for the purpose. The Astronomer Royal

again recommended a trial of this method at the favorable opposition of 1862, and an attempt was made. The result, although unsatisfactory, owing to the inadequacy of the means at hand showed the value of the method, and its capabilities if undertaken with suitable appliances. Five series of opposition observations have now been obtained, all awaiting discussion, in the years 1862, 1864, 1869, 1871, and 1873; the last three being made with the new equatoreal supplied to the Observatory in 1866, but still without the proper appliances that should be used for the occasion, and at intermediate and less favorable oppositions. The observations are to be re-attempted on the next opportunity.

Meteorology.

Nothing of note occurred in the Meteorological Department, with the exception that Mr. Blanford, Meteorologist to the Government of India, visited the Presidency for the purpose of conferring with the Government Astronomer on the subject of utilizing the Provincial observations with reference to his general report on Indian Meteorology. At the close of the year the matter had not proceeded further. The statistical results of the year were quite ordinary as regards atmospheric pressure, temperature, and humidity; but the rainfall was about 30 per cent. in excess, in both quantity and frequency, and the direct solar heat was in defect.

Miscellaneous. Ecclesiastical.

Nothing of note occurred in the Ecclesiastical Department. The number of clergymen belonging to the diocese at the close of the year was two

hundred and two, of whom thirty-eight were Government Chaplains, fifty-five were European and East Indian Missionaries, ninety-two were Native Clergymen, and seventeen were either employed in education or serving English congregations or retired. Two ordinations were held, three burial-grounds or additions to burial-grounds were consecrated, and seven hundred and forty-two persons were confirmed. Twenty Chaplains of the Church of England belonging to the Madras Establishment and one Chaplain of the Church of Scotland submitted a petition to the Secretary of State for India, praying that the minimum term of service entitling Chaplains to a full retiring pension might be reduced from twenty years to eighteen. The Bishop of Madras was of opinion that the number who would avail themselves of such a concession would not be large, and that of that number the greater proportion would leave on account of causes which would probably render such a step advantageous to the Government as well as to themselves; the petition was forwarded to the Secretary of State, but the request contained in it did not meet with his approbation.

Stationery Depot.

At the beginning of the year the Government took up the question of the superintendence of the Stationery Depôt. For some years the depôt had been under the general supervision of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, the Commissary of Ordnance being in immediate charge on an allowance of 100 Rupees a month. In 1873 the former officer brought to notice that the Commissary of Ordnance, who was already in charge of the Grand Arsenal and Bullet Factory, was unable

efficiently to perform the continually increasing duties of the Stationery Depôt, and the Government appointed a committee to report on the subject. The report of this committee left little doubt that it was desirable to relieve the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines of the administrative control of the depôt, and to appoint in his place a Superintendent of Stationery who would be held directly responsible to Government, not only for the stores under his charge, but also for the punctual rendering of statements, estimates, and indents. The continuance in such a position of the Commissary of Ordnance did not approve itself. The Government at first contemplated the appointment of a Field Officer drawing a staff salary of 300 Rupees a month, besides his military pay as a Field Officer on duty; this proposal was however negatived by the Government of India. It was ultimately decided to transfer the depôt to the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, and to remunerate this officer with the allowance of 100 Rupees a month already drawn by the Commissary of Ordnance. The detailed accounts of the depôt for the past year will be found in the body of this report. It appears that the total value of stock dealt with was Rupees 8,46,239 and the total value of stock issued was Rupees 3,92,349, leaving a balance of Rupees 4,53,890. The value of stock was larger than in 1873-74 by Rupees 2,95,244 consequent on supplies due on previous indents having been received from England during the year. The value of supplies received from England has fluctuated considerably during the last three years, namely in 1872-73 Rupees 1,74,478, in 1873-74 Rupees 71,165, and in 1874-75 Rupees 5,81,127. The local purchases for

the same periods were Rupees 29,257, Rupees 37,525, and Rupees 38,421. The value of stationery issued to public offices was larger than in the two preceding years, and the increase is propably to be ascribed to the increase of work generally in all departments. The amount realized by commission, sale of waste paper, &c., was Rupees 3,395, or Rupees 634 less than in 1873-74. The value of the balance of stock, though considerably larger than in 1873-74, was not much in excess of what it was in 1872-73. Supplies made to Municipalities are made on payment only, but those made to Provincial Services and Local Fund Boards are at present free of charge. The audit of the depôt is henceforward to be undertaken by the Accountant-General's Department.

Government Press.

The results of the Government Printing Department are satisfactory, showing that notwithstanding an increase in the outturn of work, as compared with the preceding year, there has been a decrease in the actual cost of printing in the price per page. There has been a tendency towards increase of printing work in all the departments. In the Gazette, Miscellaneous, and Book Departments there was a decrease in the cost of printing. In the Binding Department there was an increase in the value of work done to the extent of Rupees 3,368. In the Stereotyping and Letter-casting Department the net profit was Rupees 1,628. This department is of great use in expediting the business of the Press. The Penitentiary Branch of the Press showed a profit of Rupees 21,909 in the Printing, and of Rupees 6,855 in the Bookbinding Department. This however was exclusive of the

value of materials. During the past year the printing-machines at this branch were worked by motive power from the treadmill with but little intermission. The average number of convicts, men and boys, employed during the year was ninety-six daily.

District Presses.

The value of the work done during the year in the nineteen District Presses was less than in the previous year by Rupees 2,669. The receipts and expenditure were also less by Rupees 207 and Rupees 3,270 respectively. The total value of the work done was Rupees 1,39,096, the total receipts Rupees 20,166, and the total expenditure Rupees 64,251.

Lawrence Asylum Press.

The results at the Lawrence Asylum Press are known for the calendar year 1874 only. They show aggregate receipts during the year, including balance of cash brought forward, of Rupees 63,606, with an expenditure of Rupees 58,046. The balance is thus Rupees 5,560. The expenditure included, besides the ordinary charges connected with the institution, stock purchased to the extent of Rupees 16,560, a contribution to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum of Rupees 10,000, and an outlay on pensions amounting to Rupees 536. There are now twelve apprentices from the Asylum under training at this Press in the various branches of printing, and it is laid down as a rule that lads thus trained shall be drafted into the Government Press in preference to other applicants.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES..... (*vide* pp. 1,2 of Report for 1872-73.)

HISTORICAL SUMMARY ..... (*vide* pp. 2—12 of „ „)

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION..... (*vide* pp. 12, 13 of „ „)

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY ..... (*vide* p. 20 of „ „)

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in the Administration.

The Hon. J. D. Sim, C.S.I, having completed the prescribed period of service in the office of an Ordinary Member of Council, the Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., who was appointed by Her Majesty to be Provisional Member of Council, succeeded to the office, and took his seat in Council on the 9th March 1875.

ADMINISTRATION OF TRIBUTARY STATES.

TRAVANCORE.

History.

There is no authentic history of Travancore of any kind, but a tradition is preserved that the whole coast was originally reclaimed from the sea and peopled by a colony of Brahmans called Namburies. This sect, which constitutes an ancient landed aristocracy, continues to occupy a great portion of the country, and holds lands exempt from tax to the present day. The present Malayalum Era, known as the Quilon Era from the place where it was first determined, dates from 1,050 years

back, and the names of the princes who ruled successively for this period are preserved. At an early period a colony of Jews settled on the coast, and in A.D. 350 a colony of Syrian Christians was brought over by a merchant named Kona Thoma. The more recent relations with the West date from the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope. The English, following the Portuguese and Dutch, settled at Anjengo, where they obtained permission to build a factory and to appoint a Commercial Resident in 1684. The historical events then occurring in Southern India transformed commercial relations into political alliances, and during the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippoo Travancore was the ally of the British. In 1795 a treaty was concluded between the Company and the Rajah, by which three districts claimed by Tippoo Sultan were restored to Travancore, while the Company engaged to protect the latter from all foreign invasion on receiving payment of the annual cost of three battalions of sepoys, a company of European artillery, and two companies of lascars. Travancore on its part bound itself not to enter into engagements with other European nations, nor to give them settlements in the country without the consent of the Company; it bound itself also to assist the English with its own troops in case of war, the Company bearing the cost of their troops. There were also certain commercial stipulations. This treaty was modified later on by that of 1805, the chief alterations being the release of the Maharajah from the obligation to assist the Company with his troops, on his paying the cost of a regiment of Native infantry in addition to the sum of eight lakhs of Rupees payable for the force subsidized by the treaty of 1795, and on his guaranteeing that, should it become necessary to employ for the defence of Travancore a larger force than the one permanently maintained, he would contribute a share of its cost in proportion to his means. The Rajah further covenanted to pay attention at all times to the advice of the English Government; and to hold no communications with foreign States, and to admit no European foreigners into his service, nor allow them to remain within his territories, without the sanction of the Company. The Rajah of Travancore in 1805 was Rama Varma. He died in 1811, and was succeeded by Lakshmi Rani. The Rani died in 1814, leaving a daughter and two sons, all infants, and was succeeded by her sister Parvati Rani, who acted as regent till the elder son Rama Varma came of age. Rama Varma assumed the government in

1829, and was succeeded in 1846 by his younger brother Marttanda Varma. The present Maharajah, one of the five children consisting of four sons and one daughter of Lakshmi Rani's daughter, succeeded Marttanda Varma in 1860.

Features of the country.

The mountains which separate Travancore on the east from the British provinces of the Coromandel Coast, and which at some points rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea, are covered with forest jungle; the flat country, which extends to an average distance of about ten miles from the sea inland, is distinguished by an almost unbroken mass of cocoanut and areca-palm cultivation, this constituting the wealth of the country. The geological formation is peculiar. The whole country is undulating, and is traversed east to west by numerous rivers, the floods of which arrested by the peculiar action of the Arabian Sea on the coast spread themselves out into numerous lakes or lagoons; these connected by artificial canals, form an inland line of smooth-water communication, which extends nearly the whole length of the coast, and is of great value during the monsoon, when the coast itself is closed to navigation. According to the trigonometrical survey the area is 6,653½ square miles. The population has been given till recently at 1,280,000, but there are reasons for supposing that this number should be nearly doubled. The number of houses is supposed to be about 500,000, giving four or five souls to a house. The forests contain valuable timber, principally teak, anjelly, ebony, and blackwood. The borassus and other palms and the cotton tree are abundant. Elephants, tigers, cheetas, panther (including the black species), bear, bison, elk, deer, nilghau, and various species of monkeys are found in the forests. Pepper and cardamoms, and nutmegs and cloves in a less degree, are characteristic productions of Travancore. The ordinary staple productions are the cocoanut, the arecanut, and the jack fruit, all grown in gardens; various kinds of yams and other farinaceous roots are also grown. Rice is cultivated in the valleys and along the edges of the back-waters and in the tract of the flat country near Cape Comorin known as Nanjinad. Coffee has been introduced of late years by European planters, and is becoming a valuable article of export.

Growth of the Judicial system.

Zillah Courts were first established in Travancore in 987. They were seven in number, and were placed under the orders of the Dewan who was then supreme head of all departments. The

term regulation had not then come into use. All measures of State were made known by royal proclamations under Sign Manual, or by Sattavari-olais or Hookoonnamas. The duty of these courts was to inquire into all cases brought before them, civil, criminal, or police, and to report to the Dewan whose approval in each was necessary to give effect to their proceedings. This patriarchal system remained in force till 990 when an Appellate Huzzur Court was formed for the hearing of appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts. This court still formed rather an appendage of the Dewan's Cutcherry, than an independent Court of Justice. In 993 Tahsildars, who were up to that time confined exclusively to revenue duties, were for the first time invested with jurisdiction in petty cases of police. The first experiment was tried in the outlying taluq of Shencottah, adjoining British territory. In 1007 Munsiff Courts were created, vested with jurisdiction in petty police cases and in civil suits not exceeding Rupees 100 in value. In 1010 a general scheme of judicial administration was conceived founded on the arrangements obtaining in the Madras Presidency, and was carried out by means of seven regulations. Regulation I. prescribed the general powers and functions of Munsiffs, together with rules of general procedure, to be observed in the trial of civil suits. Regulation II. provided for the adjudication of suits by punchayets. Regulation III. laid down the procedure for execution by Munsiffs of decrees passed by all the courts. Regulation IV. revised the powers and constitution of Zillah Courts. Regulation V. created the Appeal Court subsequently called the Sudr. Regulation VI. invested the Tahsildars with police powers. Regulation VII. created Circuit Judges and, in addition to defining their powers, laid down the procedure to be observed in the trial and commitment of criminal cases. These regulations, though modified subsequently in some respects, form still the groundwork of the present judicial machinery. In 1023 subofficers of police were appointed to exercise the powers of the police officer or Tahsildar during his absence for the commitment of cases only. In 1025 a regulation was passed, reducing the number of Munsiffs and relieving them of the duty of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts. In the same year a law was passed to enable parties to sue *in formâ pauperis*. In 1030 an important administrative change was made. Revenue divisions were formed and the Dewan Peishcars, who were till then doing duty in the Huzzur Cutcherry in charge of special

departments under the orders of the Dewan, were sent out to take charge of them with powers of general control and supervision in all matters, revenue, magisterial, and police. They were still subject to the orders of the Dewan as head of the Administration and Chief Magistrate. In 1032 Circuit Courts were abolished and Sessions Courts, three in number, were constituted in their place. In 1036 Sessions Courts were in their turn abolished, and the Zillah Judges were invested with the full powers of the former Circuit Judges. This regulation provided also for the adoption of the scale of punishments prescribed in the Penal Code of British India. It also conferred on single judges jurisdiction in causes up to Rupees 300, and in 1038 appeals in such cases were made inadmissible; but this was rescinded and superseded by Regulation II. of 1041, by which small causes involving sums up to Rupees 10 before Munsiffs, and up to Rupees 50 before Zillah Judges from the judgments of Munsiffs, were determinable without appeal. This jurisdiction still continues in force. In 1037 a very important reform was introduced, a regulation being passed which virtually adopted the British Civil Procedure Code. The present Sudr Court was at the same time constituted under that title, the name of Appeal Court being discarded. Regulation I. of 1039 was passed for the punishment of offences against the telegraph. Regulation II. of the same year created copyright in books. Breaches of contract by artisans and workmen were made punishable by Regulation I. of 1040. In 1040 another regulation was passed, defining the status of Vakils, their discipline and rights in relation to the courts. A statute of limitation was also passed in the same year. By Regulation I. of 1041, single judges of Zillah Courts were empowered to try and determine both criminal and civil cases. In the same year a regulation raised the jurisdiction of Munsiffs to suits of Rupees 200 value. Regulation III. of 1041 legalized admission of approvers in criminal cases. Regulation I. of 1042 introduced an amended system of registration of assurances based upon that obtaining in British India, but did not come into force till 1043. The use of stamped cadjans and the then existing agency of registration ceased from the date last named. Regulation I. of 1043 legalized the employment of Vakils in criminal cases. Regulation I. of 1047 provided for the better conduct of business in the Sudr Court by giving a casting vote to the Chief Judge in certain cases. Another regulation was passed in the same year to relieve

the Dewan of magisterial functions and appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, and for redistribution of magisterial powers generally. In 1049 a Zillah Court was established at Alwaye presided over by a single judge.

Revenue Regulations.

Of revenue regulations not many have been passed. In 1035 and 1036 regulations were made for the levy of port dues at the port of Alleppey. Regulation II. of 1040 provided for the adjudication of claims to waste lands, and rules for the sale of waste lands with special reference to the cultivation of coffee in the hill tracts of the State. In 1042 a royal proclamation was issued defining the rights and relations between Jenmies or Landlords and their tenants.

Present judicial machinery.

The present judicial machinery is thus the outcome of the legislation of more than half a century. It may be summarized as follows. First as to criminal jurisdiction. Sub-Magistrates are Magistrates of first instance in all cases, and have power to pass sentence of fine up to Rupees 10, imprisonment up to 30 days, and corporal punishment up to 6 lashes. The Magistrates have power of fining up to Rupees 50, imprisonment 3 months, and corporal punishment up to 1 dozen lashes. The Criminal Courts have power of fining up to Rupees 500, imprisonment 3 years, and corporal punishment up to 3 dozen lashes. All cases involving punishments higher than what is here mentioned must be referred to the Sudr Court for approval, whether the Criminal Court records a finding of conviction or acquittal. Appeals lie from Sub-Magistrates to Magistrates, from Magistrates to the Criminal Courts, and from the Criminal Courts to the Sudr, except in cases of disputed possession of lands, &c., wherein the order of the Magistrate is final as to present occupancy, till a decision from a competent court of civil jurisdiction is obtained. The Sudr have also a general power of revision over all the decisions of the lower courts; for this purpose they peruse the calendars which are submitted to them in every case disposed of, in which the Zillah Court passes remarks. Next as to civil jurisdiction. Munsiffs have jurisdiction in suits up to Rupees 200, their decisions in suits up to Rupees 10 on the small cause side being final. The Zillah Courts have original jurisdiction without limit and in suits up to Rupees 50 on the small cause side, in appeal from the decisions of Munsiffs their judgment is final. The Sudr have no original jurisdiction, but receive appellate regular appeals from the Zillah Courts and special appeals from decisions of Munsiffs, where points of law are involved. The Maharajah

is the highest appellate authority in the State in all criminal and civil matters. All punishments exceeding 14 years of imprisonment or 36 stripes, all punishments involving imprisonment for life, and all sentences of capital punishment, must be confirmed by the Maharajah.

The Bar.

There are Vakils attached to courts of all gradés, Munsiffs, Zillah Courts, and the Sudr. Local examinations are held, and such candidates only as pass are allowed to practise in the courts, those passing high being selected for the Sudr, and those passing lower being permitted to plead in the Zillah and Munsiff's Courts. Three Barristers of the High Court of Madras are also enrolled Pleaders of the Sudr. Several of the other pleaders have passed the British Legal Tests. The nominal roll of the Sudr Bar consists of 51 pleaders, and that of the Zillah Courts of 84 pleaders. Attached to the Sudr and to each of the Zillah Courts is a Sircar Vakil who discharges the duties of a public prosecutor in criminal cases, and those of a Government Vakil in civil suits where the Government is interested.

Munsif Courts.

There were 5,284 suits pending before all the Munsiffs' Courts at the end of the year 1047. There were filed in 1048 23,585 new suits, inclusive of re-admissions, making a total of 28,869 suits, of which 24,120 were disposed of within the year and 4,749 were left pending. Out of the total number, 6,144 were small cause suits. Inclusive of those pending, there were 30,554 suits in 1049, of which 25,881 were determined within the year, leaving 4,673 cases on the file at the end of the year. Out of the total number, 6,437 were on the small cause side. The results of the year 1048 were on the whole satisfactory. Out of the 24,120 disposals, 75 per cent. were on the merits and the rest were otherwise disposed of, that is to say compromised, or struck out, or dismissed for default. The total value of the suits was Rupees 9,19,113, or 14 per cent. only of the suits related to real property, 85 per cent. of the disposals were in favor of the plaintiffs. In 1049 about 7 per cent. only of the file related to real property, and the total value of all the suits was Rupees 9,54,485. The total disposals were 25,881; of those 6,851 were on the merits, that is to say 26 per cent. This greatly reduced percentage is owing to a correction applied to the results exhibited for the year 1049, in which *ex parte* disposals are struck out as not being on the merits, whereas in 1048 and previous years they, as well as small cause disposals, were included. The total disposals

comprised 415 suits dismissed for non-appearance of both parties, 1,928 removed from the file for failure to furnish security, absence of plaintiff, &c., 1,781 compromised, 1,515 decided not being contested, 12,039 decided *ex parte*, and 8,168 decided on the merits namely, 5,655 in favor of the plaintiffs and 2,513 in favor of the defendants. Appeals were preferred from the decisions of the Munsiffs in 1,283 suits, or in 16 per cent. of appealable cases. This ratio may be assumed as a favorable index of the general correctness of the judgments of the Munsiffs, and the fact that in appeal the Zillah Courts upheld nearly 50 per cent. of the judgments is a still more favorable result. Altogether only 8 per cent. of the total decrees were reversed. The average duration of a suit in the years 1047, 1048, and 1049 was respectively 2 months 12 days, 2 months 5 days, and 2 months 21 days. The highest number of suits disposed of by a single Munsiff was 1,964 out of a file of 2,301, of which however 481 only were on merits. The lowest number was 386 (out of a file of 598) of which 214 were on merits. One Munsiff disposed of 774 suits on the merits out of a file of 1,983. One Munsiff decided the whole file consisting of 1,333 suits. In five courts there was no suit pending at the end of the year which was more than one year old. The total number of applications for execution of decrees amounted to 22,708, including 4,908 of the previous years. Of this number, 12,050 could not be dealt with owing to the default of the party themselves, 1,517 were disposed of by agreement, and 2,983 were executed, leaving a balance of 6,158. It is clear that there is something defective in this portion of the machinery of the courts, and the Government are informed that the subject has already received the attention of the Sudr.

Zillah Courts, Civil Side.

At the end of 1047 there were pending before all the four Zillah Courts 778 original suits, and in 1048 there were filed 1,852 ; making a total file of 2,630 involving a value of Rupees 18,89,496. The number disposed of was 1,715, leaving on the file 915 suits pending at the end of 1048. Out of the total number, 1,487 were disposals on the merits, 152 by agreement, 23 dismissed for default of parties, and 53 disposed of owing to the parties being absent or unable to produce security. Of the total number disposed of, 802 or 46 per cent. related to immoveable property. To the number of suits pending at the end of 1048, namely 915, were added 2,207 fresh ones during 1049, making a total file of 3,122, involving a value of Rupees 14,20,542. Of these, 1,654 were disposed of within the year, leaving 1,468

pending at its end. Disposals on the merits were 1,007 in number. *Ex parte* cases were 234, by compromise 173, by default and other reasons 59, and by the absence of points for contesting 100. The results of the work of the last three years stand thus :—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
Pending at beginning ..	825	778	915
Admitted	1,832	1,852	2,207
Total ..	2,657	2,630	3,122
Disposed of	1,879	1,715	1,654
Balance ..	778	915	1,468

The comparison, as a whole, is not favorable, but the changes in the personnel introduced in the last year promise more satisfactory results for the future. The average durations of suits in the several courts were 2 months 16 days in 1048, against 7 months 13 days in 1049 in the Nagercoil Court ; 4 months 24 days in 1048, against 4 months 20 days in 1049 at Trevandrum ; 3 months 7 days in 1048, against 8 months 21 days in 1049 at Quilon ; 7 months 13 days in 1048, against 4 months 10 days in 1049 at Alleppey ; and 2 months 6 days in 1049 in the new Court at Alwaye. The delay requires no comment, but it is hoped that recent arrangements will reduce it considerably in future.

Zillah Courts, Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total appellate work done in 1047, 1048, and 1049 in the Zillah Courts stood thus :—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
Appeals pending at beginning.	180	113	175
Do. filed during year ..	1,059	1,037	1,283
Total ..	1,239	1,150	1,458
Disposed of	1,129	975	1,057
Balance ..	113	175	401

Here again the comparison is unfavorable. The disposals on the merits were 798 in 1048 and 770 in 1049. The results of appeal in 1049 were 483 confirmed, 108 modified, 307 reversed, 39 settled by compromise, 25 dismissed for default, 174 remanded, and 11 decided *ex parte*. The value of claims involved in the appeals in 1049 was Rupees 94,011. The number which related to immoveable property was 441. The delays in the disposal of appeals were of course much less than in the case of original suits—1 month 17 days at Nagercoil ; 2 months 20 days at Trevandrum ; 4 months 6 days at Quilon ; 1 month 23 days at Alleppey ; and

1 month 2 days at Alwaye in the year 1049. The heavy file and the abolition of the Additional Judge (since restored) at Quilon caused the unusual delay in that court. Inclusive of applications for execution of decrees standing over from the previous year, there were 3,115 such applications to be dealt with in 1049, of which 635 were complied with, 114 were compromised, and the rest were either refused or otherwise disposed of under the Procedure Code owing to default of the parties. A further analysis of 635 executions shows that 275 referred to immoveable, 360 to moveable property. Of the former 65, and of the latter 35 were contested by third parties in the course of execution. The work of execution of decrees falls to the First Judge in every court, and is important as a test of how far the fruits of litigation are enjoyed by the parties concerned.

Sudr Court, Civil Side.

The civil work of the Sudr Court consists of the hearing of Regular and Special Appeals, the reviewing of its own judgments, the hearing and disposing of appeals from interlocutory orders of the Subordinate Courts, and the solution of points of law or procedure referred to it. The number of Regular Appeals was as follows :—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
Pending beginning of year ..	483	439	516
Filed during year	364	379	351
Total ..	847	818	867
Disposed of	408	302	659
Balance ..	439	516	208

The somewhat unsatisfactory results of 1048 were brought about partly by the absence of the First Judge on leave, which prevented Division Benches of the court sitting, and partly the additional work imposed on the court in the shape of review of calendars under the new Magisterial Regulation. A remedy to this condition of things was adopted by the appointment of an Additional Sudr Judge at the beginning of 1049, the results of which, as will be observed, present a favorable contrast, the disposals amounting to more than double those in the preceding year. The appeals of 1048 were disposed of thus: 259 on the merits, 27 by compromise, 6 dismissed for default, and 10 remanded. Those of 1049 were settled thus: 550 on the merits, 39 by compromise, 24 dismissed for default, &c., and 46 remanded. Those decided on the merits in 1049 may be further analysed thus: 351 confirmed, 87 modified, and 112 reversed.

These results speak favorably for the general soundness of the judgments in the Zillah Courts. The average delay in the disposal of appeals from date of admission to file to final disposal during 1049 was 14 months against 10 months in the year preceding, and this is accounted for by the fact that the bulk of the cases decided in 1049 were of old standing and mostly of years prior to 1048. Of Special Appeals, that is appeals from the judgments of Zillah Judges on cases decided in appeal from Munsiffs' decisions, there were—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
Pending	89	92	195
Admitted	76	183	90
Total ..	165	275	285
Disposed of	73	80	237
Balance ..	92	195	48

Of the disposals in 1049, 175 were on the merits, 9 by compromise, 4 dismissed for default, and 49 remanded. Those settled on merits consisted of 128 confirmed, 23 modified, and 24 reversed. The number of applications for the admission of Special Appeals was 166, out of which 90 only were admitted as noted above, 60 were rejected for want of grounds, and 16 were awaiting orders. The remarks about the unsatisfactory outturn of 1048, and average duration last made in respect of Regular Appeals, apply with equal force to these also. At the beginning of 1048 there was only one review case pending; 5 were admitted and disposed of, leaving 1 at the end of that year. Two were admitted and disposed of in 1049, leaving a single case pending which is of five years' standing. It is interesting to note the results of these reviews, which in fact mean the Sudr sitting in judgment upon itself. Of the 5 disposed of in 1048, 2 resulted in reversals, 2 were confirmations, and 1 a compromise. Of the 2 in 1049, 1 was confirmed and the other modified.

General results of Civil Justice.

The general results of Civil Justice during the year 1049 may be summed up thus. There were 29,738 Civil Suits filed in all the courts of the country during the year, involving claims valued at Rupees 27,73,314. 29,490 suits were disposed of out of 36,289, including old suits standing over; that is 81 per cent. were disposed of, of which 37 per cent. were on the merits. The average duration of a suit, all courts taken together, was 7 months 21 days. This would be considerably reduced if the

suits of more than one year were left out. The percentage of cases pending is 19. The total cost of these establishments amounted in 1049 to Rupees 1,60,894, and was covered by receipts amounting to Rupees 1,41,727, leaving a margin of net cost to the State of only Rupees 19,167. The institution fees and penalties on unstamped documents amounted to Rupees 1,36,266, and bore to the total value of the suits a ratio of 5 per cent.

Criminal Courts.

The Criminal Courts of First Instance are those of the Sub-Magistrate. Tahsildars are ex-officio Sub-Magistrates, as also are Police Amins. The former perform, in addition to their magisterial work, revenue and police duties; the latter similarly combine police with magisterial work. There are special Sub-Magistrates in a few places. Previous to 1048 there were altogether 57 officers exercising the functions of Sub-Magistrates. The Tahsildar Sub-Magistrates were divided into three classes, in respect of their salaries, which were Rupees 100, 70, and 56, respectively. In the year 1049 the Maharajah abolished the last class altogether, making the salaries of all Rupees 70 and upwards. The Police Amin Magistrates were divided into two classes, on salaries of Rupees 35 and 30. In their case the salaries were raised to Rupees 50 and 40 according to length of service. As to the standard of qualification of the Sub-Magistrates, it may be observed that they have had previous training for the most part in the various ministerial offices, Huzzur, Division, and Taluq. Some of them have passed the legal tests, and upwards of 20 are well acquainted with English. The Dewan Peishcars who are in charge of the divisions are ex-officio Magistrates, and are four in number. The Commercial Agent at Alleppey, the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, and the Conservator of Forests are also Magistrates. Thus there are in all 7 officers exercising the powers of a Magistrate. Regulation II of 1047, which was passed towards the close of the preceding year, which relieved the Dewan of direct Magisterial functions, reserving to him as before full executive and administrative control, and which redistributed Magisterial powers among the various grades, came into force from the beginning of 1048. Nearly all criminal cases come before the Sub-Magistrates in the first instance, few original cases being taken up and tried by the Magistrates. When cases are referred to the Magistrate by the Sub-Magistrate for higher punishment or other reasons, such cases are taken as original cases on the file of the Magistrate.

Results of Magisterial Work.

The number of cases that came before the Magistracy during the last three years stood thus:—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
No. of charges remaining at beginning of year ..	21	10	17
No. admitted during year..	18,987	15,645	16,256
Total ..	19,008	15,655	16,273
Disposed of by the Magistracy	18,612	15,117	15,715
Committed to Zillah Criminal Court	386	521	546
No. remaining at the end of the year	10	17	12

These results, so far as disposal is concerned, are satisfactory. The ratio of cases committed to cases tried and determined by the Magistracy is 3 per cent. The average time each case occupied in disposal was 9 days in 1048 and 14 days in 1049; in regard to committed cases the time occupied was 19 days in 1048 and 24 days in 1049. Offenders stood classified thus:—

	1048.	1049.
Offenders against the person ..	8,562	12,398
Do. against property ..	3,608	3,084
Do. in respect of disputed possession	4,322	6,538
Smugglers	409	557
Miscellaneous	12,053	8,265
Total ..	28,954	30,842

Of offenders against the person in 1048, 80 were indicted for culpable homicide or murder, and the charge was established against 50. In 1049 there were 105 persons charged with murder and culpable homicide, of whom 55 were convicted and the rest discharged. Of attempts at suicide, there were 16 persons charged in 1048 and 19 in 1049. In the latter year 13 were convicted. Of suicides, there were 94 in 1048 and 56 in 1049. Of deaths from accidents, there were 261 in 1048 and 267 in 1049. Of the latter, 152 were by drowning, 76 by falling from trees, the rest by other causes. The number of offenders concerned with reference to creed was as follows:—

	1048.	1049.
Hindus	19,455	22,152
Christians	6,001	5,483
Mahomedans	3,498	3,207

Classified, with reference to age they stood thus :—

	1047.	1048.	1049.	Ratio per cent.
Under 16 years ..	1,497	1,463	1,612	5
Do. 16 to 30 ..	16,792	14,371	15,237	50
Above 30 ..	16,151	13,120	13,993	45

Classified, with reference to sex, there were 2,496, 2,125, and 2,526 female offenders in the years 1047, 1048, and 1049 respectively. The committed cases involved 886 offenders in 1047, 1,287 in 1048, and 1,248 in 1049, the increase being accounted for by the increase in the number of cases. The disposals by the Magistracy resulted thus :—

No. of Offenders.		1047.	1048.	1049.
Convicted		16,938	11,062	10,518
Acquitted		11,813	11,618	13,016
Discharged by compromise.		4,761	4,944	5,542
Released on security for good behaviour		42	44	66
Otherwise	who died or escaped ..	..	..	275
	who awaited inquiry ..	..	..	177

The ratio of convictions to acquittals was 59 to 41 in 1047, 48 to 52 in 1048, and 45 to 55 in 1049. The number of punishments inflicted stood thus :—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
Fines only	13,898	9,109	9,067
Whipping only	44	43	29
Imprisonment only ..	892	809	693
Do. and fine ..	532	602	669
Do. and whipping	74	94	82
Do. whipping and fine ..	1	4	3
Fine and whipping	..	..	4

The rest were dismissed with a caution, or discharged on furnishing security for good behaviour. Those sentenced to hard labor were 287 in 1047, 454 in 1048, and 162 in 1049. The fines amounted to Rupees 40,258 in 1047, Rupees 38,611 in 1048, and Rupees 40,091 in 1049; but the sums actually recovered were only Rupees 26,948, Rupees 23,900, and Rupees 24,958 in the three years, the balance being expiated by further imprisonment. The offences against the person were chiefly assaults; those against property were chiefly petty thefts. Robberies were on the whole very few, those exceeding in value

Rupees 1,000 being only 9 in number. The aggregate value of property stolen as stated by the parties was Rupees 55,474 in 1047, Rupees 50,414 in 1048, and Rupees 73,010 in 1049. The value proved was Rupees 13,058, Rupees 20,903, and Rupees 19,555. The value recovered was Rupees 13,058, Rupees 14,201, and Rupees 19,233. There were 71 Government servants tried in 1047, 38 in 1048, and 106 in 1049. Of the 106 in the last year, 60 were convicted, the offences being chiefly receiving bribes, torture, and misappropriation of Government property. The number of appeals preferred against the decisions of the Magistracy to the Zillah Courts was as follows:—

	1048.	1049.
Total number	115	118
Confirmed	65	52
Reversed	19	14
Modified	19	30
Pending	12	22

Both the percentage of appeals and the results of the appeals speak in favor of the Magistracy. In 1049 the intermediate appeals from the Sub-Magistrates to the Magistrates were 1,226 and bore the proportion of 8 per cent. of the total disposals; in the result 60 per cent. were confirmed, 20 reserved, and the rest modified or otherwise disposed of. These facts also are favorable.

Zillah Courts, Criminal Side.

There were committed to the Zillah Courts by Magistrates and by Civil Judicial Officers in certain cases, as perjury, forgery, &c., the following number of cases:—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
Total number including number pending	482	608	695
Disposed of	427	524	580
Pending	55	84	115

The last figures include those which were before the Sudr Court under reference and those which were *in transitu*, and the heavy file of the year 1049, of course, caused a larger number of cases pending at the end of the year. The number of prisoners concerned in the commitments was—

	1048.	1049.
From the previous year	151	202
Committed during the year	1,317	1,379
Total ..	1,648	1,581
Tried and disposed of	1,266	1,252
Remaining	202	329

The disposals particularized stood thus :—

	1048.	1049.
Convicted	625	615
Acquitted	641	637
Total ..	1,266	1,252

the ratio of conviction to acquittal being nearly 50 per cent. in both years, and nearly the same as was observed to be the case in the disposals of the Magistracy. The punishments awarded by the Criminal Courts within their own powers were as follows :—

	1048.	1049.
No. of prisoners flogged	16	6
,, sentenced to imprisonment under 1 year	201	198
,, sentenced above 1 but below 2 years..	12	2
,, do. above 2 and below 3 do. ..	2	1
,, fined	63	43

The punishments awarded under the confirmation of the Sudr were :—

	1048.	1049.
No. flogged..	16	6
,, sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment ..	197	232
,, under 3 years	43	59
,, do. 7 do.	32	20
,, do. 10 do.	5	5
,, do. 14 do.	4	..
,, for life	..	7
,, capital punishment ..	2	4
,, to fines	17	23
,, to security, &c.	8	7

In the committals to the courts there were concerned 30 females in 1049 against 1 in 1040. The increase in the number was accidental. The average duration of a trial before the Criminal Courts was 25 days in 1049 against 18 in 1048. The appellate criminal work which devolved on the Zillah Courts, under Regulation II of 1047, has been noticed above in reviewing the work of the Magistracy.

Revision of Calendars.

The work of revision of Magistrates' Calendars which devolved on the Zillah Courts, under the same Regulation, is undertaken generally by a Judge other than the one who sits as the Criminal Judge.

The Sudr's work on the Criminal Side will now be briefly noticed :— Sudr Court, Criminal Side.

	1048.	1049.
No. of cases referred including pending..	290	346
Disposed of	287	333
Balance ..	3	13

The disposals consisted of 202 confirmations in 1048 and 238 in 1049. Of 63 modifications in 1048 and 68 in 1049. Of 22 reversals in 1048 and 27 in 1049. There were presented to the Sudr 11 criminal appeals from the decisions of the Zillah Courts within their powers in 1048 and 12 in 1049. All were disposed of within the year. The average duration of referred cases in the Sudr was 7 days in 1048 and 15 days in 1049; the average duration of appeals was 8 days in 1048 and 2 days in 1049. These results are satisfactory.

There is no distinct organized Police in Travancore such as has of late years been introduced into British India. That is to say, so far as the supervising and controlling agency is concerned, the Police has no separate establishment; the mass of the force however has always occupied a distinct footing and been employed exclusively for Police duties. The Dewan Peishcars or Divisional Officers and the Tahsildars, combine Revenue Magisterial and Police functions, while Sub-Magistrates are Magistrates as well as Police Officers. There are however some purely Police Officers answering to the grade of Inspectors in the present British Police. There were eight of these including two newly appointed in the year under report. Their salaries which varied much before were raised during 1049 and fixed with reference to a scale by which the officers were graded into two classes according to their service and qualifications. Next come some ranks in the force which, known under various designations, Cutwalls, Police Naiks, Aminadars, Vicharipoos, Jemadar, Havildar, Duffadar, and the like, may be classed as answering to the grade of Head Constables. Their number is 56, and their pay ranges from Rs. 6 in the case of the Duffadar to Rs. 17 in the case of the Cutwall. The rest of the force may be termed "privates" and are known as Naikens, Moodalpers, Peons, and the like; their pay ranges from Rs. 4½ to 6, and they number about 1,900. The total strength of the force of all ranks in 1048 was 1,964, and has been augmenting considerably of late years, 31 being added in the year 1049. The whole force in 1040 Police.

was 1,043 and in 1045 was 1,667. The cost of the Police Force in 1048 was Rupees 8,960 per mensem, or for the year Rs. 1,07,520. The cost of the Police Magisterial Officers and their establishments and Huzoor Central Office and establishment charged to Police amounted to Rs. 2,611 or 31,332. The entire cost was thus Rs. 1,38,852. All the principal ranks are stipendiary, and are paid exclusively by the State. The Desacavalgars or village watchmen, the remains of the ancient hereditary Police still found in Shencottah and Thovallay, are remunerated partly by the Sirkar, in money, and partly by the ryots, in kind. The lowest class are required to render some kind of Police duties, such as guarding public cutcherries and buildings in their own villages, but receive no remuneration.

Jails. There are four jails in the State, are all under the general control of the Dewan. The Central Jail and another supplementary to it are at the capital; there is one at Quilon and another at Alleppey. The Durbar Physician, as Principal of the Medical Department, has chief medical charge, one or two subordinates having immediate charge of the hospitals attached to each jail. The charge of the jails themselves is vested in Superintendents or Jailors. The number of convicts in the several jails stood thus:—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
Remaining at beginning of year	499	519	552
Admitted in the year ..	565	645	612
	1,064	1,164	1,164
Released during year ..	526	593	605
Number escaped ..	..	*2	..
Do. died	19	17	11
	545	612	616
Remaining at end of year	519	552	548
Of whom there were—			
Brahmins	20	7	8
Other Hindus	380	397	377
Christians	62	95	96
Mahomedans	57	58	67

* One subsequently arrested.

The female convicts were very few, 2 in 1047, 5 in 1048, and 14 in 1049. Out of the number of convicts for 1049, 520 were natives of the State and 28 foreigners, namely 10 from British Cochin, 2 from Madura, 10 from Tinnevelly, and 6 from the Cochin State. Out of the whole, 519 were under sentence of hard labor. Distributed with reference to their terms of imprisonment, there were—

59 under sentence of imprisonment for life.
29 ,, from 16 to 28 years.
24 ,, from 10 to 15 ,,
65 ,, from 6 to 10 ,,
371 ,, below 6 years.

The average daily number in all the jails was 540 in 1048 and 523 in 1049. The average rate of mortality in 1048 was 3 per cent. and in 1049 2 per cent. There was but one death from small-pox in both the years 1048 and 1049. The charges incurred on all the jails amounted to Rs. 36,731 and 37,834, which give an average cost per head of Rs. 68 and 72 per annum distributed thus :—

	1048. Rs.	Average. Rs.	1049. Rs.	Average. Rs.
Dieting	17,298	32	18,144	34½
Guarding	10,638	19½	11,102	21
Medical attendance	6,049	11	6,276	12
Miscellaneous ..	2,745	5½	2,312	4½
Total ..	36,730	68	37,834	72

No valuation has been attempted of the work done by the convicts as a body; a large number of them are employed in the making and repairing of roads at the capital and at Quilon. Others are told off in small parties, from day to day, for garden-work in the palaces, hospitals, Sircar buildings, and public gardens. Parties are told off to cart their own daily provisions, to cook their own meals, to wash their own clothes, to shave, to draw water for cooking and cleaning the jails and urinals, to make their own fetters, and to remove poudrette. Some are employed to saw timber in the Marhamut workshop and a few are employed in ivory carving. By the custom of the country Brahmins and females of all classes are exempt from hard labor or labor of any kind; they are from the same cause free from capital punishment.

Registration of Assurances.

The old system of Registration of Assurances which was superseded in 1042 by the Regulation now in force provided a regular agency of village notaries who derived their appointments from, and acted under, the orders of the Sadr Court. Their number was unlimited. They were remunerated, not by salaries, but by fees levied upon the instruments which they registered, and which had to be drawn up by themselves and to be transcribed for registry. The stamped cadjans were supplied to them through the Munsiff Courts and were sold at certain fixed rates, the proceeds being credited to the State. The Village Registrars (or Oorkanakens) had power to make summary enquiries into objections against the execution of the deeds, and to refuse registration in case they were deemed valid. They were also prohibited from registering whenever they found that the Sircar had liens on the property, such as for arrears of revenue, or had them already under attachment, or that they were Service or Personal Inam tenures. The revenues under the system did not average more than Rupees 1,200, as unstamped documents were not invalid but were only subjected to a penalty of 3 per cent. on value when produced before a Court. This unpaid agency did not work either to the profit of the State or to the satisfaction of the public, and the latter were subjected to much annoyance, delay, and extortion. A reform was effected by new legislation which brought into existence the present system. Under this the Registrars are paid servants of the State, divided into four classes with reference to the quantity of work of the various districts. As a rule, there is a Registrar to each Revenue Taluq, and none is appointed who has not passed a public examination in the law and rules of Registration. Above the District Registrars are Inspectors who are three in number, and whose duty it is to inspect every Registry Office within their ranges, once in two months at least, examine the state of the registers, and report the result in their fortnightly diaries. The work of these District Registrars is checked and controlled by a Central Office, at the head of which is the Huzoor Registrar.

Work done in ditto.

The total number of documents registered in the last seven years, the total receipts and expenditure, and the surplus of the several years are given below :—

——	No. of Instruments.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1043 (8 months)	17,334	33,022	20,103	1,291
1044	33,968	66,142	28,899	3,72,439
1045	38,080	71,361	32,405	38,956
1046	38,188	71,038	33,331	37,707
1047	35,575	65,873	32,450	33,423
1048	40,431	71,880	33,475	38,405
1049	44,057	76,724	36,723	40,001

The value of the documents registered in the last two years stood thus :—

——	Transaction relating to immoveable property.	Transaction relating to moveable and others.	Total Value of Transactions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1048	1,37,00,090	6,00,000	1,43,00,000
1049	1,50,00,000	6,00,000	1,56,00,000

The average time each document took to be registered was in 1048 1¼ day and in 1049 1½ day, the greater delay of the last year being due to increase of work, unaccompanied by an increase to the strength of the agency. Steps have been since taken to provide adequate additional establishments to overtake the increasing work. The number of attendances at private residences in the last two years were respectively 490 and 480. During the year 1049 certain rules were passed for the better working of the law in respect of attendance of parties, disposal of unclaimed instruments, cancelment of Powers of Attorney, &c. The present system has worked smoothly and satisfactorily to the public. It has been attended with great advantage to the exchequer, and with still greater advantage to the litigation before the Civil Courts, forgery of documents relating to immoveable property becoming under it difficult if not impracticable. The cases of false personation were only 3 in each of the years under report.

Tenures of land.

The broad distinctions in the tenures of land in Travancore are Jenm, Madambimar, and Sircar.

Jenmum lands.

The Jenm lands may be sub-divided into Davasom, or those held by pagodas, and Bramasum or those held by Brahmins. The normal condition of the Jenm tenure is absolute freedom from

tax of any kind, and the tenure dates from that remote period of antiquity when, according to tradition, the "Kerala" country was reclaimed from the sea and parcelled out by Parsurama among a colony of Brahmins. The colony still remains and is known as that of the sixty-four village communities. The tenure ceases the moment it passes into alien hands for a money consideration, whatever the nature of the transaction. The mere letting out of the lands however for annual rent to a tenant does not vitiate the tenure. The moment an alienation or kanum takes place, the land becomes liable to a light tax called Rajabogum amounting in the case of gardens to one-sixth or one-eighth of the full rental (Venpauttom or Kundapauttom); in the case of paddy lands the tax amounts to nearly the same proportion of the full grain-rent, that is, half, three-tenths or one-tenth of the quantity of seed required to sow the land, the full grain-rent being represented by an average of three times the quantity of seed. If the Kundapauttom of the alienated garden was fanams 100, the Rajabogum or Karum or tax would be nearly $16\frac{1}{2}$ or $12\frac{1}{4}$ fanams; in the case of paddy lands, if the land was one parah Khandum, that is a block of land which would require one parah of seed, the full grain-rent would be 3 parahs. The light tax chargeable would be only $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ of one parah. Even if the mortgage is afterwards redeemed by the Jenmi, the light tax continues on the land for ever and at the same rate. The only variation is for worse; for if the mortgagee dies heirless, the Sircar seizes the tenure, transfers the land to the head Sircar, and pays to the Jenmi or landlord the residue of rent or Mitchavarom if any was paid to him by the deceased. Again, if the land is abandoned (Nirthul) by the Kanom holder on account of its becoming unfit for cultivation, from various causes, it is at once transferred to Sircar and granted as a new Sircar Pattom tenure if it is ever reclaimed. A Jenmi, as a rule, never alienates absolutely (Uttipare) except to other Jenmies, Brahmins or Davasoms (Pagodas).

Madambimar lands.

The Madambimars are, in common parlance, also called Jenmies, though strictly speaking they are not so, because their lands are subject to the Rajabogum whether in their own hands or alienated to others. They are generally Nairs, or others not Brahmins. These also seldom alienate by absolute sale; if they do, the tenure is extinguished as with Jenm lands, the land is transferred to Sircar, the purchase money, less a fine of 25 per cent., is given credit for, and interest is allowed on the 75 per

cent. only, the remainder of interest being added to the existing Rajabogum Karom, which will still be much short of full Pattom or rent of the land. At every alienation, however, this fine of 25 per cent. is levied, till sometimes the purchase money entirely disappears, and interest, added to Rajabogum which continues unabated, may absorb all the rental and even exceed it.

Sircar lands.

All other lands are known as Sircar that is liable to full assessment or Pattom whether actually paying it at the full or reduced rates or not paying it at all as when given away as Inams. The Sircar, in fact, takes in respect of these lands the place of the Jenmi or landlord. These may be broadly sub-divided into six classes—(1), Kundukrishipattom; (2), Kuttagapattom; (3), Vempattom; (4), Otti; (5), Anubogum, &c., or Personal Inams; and (6), Ulliam or Service. It is not easy to state precisely how the proprietary right in such lands came to be vested in the Sircar or the governing power, the primeval tenure of all lands on the coast being pure Jenm, according to accepted tradition. Probably when the Rajahs were called in by election by the Numboory landlords as they did once in twelve years for the purpose of government some lands were granted to them. Accretions of escheated lands, unoccupied lands reclaimed in the course of years, annexed home farms of subjugated chiefs, and lands purchased for money from the Dutch, have also contributed to increase the roll of Sircar lands. The Kandukrishi lands are literally the "home farms" of the sovereign. The lands are theoretically speaking cultivated by the sovereign himself. Seed and hire for cultivation, the latter being given in kind, used to be advanced to the actual tenants and recovered with interest out of the harvest, of which they get for their share generally a little more than half of the gross produce. Of late years this system has been discontinued, the grain-rent alone being recovered from the cultivators in kind. The tenants are really tenants at will. They cannot sell even the occupancy right, nor can they transfer it without the previous consent of the Sircar. As a matter of fact, however, the Sircar never interferes with their occupancy. The grain-rent is collected in kind, is stored in various granaries, and is spent according to the requirements of the large feeding-house at the capital. If there is any surplus it is sold and the proceeds credited to the general exchequer. (2.) The few lands which now remain under the head of Kuttagapattom are the purchases from the Dutch (Paliport), from the Jenmi (Pooliendurti) and the jungle lands called Kadu-

kaval forming the frontier defences towards Cape Comorin. The bulk of such tenures have been sold in past years and converted into Vempattom. The above are rented out to the highest bidder, who levies full rent and makes some profit himself. This system of farming out for short periods which leads to oppression of the tenants is now discouraged. (3.) The Vempattom lands are lands liable to and paying full tax or assessment. In the case of gardens a general deduction of 25 per cent. is allowed as compensation to the owner for the cost and labor of growing the gardens. In the case of paddy lands 20 or 30 per cent. is allowed as a permanent deduction for adverse seasons, blights, and floods of ordinary kind. When an extraordinary drought or flood occurs, remissions on a larger scale are allowed as a matter of grace. In the case of lands lying on the borders of backwaters or rivers the assessment is remitted on fallows of alternate years once in three years or once in four years. These fallows having been determined originally on the oath of the ryots, the remission is called Sathiakoravu. In the Nanjanaud where there is river irrigation which is sometimes deficient, remissions are allowed for blighted or withered crop, though never for waste lands. Where the water-supply is dependent on the falling rains, and not on rivers, both waste land and withered crop are allowed for. A deduction is also allowed when dry crops are cultured on paddy lands. The lands falling under this head were formerly unalienable by the occupant ryots, the proprietary right being theoretically vested in the State. In 1041 rights of full property were conferred on them, without payment, but subject to a fine or fee of 2 per cent. on the money consideration indicated in the conveyances. This fee yields an annual sum of Rupees 30,000, representing a value of transactions in this description of land (before unsaleable and unmarketable) of Rupees 15,00,000. (4.) Otti, or as it is commonly called Pandara Otti, denotes a mortgage, the parties to the transaction being the Sircar on one side as mortgager and the ryot holding the land on the other as mortgagee, the consideration being either actual cash borrowed by the State or something equivalent. It is, in fact, in no respect, legally different from a simple mortgage dealing, or kanom, between a jenmi who borrows and a tenant who lends the money. One kind of consideration is actually money borrowed from the ryot to meet State necessities. Another kind is an acknowledgment of money invested in forming a garden, repairing tanks, making improve-

ments or reclaiming lands, from all of which either new revenues have been added or old revenues revived and secured. A third kind consists of State debt which came with the various petty kingdoms and principalities from time to time subdued and annexed to Travancore. A fourth kind consists of similar debts coming with escheats. Interest is allowed on these loans at rates rising from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum according to the circumstances and times when the obligations were contracted. These transactions are in many cases several centuries old. The interest is made payable by a deduction from the tax or pattom on particular lands. Whatever remains after deducting the interest and adding rajabogum on the full pattom becomes the next tax payable on otti lands. These lands are alienable at will, but at every alienation both the principal and interest are reduced 25 per cent.; in other words, the Sircar repudiates the obligation to that extent by refusing to pay the full original interest. When the number of hands thus changed amount to 16, the debt is extinguished, and the land begins to pay full assessment. In some few places the fine is levied in cash in a lump, leaving the assessment on the lands as favorable as before. Economically and financially this plan is by far better, as the value of property remains the same to the ryot and the Sircar is benefited by the lump receipt and is saved the constant correction of accounts. In Nanjanaud no such fines are levied on alienations of otti lands, unless the family of the survey holder becomes extinct. In some few cases near the capital no fines are levied under any circumstances. (5) Anubogum lands are held on *bonâ fide* favorable or Personal Inam tenures, and are liable to pay no assessment except the usual rajabogum at $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$. In some cases they are liable to quit-rents in addition. They may be mortgaged and redeemed without fines, but when absolutely sold the tenure is resumed and the land transferred to "otti" and dealt with under the rules applicable to that head. (6) Oollium, or Vritti tenures constitute the Service Inams. They are held either for services actually performed at the present time, or for former services; in the latter case they are of the nature of Inams held for personal benefit. As a general rule, the former are inalienable, and the latter, when alienated, become liable to fines or ottivilakum. But even in regard to the former a succession duty or addukuvathu is levied on every change of incumbency calculated at 50 per cent. of a year's rental (pattom) for gardens and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fanams per parah of paddy land. If the holder's family becomes extinct, the tenure is either transferred on payment of a

high fine or premium (adiyara), or sold to the highest bidder at a public auction, when sometimes very high prices are realized. The bulk of these tenures are the Nair Vrittis, the holders of which are bound to supply at certain fixed prices vegetables and provisions for pagodas, for ootperas or charity feeding-houses, and for the Royal Birthday; they are also bound to raise sheds, to thatch and guard public buildings, and to do occasional Peon's duties. They receive advances from the public funds and settle accounts subsequently on producing vouchers for the due delivery of the provisions, supplies or work done. The Nair Vrittis are held free of all assessment or pattom, but they are liable to the payment of the rajabogum quit-rents at ⅛, &c., as already alluded to, plus a fee called "load-tax" (chumadupanam), which is about 2 fanams payable on the whole Vritti. This is supposed to represent the commuted value of a load of vegetables, &c., which each Vritti holder was bound by the tenure to bring without payment. When Vrittis have been found excessive in proportion to the service required, they have been charged with ½ pattom and left with the holders. Where lands were insufficient, they have been supplemented by grants of money from the State treasury without interest. Where there were no lands previously, money grants were made on the same condition for service. When the service is not rendered for a time, the full pattom on the lands is levied as a penalty if the holder refuses to render it, and the land itself becomes liable to be resumed and transferred to another. This, however, seldom happens. Where the money loans received from the State alone constitute the consideration for the service, it can be redeemed and enfranchised by the re-payment of the original sum, if the holder is inclined to relieve himself from the service. This measure was sanctioned recently. The Nair Vrittis consist of about 20,000 holders of 5,764 gardens and 220,000 parahs of paddy land; the annual rental of the former being about Rupees 9,000 and that of the latter about Rupees 2,00,000. The State loans advanced for service amount to about Rupees 2,00,000, the interest on which is about Rupees 12,000 at 6 per cent. Thus, the total value of the tenures is about Rupees 2,21,000, and deducting from this quit-rent paid amounting to about Rupees 21,000, the net value may be given at Rupees 2,00,000. Other kinds of Service Inams are of a miscellaneous and local kind, such as those belonging to canoe services, elephant trapping, wrestlers, songsters, coppersmiths, potters, musicians, dancers, &c.

Assumed Pagoda Lands.

Of the Devasom Jenmi lands alluded to above, 378 pagodas were assumed and brought under the direct management of the Sircar in the year 987 during the administration of Colonel J. Munro. They consisted of 62,000 gardens and 548,000 parahs of paddy lands, the former yielding a rental of about Rupees 50,000, the latter Rupees 3,50,000, total Rupees 4,00,000. The annual expenditure out of this is only Rupees 2,50,000, leaving a surplus Rupees 1,50,000.

Large Jenm holdings.

There are certain large Jenm holdings called Adhigara Oyevoo and Desa Oyevoo, consisting of compact blocks of territory. The largest of these is the Edapully Rajah, a Numboori Brahmin of the highest rank. He was and still is in some respects an independent chief, and is entitled to all sources of revenue, whether actually levied by himself or administered by the State for him; compensation being settled and paid every year. He pays no tribute excepting a sum of Rupees 1,000 per annum, which is for police services rendered. He has, however, no police, civil or criminal authority within the principality. The annual revenue amounts to about Rupees 75,000. The Pooniat Rajah is another chief whose tenure is peculiar. Attingul consists of two Adhigaroms, and is the private property of the Ranees. The annual rental is probably below Rupees 20,000. Killimanoor is the estate of the Coil-Tumburans, who are generally allied by marriage to the Ranees and, consequently, to the reigning Sovereigns. There are other large holdings in which, besides exemption from tax of any kind, the proprietors have power to deal with their property without the interference of Government.

1. Mahadevaswami Pagoda (Kottarakarray).
2. Kavioor do. (Tiruvellah).
3. Kamooganicheri do. (Puthanapooram).
4. Elankonappen do.
5. Pangotoo Krishnaswamy (Kottarakarray).
6. Maunadi Bagavathy (Koonatoor).
7. Paniannarkavoo (Tiruvellah).
8. Congrapully Numburipad's Sastha (Canjeripully).
9. Agherra Numbooripaud (Kottarakarray).
10. Do. and Omanpalh do. (Quilon).
11. Vunchipelar Peruvauthanum Sastha.

The lands of the Sree Pudmanabha Swami temple extend over the whole of Southern Travancore, and are for purposes of account divided into three divisions, Madapaud, Neendakara Sanketham, and Colatoor-Melanganom. The tenure which is pure Jenm

dates from very remote antiquity. The annual rental of these lands is about Rupees 73,000 derived from 21,517 gardens and 92,960 parahs of paddy lands, the former yielding Rupees 14,000, the latter Rupees 59,000. The funds belonging to this pagoda are separately collected and accounted for, but the State has a general control; any surplus is credited to the State, and deficits when they occur are made good by the State.

Surveys and Assessment.

The earliest survey or ayacut remembered by the oldest living accountant in Travancore is that of the year 914, when Travancore was within its ancient limits. There were several surveys both anterior and subsequent. The surveys on which the present Revenue arrangements are based are those of the year 948; this was a very comprehensive one, and embraced nearly the whole of the lands, gardens and paddy fields now belonging to the State. There has however been subsequent surveys. No idea is afforded by the ayacut accounts of the whole extent of paddy lands, but those which come under assessment consist of 31,81,620 parahs of lands, or about 400,000 acres at 8 parahs per acre, assessed with a net revenue, after making all deductions, of Rupees 8,08,958, or 2 Rupees per acre. It is impossible to say that the ayacut rates of assessment on paddy lands have been fixed on a uniform plan or principle, but a very minute local appraisement by arbiters and Sircar officers seems to have preceded the operation of classification. Each field expressed by the quantity of seed it took to sow was rated at so many parahs of produce, and commonly expressed as double, treble, quadruple, &c. North of Trevandrum the average rate of rent was about double the seed. In the south it went up to beyond ten times, but the average was probably five times, and in recent years all excessive rates above ten were reduced to that level. The average gross produce in the north may be put at between 7 and 8 times, and that in the south at between 12 to 15 times the amount of seed. The Sircar share is thus about a fourth in the one case and a third in the other.

Extra cesses.

The above are the standard pattom rates on the lands. There are however various other extra cesses, about 200 in number, corresponding to the abwabs of North India, collected over and above the standard rates. They amount to Rupees 60,000, and are met with in all taluqs.

Mode of collecting Assessment.

The taxes on gardens are collected in money with a few exceptions. The tax on paddy land is collected part in grain and part in money according to the wants of the Sircar with

reference to neighboring temples and charity feeding institutions. The proportion may be stated as a third in grain and two-thirds in money. All grain received in kind, but found in excess of Sircar wants, is commuted into a money payment at varying rates. For gardens 10 equal kists are required and for paddy 4 kists for each crop; only 2 instalments however are allowed for the portion payable in money.

Land Revenue of last two years.

The season for agriculture in the two last years has been generally prosperous, both for rice lands and for gardens. The rains were not only abundant but well distributed, so as to secure a fair harvest of both the early September and the late February rice crop. The rice crop which harvested in April along the backwaters and rivers was on the whole excellent. The cocoanut gardens which form the mainstay of the country experienced abundance of rain and did well. Owing however to certain conditions of the export trade, the prices of cocoanut and cocoanut oil were low. The Land Revenue, Demand, Collection and Balance of current revenue for the years 1047, 1048, and 1049 stood thus :—

——	Demand.	Remission.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1047	18,32,409	1,95,139	15,52,029	85,241
1048	18,39,527	1,99,364	15,80,010	60,153
1049	18,40,290	1,77,290	15,95,981	67,019

The proportion of revenue collected from rice and garden lands stood thus :—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice lands ..	11,38,300	11,48,051	11,63,676
Garden lands ..	4,02,676	4,01,537	4,01,227
Miscellaneous revenue from land	1,18,947	1,31,629	1,28,748

The demand, collection, and balance of arrears of Land Revenue were as follows :—

Statement.

	Demand.	Remission.	Collection.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1047	5,63,108	14,476	32,449	5,16,183
1048	6,01,424	7,766	39,258	5,54,400
1049	6,14,553	5,548	29,926	5,86,079
Plus the balance of the year itself ...				67,019
Total balance at the end of 1049 ...				6,53,098

Coffee cultivation. The coffee cultivation in the hill ranges is becoming more important each year. There were two sales of waste lands, one in 1048 and one in 1049; at the former 36 lots were put up and realized Rupees 5,444, and at the latter 60 lots were sold and realized Rupees 85,254-8-0. The favorable result of the last sale was due to the keen competition, induced by high prices prevailing in the English market. Including lots sold in these years there are now altogether 33,675 acres taken up for coffee, part in various stages of cultivation, and part not yet felled. The land assessment at 12 Annas per acre on the extent sold will, when the whole becomes due, amount to Rupees 25,256-4-0.

Former customs duties. As in British India, there were Inland and Frontier and Sea Customs duties levied in Travancore up to the year 1012, when the inland transit duties were abolished, and the frontier and sea-board chowkeys alone were retained. There were import as well as export duties on almost every article up to the year 1040, when, by a convention with the British Government, import duty, except on articles brought direct from countries other than British India and Cochin, was abolished. The Government undertook to compensate Travancore by an annual cash payment. The export duty was retained, but it was in no case to exceed 5 per cent., except in the case of timber which was subject to a duty of 10 per cent. The articles of Sircar monopoly, namely salt, tobacco, pepper and opium were exempted from the convention. The pepper monopoly was abolished in 1036, and superseded first by an excise duty of Rupees 15 per candy levied in the taluqs before the article left, and afterwards in 1044 by an export duty of 5 Rupees per candy; this continues to the present day. The monopoly in the highest year has yielded a net revenue of Rupees 3,50,000 and in average years Rupees 1,50,000. Under the excise system it yielded a maximum of Rupees 95,000 and an average of Rupees 55,000; under the present arrangement the export duty gives

Rupees 15,000 on an average. Tobacco; which was also a strict monopoly, was formerly imported by the Sircar from British India and Ceylon and sold in the Sircar's own Bankshalls. This system was abolished in 1038 and superseded by an import duty, which has been successively reduced from Rupees 190 to Rupees 110 upon the best kind. Under the present arrangement merchants import tobacco on their own account, but by certain routes only, and not below a certain quantity; and they are required to bond it in Sircar warehouses. In the time of the monopoly it yielded a maximum of Rupees 12,00,000 and an average of Rupees 10,00,000; under the excise arrangement it yielded at first nearly Rupees 8,00,000 and afterwards Rupees 9,00,000. The quantity of tobacco consumed has more than doubled itself between 1033 and 1049.

Customs Revenue of last three years.

The results of the Customs revenue for the last three years stand thus:—

	Export.	Import.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1047	4,03,026	9,01,185	13,04,211
1048	3,63,375	8,71,831	12,35,206
1049	3,32,190	9,18,836	12,51,026

These results are exclusive of the sum of British Rupees 40,000 paid by the British Government as compensation for the abolished import duties. Compared with the year 1047, there was a falling off of Rupees 69,005 in 1048, and compared with 1048 there was an increase of Rupees 15,820 in the year 1049. The revenues of the year 1047 were altogether exceptionally high and above the normal figure. Hence the decrease is magnified in the comparison, the real decrease having occurred in consequence of dullness in the trade in the produce of the cocoanut trees.

Trade routes.

The routes taken by the trade of the country have been calculated as below:—

	1048.	1049.
First the outward trade.	RS.	RS.
By sea	33,00,000	26,00,000
By backwater to Cochin ..	28,31,000	29,30,000
Over the ghauts to British India	13,70,000	14,25,000
Secondly the inward trade.		
By sea	19,50,000	17,65,000
By backwater	10,50,000	13,00,000
Over the ghauts	17,60,000	12,30,000

Balance of Trade.

During the past year the total actual exports may be valued at Rupees 69,00,000 and the total actual imports at Rupees 43,00,000; there is thus a balance of trade in favor of this State of Rupees 26,00,000, which probably finds its way into the country in cash. The high cost of the necessaries of life, the improved mode of living, the increased cost of litigation, and the larger investments in the extension of gardens and reclamation of lands, will account for the excess consumption of cash by the country.

Salt monopoly.

Salt was made a monopoly of the State in the last two months of the year 988. In the following year 989 the sales stood thus: home-made white salt 50,000 Indian Maunds, black salt 81,000 Indian Maunds, total 131,030 Indian Maunds; foreign salt imported 153,000 Indian Maunds; grand total 284,000 Indian Maunds. The total revenue yielded to the Sircar was Rupees 1,85,149. The price was Rupee 1-1-0 per maund for the best quality, lower prices being put on inferior salt. At the end of the year the selling price was reduced to Annas 11⅔ per maund. The amount of revenue and the prices remained with little variations till the year 1034, when the price of foreign salt was raised to Rupee 1-1-0 and the revenue indicated a corresponding increase. In the year 1037 the selling price of home-made white salt was raised and made equal to that of foreign salt. But this increase in the selling rate was then made applicable only to the districts north of the Wurkally Barrier. In the following year the increase was extended to all white salt sold throughout the country. The revenue continued to increase from year to year until 1040, when it reached Rupees 5,48,659. At the close of this year, by an arrangement with the British Government, the price was assimilated to that of British India; that is to say from Rupee 1-1-0 it became Rupee 1-8-0 per maund. In all the subsequent revisions made by this Government the Sircar has followed the example set. In 1041 the price was raised from Rupee 1-8-0 to 1-11-0, and in 1045 it was raised from Rupee 1-11-0 to Rupees 2, which latter is the price ruling at present. At the time when the price was first assimilated with the British rate, it became necessary to discontinue the production and sale of black salt; from its bad quality this could not be sold at the same price with the rest.

Present supply of Salt.

The present supply is derived partly from the Sircar pans in South Travancore, four in number, and partly from Bombay. Occasionally salt from Tinnevelly or Tanjore is imported. The actual prime cost of home-made salt is 1 Anna and 10 Pies per

Indian Maund, or Rupees 13¼ per garce. Imported Bombay salt costs the Sircar Rupees 38 per garce when landed and delivered into the stores. Unlike the operations on the other coast, there are in Travancore two seasons of manufacture, one between September and November, and the other between January and June. Salt is not taken over from the ryot as soon as made, but is buried in pits and allowed to season till the bitter taste has worn off. It is dug up and received into store as required, and then only payment of the Kudiwarum is made. The interval between manufacture and payment is sometimes several years. This is the system of the country, but a concession was made in the year under report, by advancing 50 per cent. of the price on the estimated quantity as soon as it was removed from the pans.

Results of year under report.

The salt not being measured as soon as manufactured, the quantities manufactured in any particular year can only be given as a rough estimate. The approximate amount however made in the last two years was in 1048 645 garces, and in 1049, 1,380 garces. The quantities taken into store were home-made salt 1,940 garces and Bombay salt 2,173 garces in the year 1048; in 1049 the figures were 1,580 and 2,867 garces. The quantities sold in the last two years were :—

	1048. Garces.	1049. Garces.
Home-made	2,296	1,812
Bombay	1,797	2,272
Total ..	4,093	4,084

against 4060 garces in the year 1047. The revenue realized by the sales during the last three years were as follows :—

	Rs.
1047	9,83,815
1048	9,91,316
1049	9,88,798

There remained at the end of the years salt on hand as follows :—

	Garces.
1048	3,268
1049	3,574

The system of receiving and selling by measure still continues, and the facilities for over-measurement and under-measurement which it affords are probably not unknown to a very low-paid

agency. A constant and vigilant look-out on the part of the division officers can be at present the only means of checking speculation. The substitution of weight for measure might avail something towards this end, and the Government understand that the subject is under consideration.

Abkary. The revenue from Abkary is managed much as it is in British India; that is to say, the monopoly of selling toddy and country liquor is farmed out, taluq by taluq, to the highest bidder. The contractors are forbidden from selling below certain rates; the Tahsildars recover the rents from the contractors in ten equal monthly instalments, the last two months of the year being left out. If the contractor chooses to register sub-contracts or sub-leases before the Tahsildar, this officer is authorized to help the contractor in enforcing recovery of his dues by summary process. Fifty-seven years ago the revenue from this source was Rupees 41,124 and continued fluctuating between that sum and Rupees 59,448 up to the end of the year 1033. Since then it has risen rapidly, and in 1047 had reached Rupees 1,06,591. The demand, collection and balance of current revenue in the last two years under report stand thus:—

	Demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Balance. Rs.
1048	1,17,357	1,12,289	5,068
1049	1,33,337	1,24,817	8,520

Of the last sum, about Rupees 4,000 had been actually recovered and lodged in the taluq treasuries, but not reported within the year.

Opium. The opium monopoly includes also that in gunja which is cultivated in the southern extremity of the State. Opium was made a source of revenue for the first time in 1037; it then yielded Rupees 14,774, but fell off in subsequent years owing to losses sustained by the contractors. It is again reviving at present, the rental for the last two years having been Rs. 9,161 and 10,178; the amounts were fully recovered within the close of each year. Opium is consumed chiefly by the Moplas, north of Quilon, and especially in Meenachel, a hilly taluq, where the drug is resorted to as a preventive of malarious fever. A single contractor usually holds the farm of this monopoly for the whole State.

Forests. The whole range of forests in the country is under the charge of the Conservator, excepting the Cardamom Hills, mostly

included in the Thodupulay Taluq, and a small tract in South Travancore, both of which are separately administered. The forest tract in South Travancore is under the control of the Revenue Department. Timber is felled here at Government cost, and periodically sold by public auction at a depôt established in the Thovalay Taluq under the superintendence of an officer called Aminadar. Besides the general conservancy of the forests, the Conservator is charged with duty of supervising the trapping of elephants, the collection of revenue from miscellaneous forest produce, the supplying of timber for Government requirements, and other items. The most valuable timber trees produced in the forests are teak, blackwood and ebony, in respect of which the Government has a monopoly. No permits are granted to private individuals for felling them. Timber of other kinds is allowed to be cut by private parties on payment of a fee, or kutticanom, at certain fixed rates. As a means of check, watch stations are provided at various places, and timber felled under permits is subject to inspection at these stations in the course of transit. The total quantity of timber supplied in 1048 was 3,688 candies; that supplied in 1049 was 2,930 candies. There has been a gradual decline in the revenue on timber felled by private parties; the fall is probably due to a want of demand for timber. The gross revenue obtained for 1048 and 1049 was Rupees 45,788 and 39,269, respectively. The revenue for 1048 was nearly three times as much as that for the preceding year. The increase was due mainly to the opening of the road to Shencottah, which has given considerable impetus to the trade in the direction of the adjoining British Provinces.

Cardamoms.

One item of miscellaneous forest produce is cardamom. In the forests under the Conservator this spice is not regularly cultivated, but grows wild. Of late, however, it would seem that attention has been directed towards bringing it under regular cultivation as in the Cardamom Hills. Cardamom gardens to the extent of some hundred acres have been marked out. The Cardamom Hills were under the supervision of the Conservator of Forests till the year 1044, when they were transferred to a special Superintendent. The undivided attention which the change has secured for the industry has produced increased efficiency in the working of the department. In the year 1048 the cardamom crop suffered heavily from want of seasonable rain. In 1049 the crops though better than in the preceding year are reported to have suffered from scarcity of

labor and smuggling. No data exist for knowing the total area of land now under cardamom cultivation.

Miscellaneous Revenue. Under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue are brought a vast number of items not susceptible of exact classification. It is not necessary here to particularize them.

Davasom Establishment. The revenue of the lands belonging to the Sri Padmanathaswami pagoda, which have been acquired from remote times by gift, amount to Rupees 75,000, and go to defray the daily expenses of the institution; surpluses are credited to the State Treasury and deficits which rarely occur are made good from it. This temple is more or less independent of Government management.

Davasom. The State had no concern with the management of any temples before the year 987, when the landed property of 378 temples was assumed and the management taken over. Other minor temples, 1,171 in number which had no property, were also assumed either before or at that date. The expenditure, establishments and rules for management were settled on this occasion on a permanent basis. The lands thus assumed now yield a revenue of Rupees 4,30,000, while the annual expenditure on the 378 pagodas concerned with them amount to about Rupees 3,92,000. The annual grants for the other 1,171 temples amount to about Rupees 28,000. The total expenditure on temples compared with receipts from them, and from assumed lands during the years 1048 and 1049, stands thus:—

	1048.	1049.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.
From assessed lands	4,30,000	4,30,000
From other sources	46,112	81,106
Total ..	4,76,112	5,11,106
Expenditure	5,44,922	5,73,253
Balance paid by the State..	68,810	62,147

The interest of Government in respect of these institutions is for the most part that of a Trustee, and as a church establishment they cannot be regarded as expensive.

Ootperas. The ootperas or charitable feeding institutions are 45 in number, inclusive of 3 conjee-houses. The chief is at the capital, and is known as the agrasala. The others are distributed at convenient stages on the line of road commencing from the Aramboli Pass in the south and ending at Paravoor in the

north. The former is intended to feed all comers, the latter to feed travellers only—Brahmins are the chief recipients of the charity. Of the conjee-houses one is at Thovallay close to the Aramboli Pass, where all classes and castes of travellers are fed; one is at Shencottah a little way beyond the Ariengavoo Pass, where also all classes are served; the third is at the capital, which is confined to the very poorest of all classes and creeds, and chiefly to the dumb, the lame, the sick and the blind. The ootperas are primarily intended for the relief of the poor and wayworn traveller, but it cannot be denied that they have come in some cases to be regarded as feeding-houses for the poor of a resident population. It may be remarked that 75 per cent. of the people fed at these charitable institutions come from the Southern Provinces of the Madras Presidency, and from Malabar, and form a kind of migratory population. The reduction of expenditure on ootperas has been kept in view of late years.

Public Works Department.

The expenditure in the Public Works Department for the last two years was as follows:—

	1048.	1049.
Original Construction.	RS.	RS.
(1). Communications ..	4,56,630	3,53,942
(2). Civil Buildings	84,029	37,443
(3). Irrigation works ..	9,505	17,486
(4). Miscellaneous	40,295	45,677
(5). Surveying and tracing of roads	16,975	11,180
Total ..	6,07,434	4,65,728
Repairs.		
(1). Communications ..	89,502	96,496
(2). Civil Buildings	3,995	9,786
(3). Irrigation works ..	8,717	14,656
(4). Miscellaneous	1,633	3,447
Total ..	1,03,847	1,24,385
Establishment and sundries ..	2,03,110	1,67,929
Grand Total ..	9,14,391	7,58,042

Education of the Princes.

The English tutor to the second and third Princes continued his services during the whole of 1048 and to the middle of 1049, when on his appointment as First Judge of the Quilon Zillah Court it was deemed unnecessary to continue the office, the

younger of the Princes having attained his majority and both having made sufficient progress to pursue their future studies without an instructor.

English Schools.

The staff of Professors and teachers engaged in the Senior and Junior Departments of the High School at Trevandrum, and their salaries were as noted below :—

Senior Department.	RS.
Principal	712
Assistant Professor	509
1 Assistant	80
1 Do.	70
1 Sanscrit Moonshee	35
1 Tamil do.	50
1 Malayalum do.	50

Junior Department.	
1 Teacher of English..	100
2 Do.	50 each.
1 Do.	45
2 Do.	35 ,,
4 Do.	25 ,,
6 Do.	20 ,,
1 Do.	15
1 Assistant Tamil Moonshee ..	20
1 Do. Malayalum Moonshee ..	15

The teachers of the preparatory school were seven in number, and their salaries ranged from Rupees 4 to 57. The number of pupils on the registers in the three departments on the last day of each of the past three years is shown below :—

	1047.	1048.	1049.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Senior Department ..	97	133	82
Junior do.	449	473	569
Preparatory do.	238	246	280
Total ..	784	852	931

The apparent falling off in 1049 in the senior department is accounted for by the transfer of a class from the senior to the junior department to which it properly pertained. The steady increase of numbers in each department, and the fact that the recruits to the senior were obtained mostly from the junior

department, speak well for the character of the education imparted. The results of the University Examinations were in these years :—

	Matriculated.	F.A.	B.A.	B.L.
1047 ..	28	9	4	..
1048 ..	31	9	3	1
1049 ..	36	9	4	..

The receipts and disbursements of the High School in the three departments in the past three years were as follows :—

	1047. Rs.	1048. Rs.	1049. Rs.
Salaries and allowances of Establishment and Scholarships	29,686	29,059	28,592
Prizes and contingencies ..	223	1,250	1,015
Total ..	29,909	30,309	29,607
Fees collected during the year	4,247	4,563	5,219
Total cost to the State..	25,662	25,746	24,388

The English Girls' School at Trevandrum contained seventy-two pupils at the end of 1048. The disbursements on account of this school were in the years 1048 and 1049, respectively, Rs. 3,444 and 3,971½, of which Rs. 382½ and 313½ were recovered in fees. Inclusive of the special school at Mavalicarry, established in 1047, for educating the youths of the families of the Thamburans or Chiefs, and the grant-in-aid school at Tiruvella which was in the year 1049 converted into a Government School, there were altogether eighteen English District Schools in 1049. The number of pupils under instruction in these schools at the end of the last two years was as follows :—

	Total No.	Average Daily No. on Register.	Average Daily Attendants.
1048 ..	868	921	737
1049 ..	859	884	702

The disbursements and receipts on their account stood thus :—

	1048. Rs.	1049. Rs.
Expenditure	16,962	18,031
Fees realized	1,769	1,799
Net cost to Government ..	15,193	16,232

The system of State vernacular education embraces : (1) Proverti or Village Schools, (2) Taluq District schools, and **Vernacular Schools.**

(3) Aided schools receiving grants. The third class is confined to the town of Trevandrum. The department was organized in the year 1042, and the progress in number since made is noted below :—

—	1042.	1043.	1044.	1045.	1046.	1047.	1048.	1049.
Village schools.	...	...	...	...	8	141	168	149
District do.	12	20	29	31	32	29	28	28
Aided do.	...	...	20	17	18	18	20	20

The progress in strength of pupils was as follows :—

—	1042.	1043.	1044.	1045.	1046.	1047.	1048.	1049.
Village schools.	...	...	...	...	...	4,959	5,337	6,199
District do.	855	1,383	2,152	2,426	1,995	1,999	1,831	1,954
Aided do.	...	...	1,303	1,213	1,080	1,106	1,284	1,484

Out of the 9,637 pupils on the books for 1049, the proportion between the sexes and between different castes was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brahmins	885	41	926
Sudras	5,302	630	5,932
Pandi Sudras ..	950	26	976
Other Hindus ..	707	34	741
Christians	877	97	974
Mahomedans ..	88	..	88
Total ..	8,809	828	9,637

The course of instruction in the village schools consists of reading, writing, both on paper and cadjan ; arithmetic ; geography both general and of Travancore ; and writing from dictation from the History of Travancore. The course of instruction in the taluq schools is the same, but the standard is higher, and Indian History is also taught. Sanscrit is taught in three, and Tamil in all of the taluq schools in South Travancore. At the central nearly vernacular school at Trevandrum the standard embraces the first book of Euclid, Algebra (to simple equations), and the History of India and Travancore. In the girls' schools the subjects are the same as in the taluq schools, with the addition of some vocal music. Some of the teachers are females. The class books used in all the vernacular schools have been translated or compiled by a Committee who were brought into

existence simultaneouly with the system of State vernacular education. Uniform fee is collected in every school, namely 2 annas, except at the central school where it varies with each class from 2 annas to 4 annas. The first masters of Proverti schools are paid Rupees 7 per mensem and the under masters each Rupees 5. But the pay is reduced when the fees realized fall short of 25 fanams, or the attendance falls short of twenty-five, boys. Formerly, when this was not attained, pay used to be refused altogether. In the year under report this rule was relaxed, and the masters where paid in proportion to the fees realized. The buildings and furniture are provided by the villagers themselves. Maps alone are at present supplied by the Government. In some schools the boys sit on the ground. The salaries of taluq Schoolmasters range thus: 1st Master, Rupees 20; 2nd Master, Rupees 12; 3rd Master, Rupees 10; Monitors, Rupees 5. The Headmaster of the central school is allowed a salary of Rupees 60 and the under masters from Rupees 30 to 10. The aided schools receive a grant of Rupees 60 per annum each, on condition of their teaching the same subjects as are taught in the Government schools and of undergoing periodical inspections. There is nothing to prevent other subjects being taught. The village schools are inspected at least once in two months by Deputy Inspectors whose salaries range from Rupees 30 to 35. There were ten of them in 1049. The district or taluq schools are inspected once in three months by Inspectors whose salary is Rupees 85, inclusive of a travelling allowance of Rupees 15. The aided schools in the town of Trevandrum are visited every month and supervised by a special Inspector on a salary of Rupees 40 per mensem. The whole department is controlled by a Director, whose salary is Rupees 150.

The receipts and expenditure of this department stood thus in the last three years:— **Receipts and expenditure of Vernacular Department.**

	1047. Rs.	1048. Rs.	1049. Rs.
Direction	1,904	1,924	2,584
Inspection	4,312	6,264	6,406
Salaries of masters ..	21,641	29,261	31,573
Contingencies	1,150	1,454	1,578
Prizes	393	485	742
Total ..	29,400	39,388	42,883
Fees realized	6,380	10,826	11,375
Net charges to the State ..	23,020	28,562	31,508

Results of department in last two years.

The results of the last two years were on the whole satisfactory. In the working of the village schools great opposition is experienced from the indigenous masters or (Asans) who often set up opposition schools in the close proximity of the Government schools and endeavour to induce parents to patronize their own schools. They have still the education of the bulk of the youth of the country in their hands, and as their discipline is lax, and fees are levied in kind so as to suit the convenience of the parents, and as the subjects of instruction, namely, astrology, vocal singing, and poetry, didactic and religious, are congenial to the national taste, these teachers still exercise great influence with the mass of the people. To win over the indigenous masters to the side of the Government, a plan has been adopted in the last two years of appointing some of them as under masters in the Government schools. The experiment seems to promise good results, as it has been found that such schools are well attended, that the competition is destroyed, and that the influence of the native master is enlisted in the cause of the new system. As a further concession some of the popular subjects are also allowed to be taught in the lower classes.

Vernacular Schools belonging to Missionary Societies.

The educational operations of the various Missionary Societies have always been a very active and widely influential agency in the education of the youth of the country, especially of the lower classes. The results of their labors may be summarized thus :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils. Boys.	Girls.
The London Mission Society..	137	4,040	1,036
The Church Mission Society..	110	2,600	560
The Catholic Mission, Vicar Apostolic, Malabar.	258 (average 25 each)	6,000	1,500 (guessed.)
Vicar Apostolic, Quilon ..	72	2,674	228
Bishopric, Cochin	28	589	197
Syrian Metropolitan See of Malabar	132	20,000	7,000 (deducting 2,000 for English schools.)

The Government understand that it is under contemplation to introduce a system of grants-in aid, or of payment for results, in respect of some of these schools.

Medical Department.

The total monthly cost of the Medical Establishment is Rs. 3,924, and of the Vaccination Establishment Rs. 882, giving a total monthly cost of Rs. 4,086, or Rs. 57,672 per annum. The

Medical Institutions maintained at the capital are the Civil or General Hospital, the Charity Hospital, to which is attached a Small-Pox Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the Lying-in Hospital, and the Jail Hospital. There are subordinate Dispensaries attached to the Rajah's Palace, to the First Prince's Palace, to the public offices, and to the Durbar Physician's residence. The medical institutions at out-stations consist of three at Alleppey, namely, a Civil Hospital, Charity Hospital, and Jail Hospital, and twelve at other places. The Medicines and Medical Stores cost on an average Rs. 30,000 per annum. The total annual expenditure of the department amounts to nearly Rs. 1,08,000.

Results of the Department for last two years.

The results of the operations of the department in 1048 were as follow :—

	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Civil Hospital	1,139	9,924
Lunatic Asylum..	103	..
Jail Dispensary	..	1,844
Jail Hospital	424	..
Charity do.	530	2,968
Palace do.	116	936
First Princes'	541	775
Huzzoor Cutcherry		774
Aggregate at Out-station Hospitals	4,152	55,590
Vaccinated		83,752

The similar results for 1049 were as follow :—

	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Civil Hospital	1,139	9,722
Lunatic Asylum	103	.. .
Jail Dispensary		2,161
Jail Hospital	465	..
Charity do.	598	3,418
Palace do.	102	1,366
First Princes'	228	589
Huzzoor Cutcherry		774
Aggregate at Out-station Hospitals	4,604	58,787
Vaccinated		83,592

The maternity hospital at the capital is a useful institution, and it is noteworthy that among forty-five cases treated there no deaths occurred either among mothers or children. The Civil Hospital buildings, though built at great cost, are not reported

on favorably, the roofs especially not being water-tight. The Jail Hospitals are reported to be in fair order.

Revenue Survey.

The Revenue Survey Department is attached to the Dewan's Cutcherry, and is directly under his orders. It was organized in the year 1040. The survey operations are mostly in connection with coffee estates. The results of the working of the department are detailed in the subjoined statement:—

Hill Tracts.	No. of Estates surveyed.		Area in Acres.	
	1048.	1049.	1048.	1049.
Peermade	31	21	3,873	2,544
Shencottah	19	3	767	402
Thatchamalay	11	...	694	...
Kottarakarray	...	28	...	2,272
Ponmoody	...	6	...	1,016
Ashamboo	...	35	...	5,294
Athermallay	...	11	...	2,110
Total ...	61	104	5,334	13,638
Rough Survey...	99	87	12,405	8,312
Grand Total ...	160	191	17,739	21,950

The expenditure incurred by the department was Rs. 9,698 in 1049 against Rs. 9,791 in the preceding year. The average cost of survey per acre in 1049 was considerably lower than that in 1048. The survey of the town of Trevandrum undertaken by the department a few years back was brought to completion, and the measurements verified in 1048. This supplies a long-felt want, as no correct map of the capital has hitherto existed.

Press.

The Sirkar Press was organized about forty years back, at the time when the Trevandrum English school came into existence. The scope of its operations was exceedingly limited for a long time, the demand for printing work being confined to the publication of the Trevandrum Almanac and the requirements of the English school and one or two more departments. Recently the department has undergone considerable improvement in strength and efficiency. The stock of printing, machinery, and types received valuable additions during the years 1040 to 1044. In 1045 a Lithographic Press was supplied with an establishment to work it. At the present time almost every department derives help from the Press, and the general introduction of paper recently effected is calculated to render the need for its assistance still greater. No particulars are available to show the quantity

of work done by the Press at its early stages, but the following statement compares the results obtained for the past five years. The comparison is in favor of the year under review :—

	Value of Works done. Rs.
1045	6,577
1046	8,334
1047	8,216
1048	9,119
1049	11,038

The work done in 1048 and 1049 is thus particularized :—

—	Printing.			Lithographing.			Bookbinding.			Advertisements.	Grand Total.
	On account of Government.	On account of Private Individuals.	Total.	On account of Government.	On account of Private Individuals.	Total.	On account of Government.	On account of Private Individuals.	Total.	Private in the Gazette.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1048 ...	7,983	123	8,106	249	...	249	589	145	734	30	9,119
1049 ...	9,063	453	9,516	475	...	475	881	148	1,029	18	11,038

Deducting the cost of establishment and materials in the two years, amounting to Rs. 7,955 and 6,882, respectively, there is shown the following income :—

	RS.
1048	1,164
1049	4,156

Unjel or Local Post.

The Unjel, in former days, was maintained for State service only, but about 1036 it was thrown open to the public and the system of levying postage introduced. In 1036 there were 44 stations or Post Offices, and 30 more have been added in subsequent years, making a total of 74 at the present day. The total cost was last year Rupees 21,847, or with contingencies Rupees 22,099. The distance traversed by runners every day is 620 miles. From the Central Post Office at Trevandrum one line runs south to Thovallay, another runs north as far as Pavoor, another to Shencottah by the new road *viâ* Needoovengaud. A branch line runs from Quilon to Shencottah, and another from Krishnapoorum to Thoduvellah, ten other branch lines start from the main ones and proceed into the interior and towards

the coast. The average speed attained is between 3 and 4 miles per hour. The total number of private despatches in the year 1049 was 207,796, and was in excess of the number in the preceding year by 11,265. The income yielded from this source was Rupees 11,568. Owing to the substitution of paper for palm leaves, on which latter most of the correspondence of the country used to be carried on, the additional number of covers did not yield a corresponding increase in the receipts, the weight of the letters being considerably reduced. The Unjel carries also the letters, newspapers and books received into the country through the British Post Offices, of which there are about eight. By the extra charge levied on these it earned in 1049 Rupees 324. The total receipts of the Unjel amounted to Rupees 11,892, resulting in an excess of expenditure over receipts of Rupees 10,207, which is the charge incurred by the State on account of its official correspondence.

Mint.

With the exception of two stamping presses, an assaying furnace, and assay balances and weights, procured from the Madras Mint and from England, there is no machinery in the Travancore Mint, and the operations are carried on in the native style. For some years past, the operations have been very limited. At present, work is confined for the most part to copper coinage, of which there were in

	Silver.	Value.	Copper.	Value.
	No.	RS.	No.	RS.
1048	28,537	1,019	1,242,696	2,773
1049	..	..	1,804,400	4,027

The British Rupee is current in the State. The local coins are, therefore, only of lower denominations. A fanam is equal to 4 chuckroms (silver coin), and a chuckrom is equal to 16 cash, (copper coin). 28½ chuckroms go to the Rupee—a chuckrom being nearly 6 grains troy. The copper coinage yielded Rupees 1,913 in 1048 and Rupees 2,539 in 1049, deducting cost of metal; allowing for charges of establishment, the result was a loss of Rupees 421 in the one year, and Rupees 21 in the other.

Elephant Department.

Elephants are taken in pits, partly by Government agency and partly by private individuals. In the latter case, the captor receives a reward from the Government of Rupees 150, the animal itself being royal. There are in all about 500 Sircar pits and 500 private pits. Each pit is 8 feet square, rounded off towards the bottom. They are scattered over the valleys fre-

quented by the animal. When an elephant falls into a pit, a report is sent to the Aminadar of the range, who reports to the taluq, and a party with tame elephants is then immediately despatched to capture it. After capture, the animal is taken to certain large stables or enclosures and there let loose. It then becomes the business of the Mahoot to tame it. When young, a few months suffice for taming; when old, it takes longer. A full grown elephant at work costs about Rupees 51 per mensem, inclusive of the Mahoot's salary. When out of work and left to graze in the forest, Rupees 7 per mensem are allowed. The total expenditure on elephants was in 1048 Rupees 17,314, and in 1049 Rupees 17,617.

Financial.

The gross receipts from all sources indicated in the Financial Returns for five years are given below :—

	——	1045.	1046.	1047.	1048.	1049.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Land Revenue ..	16,66,950	16,43,954	16,59,923	16,81,217	16,93,651
2	Miscellaneous ..	6,09,182	4,86,687	5,98,907	4,69,338	6,29,807
3	Judicial fees, &c. ..	1,17,418	1,20,813	1,28,501	1,31,641	1,44,258
4	Customs	3,63,822	3,55,244	4,55,811	4,13,027	3,87,994
5	Arrack and Opium..	1,00,605	1,05,494	1,08,658	1,22,447	1,34,996
6	Tobacco	7,75,031	8,10,511	8,89,114	8,62,893	9,09,746
7	Salt..	9,57,228	10,03,336	9,83,815	9,91,317	9,88,798
8	Cardamoms & other goods.	2,06,767	4,09,923	3,78,585	2,73,394	2,24,870
9	Timber	1,08,074	1,20,174	83,701	1,03,728	1,01,710
10	Interest on Government Securities.	1,73,393	1,59,079	47,035	1,98,066	1,06,637
11	Arrears of Revenue collected.	55,537	29,257	38,862	53,403	29,664
	Total ..	51,34,007	52,44,472	53,72,372	53,00,471	53,46,131

The disbursements for the same period were as follows :—

Statement.

	—.	1045.	1046.	1047.	1048.	1049.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Devasom	5,59,243	5,52,827	5,54,735	5,44,922	5,73,253
2	Ootperas	3,21,572	3,05,950	2,94,791	3,06,517	3,09,644
3	Palace	5,42,603	4,99,549	5,11,494	5,03,233	5,41,939
4	Huzoor Cutcherry and other civil establishments.	5,62,219	5,65,867	5,83,781	5,92,721	5,64,045
5	Judicial Establishments.	1,54,969	1,57,415	1,48,668	1,54,114	1,69,105
6	Police	1,33,242	1,32,956	1,32,609	1,36,455	1,42,430
7	Nair Troops ..	1,53,631	1,77,597	1,59,364	1,49,620	1,54,905
8	Elephant and horse establishment.	67,649	65,696	62,715	63,599	66,251
9	Education, Science and Art.	1,14,545	1,23,244	1,09,987	1,15,883	1,14,346
10	Medical	..	..	..	..	1,45,480
11	Pensions	1,21,912	1,21,517	1,26,706	1,34,654	1,35,029
12	Public Works ..	9,67,801	11,68,728	13,20,967	10,58,617	10,15,913
13	Costs and charges of goods sold, &c.	3,52,902	4,13,969	4,08,021	3,71,170	3,78,008
14	Contingent charges.	2,00,605	1,96,593	1,78,188	1,62,886	1,80,972
15	Subsidy	8,10,652	8,10,652	8,10,652	8,10,652	8,10,652
16	Moorajapom ..	1,94,752	..	..	..	..
17	Tulabarum.. ..	1,61,177	..	..	..	..
18	Tirumadampu ..	20,690	..	..	18,425	..
19	Pulmagarbhum ..	..	..	90,979	..	..
20	The Rajah's trip to Bombay and Benares.	..	..	..	1,54,592	..
21	Sankara Chariar Swamy's visit.	..	..	..	..	20,130
	Total ..	54,40,167	52,92,560	54,93,657	52,78,060	53,21,292

The following figures give the surplus or deficit for the same five years :—

	RS.
1045	— 3,06,160
1046	— 48,088
1047	— 1,21,215
1048	+ 22,411
1049	+ 24,839

It appears that in the last five years the financial operations of the State resulted in a net deficit of Rupees 4,28,213 on the current revenues. The deficit of the year 1047 attracted the special attention of the Government, who remarked to the Sirkar that the expenditure should always be so regulated as to leave a small surplus.

Comparison of last two years.

The very small surplus achieved in the last two years indicates that great necessity still exists for moderate expenditure, and this policy is shown to be more imperative when it is noted that for

several years past extraordinary contributions have been made to the revenues from unexpected sources, and that these are not likely to recur. Looking to the receipts of the last two years the small increase under the head of Land Revenue in 1049 may be ascribed mainly to there having been less necessity for remission for failure of crops than in the year 1048. The very large increase under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue has been contributed thus: Rupees 82,113 from the sale of forest lands on the hills for coffee cultivation; Rupees 34,770 from Devasom Funds; Rupees 20,713 from sale of surplus paddy from the Government granaries; Rupees 13,453 grazing fees collected in the Cardamom Hills in the past years and credited to account in this; and Rupees 5,540 from fees of the Registration Department. The increase under Judicial Fees is due to the increased value of litigated property, and in part to an increase in the number of suits arising from the establishment of an additional Zillah Court at Alwaye. There was a falling off in the Customs Revenue from copra of Rupees 22,984, from pepper of Rupees 9,449, and from coffee of Rupees 12,240. There was some increase per contra in other items, such as areca nuts (vettoo pak) Rs. 4,332, cocoanuts Rupees 6,546, and pulse Rupees 2,157. The increase under arrack and opium was due to the higher rentals fetched by the arrack farms. The increase under tobacco may be to some extent attributed to increased vigilance in suppressing smuggling. Though the crop of cardamoms was larger, the quality of it was very inferior, and the market was also very dull, the average price realized being short of the year previous by Rupees 389 per candy. The decrease under Interest on Government Securities is nominal, having arisen from the fact of interest having been allowed to accumulate in one year and from its being drawn for shorter periods in the other. The collection of arrears of revenue was exceptionally large in 1048 on account of the remission of interest under the proclamation ceasing to have force in 1049. All items taken together the gross increases were Rs. 2,44,922, and the gross decreases were Rupees 1,99,262, leaving a net sum of Rupees 45,660 in favor of the year 1049. Similarly looking to the expenditure of the last two years, a noticeable increase occurs under the head of Palace. This was due to the settling of allowances on the second and third Princes on their attaining their majority, to the tour of the first Prince to the Hills and Courtallum, and to sundry other causes. New tanahs and new Police and Magistrates were established in the hilly taluqs; a

new Sircar Vakil with establishment was appointed in connection with the new Zillah Court. The pay of the superior Police Officers was also increased. The increase under Medical Stores paid for in 1049 amounted to Rupees 62,883, but two years' charges were in this case paid in one. The rest of the increase under Medical Establishment was caused by the revised scale of salaries. In the budget allotments for the Department of Public Works under the Chief Engineer there was a decrease of Rs. 1,15,471, and in the Marhamut Department there was an increase of Rupees 72,767, chiefly for irrigation works, the museum, and village roads. Owing to the failure of the cardamom revenue and to disappointments in other sources, the expenditure of the Department of Public Works had to be restricted again in the year under report to preserve financial equilibrium. The subsidy to the British Indian Government is a fixed item. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rupees 53,21,292, being Rupees 43,232 in excess of previous year, and falling within the receipts of the year by Rupees 24,839. This surplus, small as it is, has been achieved with considerable trouble.

Conclusions as to improvements of the last two years.

The following brief summary will give at a glance the particular improvements which have been made in the course of the last two years in the several branches of the administration. In the Judicial Sadr prompt steps were taken to clear the file of the heavy arrears, and the personnel of the Court was improved by the introduction of a European Barrister Judge. The personnel of the Zillah Courts was also improved, and a new Zillah Court was established at Alwaye to meet the convenience of the public. Measures were matured as the last year closed for adapting the British Indian Penal Code to the circumstances of the State. Several new Police Tanahs were established on the roads and backwaters for the protection of the people. Three new Sub-Magistrates were created, and the powers of a Sub-Magistrate conferred on several. The clerical establishments of nearly all the Sub-Magistrates were strengthened to meet the increasing work. New rules were framed and passed in the year 1049 for the better regulation of certain matters connected with the working of the Department of Registration of Assurances. With a view of affording relief to the ryots and facilities for the recovery of arrears, remission of all interest on such arrears was proclaimed for a definite period. Encouragement was held out for the reclamation of the dense forests which skirt the newly-opened road between Quilon and Shencottah; this was largely

responded to, and nearly the whole belt of land within a mile on either side has been since occupied. In connection with the realization of old balances of land revenue much attention was paid to the village accounts which had fallen into arrears and confusion. The upset price of coffee lands was raised from 1 to 10 Rupees per acre with successful results. The Sircar were also able to hold out to the planters a hope of reduction of the export duty in the course of the next two years. One grievance connected with salt was redressed. The salt manufacturers have been accustomed to be kept out of the kudiwaram money for years till the salt is actually required for sale or transport. It was arranged that they should get 50 per cent. of the kudiwaram on the estimated quantity directly it was gathered and stored. Persian wheels were supplied for the better drainage of the salt-pans. A Master Attendant was appointed to the new and rising port of Colachel. Boat rules were passed, and arrangements were put into train for buying a sunken rock in the harbour. The Alleppey Canal was transferred from the Engineer to the Commercial Agent, and thoroughly restored; measures were taken for its efficient conservancy. The budget system was enforced in the Chief Engineer's Office, Public Works Department, and the expenditure brought under due control. Arrears of account were also brought up. The Wurkalay tunnels were given over on contract to Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. of Bombay. The chief irrigation works in Southern Travancore were visited by the Dewan, and prompt steps were taken in view to their restoration. Further expenditure on the Perinjanai reservoir, an immatured project for which neither designs nor estimates had been submitted or sanctioned, was stopped; the expenditure had already amounted to Rupees 60,000. A reform of the executive agency of the Marhamut Department at Trevandrum was effected with much success. The construction of the Napier Museum was undertaken, and creditable progress made. New chuttrums along the newly-opened roads were built for the accommodation of travellers and traffic, and the ootperas or charity feeding houses which were on the old lines of communication were transferred and located on the new roads. The repairs of pagodas which had long suffered neglect received some attention, the available resources of the institutions themselves being used for the purpose. The agrasala or the large feeding house at the capital was taken under the direct orders of the Dewan and placed under the

immediate charge of a special officer. The result was prevention of much waste and abuse. An agency was organized to arrange the preliminaries for a census. In addition to the above there were two measures in the nature of a general reform. A general revision of salaries was effected in these two years, affecting principally the higher grades of the service, the lower grades being left for future consideration. This measure, carried out at different intervals during the period, resulted in placing all the superior officers on a much better footing than before. The use of paper had been introduced into the Judicial and Registration Departments some years back, but the bulk of the State correspondence and accounts continued to be written on the palmyra leaf. This was an obstacle in the way of all improvement, and virtually deprived the State of most of the advantages of printing. A year's time was allowed to prepare for the universal official use of paper, and the change itself was introduced in its entirety from the year 1049 without any material inconvenience being felt. Already printed forms have come largely into use, and many improvements in the system of accounts, as indeed in the whole method of conducting public business, may ere long be expected to follow. The public have not been slow to follow suit, and the use of paper is fast becoming general.

COCHIN.

History. According to tradition the Rajahs of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cherman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as independent ruler. The genealogical table, showing the descent of the present ruler of Cochin, cannot be traced beyond the last three centuries, and even for this period the information is untrustworthy. From the commencement of the present century the information becomes better defined, and the following names appear in regular succession:—Rama Vurmah, died at Trichoor, September 28th, 1805; Rama Vurmah, died at Valarapully, January 14th, 1809; Veera Kerala, died at Tripoontorah, August 6th, 1828; Rama Vurmah, died at Tripoontorah, November

18th, 1837; Rama Vurmah, died at Irinjalacodah, May 31st, 1842; Rama Vurmah, died at Trichoor, July 10th, 1851; Veera Kerala, died at Benares, February 22nd, 1853; Revi Vurmah, died at Tripoontorah, February 7th, 1864; and Rama Vurmah, the present Rajah, who ascended the musnud March 28th, 1864. In 1776 Cochin was subjugated by, and became tributary to, Hyder Ali. In 1792 Tippoo ceded the sovereignty to the British, who left the country under the uncontrolled authority of the Rajah, subject to a tribute of 1,00,000 Rupees; this undertaking was concluded with the Rajah in the previous year, when the Company restored to him the districts and forts taken from him by Tippoo. The State is now in subsidiary alliance with the British Government under treaty of 17th October 1809. By this treaty, which was entered into on the suppression of an insurrection raised by Cochin jointly with Travancore against the British power, the Rajah agreed to pay the East India Company, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of Rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of Native Infantry, or 1,76,037 Arcot Rupees, making an aggregate annual payment of Rupees 2,76,037, paid in six equal instalments. It was further stipulated that, should it become necessary to employ a larger force for the defence of these territories against foreign invasion, the Rajah should contribute towards the expense in proportion to his means. The Rajah engaged to be guided at all times by the advice of the English Government; to hold no correspondence with any foreign State without the knowledge and sanction of the Company; and to admit no Europeans to his service, and permit none to remain in his dominions, without the consent and concurrence of the Company. Power was given to the Company to dismantle or garrison any fortress in His Highness' territory. On the other hand the Company undertook to defend the integrity of the State territory against all enemies. Subsequently the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rupees 2,40,000, being one-half of the estimated amount of the revenue at that time; and at a still later period the payment was fixed at two lakhs only, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day. There is a British Resident for Cochin jointly with Travancore.

Features of the country.

Cochin contains seven districts, namely Cochin, Cannanore, Mugundapuram, Trichoor, Tallapully, Chittoor, and Cranganore. The total area is 1,361 square miles. The number of houses was

found, by a census taken very recently, to be 118,196, and the population 598,353.

Period of report. The latest information from Cochin is for the Malayalum year 1049, ending 14th August 1874. The following information refers only to the period of one year previous to that date.

Legislative. A Registration Act was passed during the year, to come into operation with the ensuing year. It is based on the provisions for registration of documents in force in British India and in Travancore. The importance and usefulness of the measure is universally admitted.

Operations of the Civil Courts. In the five Munsiff Courts at the commencement of the year, 895 suits were pending, 5,691 suits were filed, and 5,428 suits were disposed of in the course of the year, leaving 1,158 pending at its close. Of the suits disposed of, 1,120, or 20 per cent., were contested. The average number of contested suits disposed of in each Munsiff's Court was 18⅔ per mensem. In the two Zillah Courts 357 suits were pending, 556 were filed, and 604 were disposed of. 309 suits were pending at the end of the year. 341 suits were contested. The average number per mensem disposed of was 36 in the Trichoor and 14 in the Anjekaimal Court. Of the decisions in contested cases there were—

In favor of plaintiffs	795
In favor of defendants	518
Partly plaintiffs and partly defendants ...	148
Total ...	1,461

The aggregate value of original suits disposed of in the year is given at Rupees 18,67,510. The average value of original suits instituted is compared with previous years as follows :—

	1046.	1047.	1048.	1049.
In the Munsiffs' Courts ...	41	39	39	42
In the Zillah Courts ...	933	1,321	676	822

The institution fees amounted to Rupees 40,965, and the stamp penalties to Rupees 20,829—total Rupees 61,794, or Rupees 3,711 above the collections of the previous year. The total cost of the Judicial Establishment is given at Rs. 51,486, as against Rupees 49,929 in 1048. The number of decrees executed by the Zillah and Munsiff Courts was 2,029, leaving 3,084 pending execution at the end of the year. This is 1,224 in excess of the numbers pending at the end of the previous year. There were pending and filed 7,343 applications for execution of

decrees, and 2,230 cases in which there was no application; that so large a balance as 3,084 out of the remaining cases should be outstanding does not appear to be very satisfactory. There were 385 appeals, or 7 per cent. of the appealable decisions, from the Munsiff Courts to the Zillah Courts. 144 appeal cases were pending at the beginning of the year. 429 appeals were disposed of as under :—

In favor of appellants...	199
In favor of respondents	168
Partly appellant and partly respondent ...	29
Remanded	17
Withdrawn or struck off	16
Total ...	429

This left 100 cases pending at the end of the year. In the Appeal Court 129 appeals and 113 special appeals were disposed of. The total number of cases disposed of was larger than in the previous year, but the balance pending at the close of the year under review was considerably higher than at its beginning. The appeals from the Zillah to the Appeal Court appear to have been 21 per cent. of the appealable cases. The disposal of the appeals was as noted below :—

	Regular.	Special.
In favor of appellants...	15	16
In favor of respondents	74	69
Partly both	15	6
Remanded	3	2
Withdrawn or struck off	22	20
Total ...	129	113

The large number of special appeals is attributed to the increase in the number of suits caused by the introduction of the Limitation Act in 1871-72 (1047). The average duration of contested suits is shown below :—

	1048.		1049.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Appeal Court.				
Regular and Special Appeals	11	21	10	9
Zillah Court.				
Appeals	1	7	3	15
Original Suits	10	3	10	14
Munsiffs' Court.				
Original Suits	6	2	5	...

Operations of the Criminal Courts.

The operations of the Criminal Courts call for little remark. The files were light, and there was nothing of particular note either in the character or treatment of the cases. The same may be said of the operations of the Police and Magistracy.

Jails.

The average daily number of prisoners in the two jails at Ernacolum and Trichoor was 78 and 107, respectively. One died in the Ernacolum and eight in the Trichoor Jail in the course of the year. The health seems to have been generally good. The charges, exclusive of medical charges, amounted to Rupees 12,905. No escapes are reported. There was no alteration of any importance in the constitution or strength of the establishments of the departments above noticed in the year under review. The salaries in some cases were judiciously raised.

Land Revenue.

The collections under the head of Land Revenue for the last five years will be seen from the following figures :—

	Rs.
1045	6,01,611
1046	5,96,579
1047	5,98,671
1048	6,06,257
1049	6,17,641

The revenue of the year under report exceeds that of the year immediately preceding it by Rupees 11,383-10-4. The Revenue Settlement in this State has not been disturbed for a great many years, consequently there is no room for any considerable alterations in this branch of income. One of the chief sources of fluctuation is the extent of cultivation carried on in the Trichoor Lake. The area of agricultural operations there

as well as the outturn of the year are peculiarly liable to be influenced by the quantity and seasonableness of the rainfall, and in unpropitious times it has been the practice of the Sircar to allow the ryot to defer the payment of the land-tax till the succeeding year. The favorable conditions under which the lake was cultivated in the year reported on account in a great measure for the increased receipts. Some tracts of waste land also came on the revenue roll.

Customs.

There was a slight decrease in the Customs Revenue. The receipts at the Sircar ports are always trifling, and some nine-tenths of the revenue is derived from the sum paid the Sircar by the British Government under guarantee in accordance with the interportal convention of 1865.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1048 ...	1,15,798	4	0
1049 ...	1,10,349	9	6
Decrease ...	5,448	10	6

Abkari and Opium.

The biddings for the Abkâri Farm for the year under report resulted in an increase of Rupees 1,028. There has been a falling off in the receipts from the Opium Farm to this extent of more than one-half of the income of the previous year.

Salt.

The sales of salt continue to diminish, and there has been a falling off in the receipts to the extent of Rupees 10,937, as per margin. The decrease in 1048 as compared with the preceding year was Rupees 11,462. A smaller quantity of salt having been purchased than in the previous year, there was a decrease in the cost to the Sircar of Rupees 5,770-13-7. The quantity obtained in 1048 was 94,688 Indian Maunds, and in the year under report 74,853 maunds. The sales having been less, there was a corresponding reduction in the charge for conveying the article to the banksalls in the districts. The amount paid by the British Government to the Cochin Sircar as compensation for unavoidable wastage of salt in transit from the Bombay salt works was Rupees 14,409-6-0.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1048 ...	1,68,076	12	6
1049 ...	1,57,139	9	10
Decrease ...	10,937	2	8

Forest.

A large quantity of timber held over from previous years was disposed of, and this caused a considerably increased return under the head of timber in the year under notice. There were other minor items of increase under this head. Attention was paid to the extension of teak plantations.

	Rs.
1048	21,789
1049	90,446
Increase ...	68,657

Education. The numbers on the rolls of the High School, Ernacolum, showed a daily average of 170; in the previous year the number was 177. There was an average attendance of 148 out of the 170, or a percentage of 81·17. Fourteen candidates went up for the Matriculation Examination and six passed. Twenty-nine boys were admitted in the course of the year, and 36 were withdrawn against 68 in the previous year. Although the withdrawals are still in excess of the admissions, the result is favorable when compared with the two previous years. It is anticipated that the depression of former years, arising out of the establishment of new schools in the vicinity and other causes, will not continue. Six of the withdrawals are due to the success of boys at the University Examinations, two students left because of illness, two to take employment under the Sircar, and six were dismissed for misconduct. The remaining twenty left through poverty, change of residence, to join other schools, or for other causes. Of the twenty-nine admissions already noticed, six boys came from district schools, six from schools in British territory, six from village and private schools, and eleven had previously received no tuition. The receipts from fees, fines, sale of books, &c., amounted to Rupees 2,361-7-3, and the expenditure on books, furniture, and contingencies to Rupees 2,739-15-3, showing an excess over the former item of Rupees 378-8-0. But, as a balance remained from the receipts of the previous year to the extent of Rupees 875-5-10, the funds in hand at the close of the year were Rupees 496-13-10. The number of boys receiving instruction in the Sircar Schools, exclusive of the High School, seems to have been 270. There are Sircar District Schools at Muttoncherry, Iringalacode, Trichoor, Wadakancherry, and Chittoor, where the average attendance varies from about twenty to fifty pupils. The total expenditure on education by the State seems to have been Rupees 18,622, exclusive of cost of buildings. Rupees 1,509 were realized from fees, &c. Thus the net expenditure was Rupees 17,113, as against Rupees 16,127 in 1048.

Public Works. There was a decrease of a little over Rupees 9,000 in the expenditure on Public Works as compared with the previous year. The allotment available was Rupees 2,40,000. The expenditure may be classified as below:—

	Rs.
1. On roads and bridges	31,620
2. On works of public improvement ...	9,615
3. On public buildings	80,732
4. Minor works	14,728

The works are of an ordinary description, and do not require any particular remark.

The Sircar has long had a hospital at Ernacolum, under the inspection and general superintendence of the Medical Officer at British Cochin for the time being, and this officer receives an allowance from the Cochin Government for the professional services he renders to the State. A hospital and dispensary have been provided at considerable expense at Trichoor. Its opening was delayed by various untoward circumstances, but it is now open to the public, and promises to be useful. Out of 25,937 persons reported to have been vaccinated during the year, in 23,918 cases the operation was successful. **Medical.**

The number of private despatches carried by the Sircar Post Offices amounted to 19,882, a slight increase on that of the previous year. Between 40,000 and 50,000 public covers were carried. The receipts were Rupees 713, the expenditure Rupees 2,904. The net expenditure was Rupees 2,191, which gives a charge of 10 Pies per cover on the official despatches. **Sircar Post Office.**

The number of vessels that arrived at the ports of Mallipooram and Narrakel during the year was 31, irrespective of the pattimars which discharged Bombay salt at Mallipooram under the Sircar's contracts. The port dues amounted to Rupees 1,831, which is less than the receipts in the previous year by the small sum of Rupees 92-6-0. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels which resorted to the Sircar's ports was 22,626·0, against 23,2903 tons in the previous year. The capabilities of Narrakel as a port of shelter during the south-west monsoon have been fully tried during successive years, and no interruption has yet been experienced to landing or shipping operations at periods when the rest of the coast is closed to vessels. The mail steamers of the British India Company touch at Narrakel for four or five months when the neighboring British Port of Cochin is unapproachable. **Ports.**

The military establishment of the Sircar consists of one commissioned and ten non-commissioned officers and 330 men. The average pay of each soldier is Rupees 78-5-0 per annum. **Military.**

The value of the work done at the Press is estimated at Rupees 4,016-10-0, against Rupees 3,624-1-11 in the previous year. The cost of the establishment was Rupees 1,236, and the work done was much increased by the printing of the books and **Press.**

forms necessary for the purposes of the new Registration Regulation.

Financial. The revenue of 1049 (15th August 1873 to 14th August 1874) amounted to Rupees 13,08,514 and the disbursements to Rupees 11,18,582, leaving a surplus on the year of Rupees 1,89,932. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of Rupees 1,01,605 in the receipts and of Rupees 63,118 in the expenditure. The revenue is considerably above the average of the preceding ten years, and is indeed the highest on record. The average of the preceding ten years was Rupees 11,34,602. The cash balance at the close of 1048 was Rupees 10,04,947; a sum of Rupees 6,00,500 was invested during the year in Indian Government Securities of the four per cent. loan, which left the cash balance at the close of 1049 at Rupees 5,94,379; of this last sum, Rupees 1,00,000 is in deposit at interest in the Madras Bank, Cochin. The total amount invested in the British Indian Government loans is now Rupees 20,00,500. The main items of revenue and expenditure are given below:—

	Rs.
Receipts.	
Land Revenue	6,17,641
Customs collections	1,10,350
Abkári	42,473
Opium	4,959
Salt	1,57,139
Timber	98,270
Miscellaneous revenue	2,77,682
Disbursements.	
Palace expenses	1,91,760
Religious institutions	76,324
Charitable do.	37,673
Administrative establishment	1,59,148
Judicial do.	51,486
Police do.	14,700
Military do.	22,277
Pension do.	15,174
Public Works do.	1,36,696
Miscellaneous expenses	2,13,343
Subsidy to British Government... ...	2,00,000
Invested in Government Promissory Notes	6,00,500

BANGANAPALLI.

History. The Jaghire of Banganapalli situated in the Kurnool District was originally granted to Mahomed Beg Khan, eldest son of the Grand Vizier of Aurangzeb. It was afterwards confirmed by successive grants from Mysore and Hyderabad; and at the treaty of 1800 was conferred on Muzafar Mulk and his heirs in perpetuity. In 1825, in consequence of the disorders which prevailed in the jaghire, its management was temporarily assumed by the Company, and the Collector of Cuddapah was directed to examine the accounts of the chief and settle the claims of his creditors, to whom three-fourths of the net revenue was allotted, and the dividends regularly paid by the officer placed in charge of the jaghire. In 1848, the accounts being closed, the jaghire was restored to Hussain Ali Khan, the eldest surviving heir. Hussain Ali Khan died before a sanad recognizing him could be issued. He was succeeded by his nephew Ghulam Ali Khan, the late chief, to whom in 1849 a sanad was granted renewing to him and to his heirs their former rights and privileges, with administration of civil and criminal justice except in cases involving capital punishment, and stipulating that no grant should be made without a written document distinctly specifying that each alienation should hold good during such period only as the jaghire should remain in the enjoyment of the grantor. All frontier duties were abolished. In 1862 a sanad was granted to Ghulam Ali Khan guaranteeing that the British Government would permit and confirm any succession to his State which might be legitimate according to Mahomedan law. In October 1868 Ghulam Ali Khan, C.S.I., died, and his nephew and son-in-law, Fatte Ali Khan Bahadoor, the present ruler, was recognized as his successor. Under the sanad granted to Ghulam Ali Khan and renewed in the name of the present chief, the jaghire is confirmed as an independent State free of peishcush and pecuniary demand, the chief being bound at all times to maintain faith and allegiance to the Paramount Power. The civil jurisdiction of the chief is unrestricted; but in the administration of criminal justice he is debarred from mutilating criminals, and capital sentences must be sanctioned by the Madras Government before being carried out.

Statistics. The area of the jaghire is estimated at 206½ square miles, or 132,191 acres. Of this 54,171 acres are held on full assessment,

and 38,578 acres are held on favorable tenure. There are only 29 acres of fully assessed land unoccupied. The remaining area, amounting to acres 29,413, is unassessed, and comprises hills, streams, roads, village sites, &c. The population of the jaghire was returned at 45,065 in the census of 1871. The land revenue amounts to Rupees 2,24,841, and the miscellaneous revenue to Rupees 9,798, but considerably more than half the land revenue is assigned as maintenance to members of the family. The jaghire contains some of the finest gardens in this part of the country, the mangoes and oranges of Banganapalli being celebrated. The Collector of Kurnool acts as agent to the Madras Government; he does not however forward an administration report of the jaghire.

SUNDOOR.

Description. The State of Sundoor is situated nearly in the centre of the Bellary District. The area is roughly estimated at 140 square miles, of which more than a third is hill territory; it is also surrounded by a cordon of hills, which completely isolate it from the neighboring country. The administration is in the hands of a European Agent, who is the chief executive officer, and whose decisions on both the revenue and judicial sides are final. The law in force is substantially that of British India. The population of the State, not including the hill sanitarium of Ramandroog, is according to the recent census somewhat over 14,000, showing an increase on the census of 1865 of more than 1,000 persons. The average revenue from all sources somewhat exceeds Rupees 45,000. Of this sum about Rupees 24,000 is realized from land, about Rupees 18,300 from contracts of different kinds, and the rest from miscellaneous sources. The land revenue includes grants of land to dependants and service lands, and these are generally estimated at the highest figure; the contracts also form a somewhat precarious and fluctuating source of income. The following Inams are enjoyed:—Bramadaya, Rupees 4,571; Komaraswami Pagoda, Rupees 2,945; other temples, Rupees 2,332; Fakirs and others, Rupees 1,298; and sundry small jaghires, Rupees 1,360. In all, lands to the value of Rupees 12,506 per annum are alienated. Since November 1863

nearly a lakh of Rupees has been paid towards the liquidation of debts ; but, it is to be regretted, with less practical result than might reasonably be anticipated. The system of paying with one hand, and contracting fresh obligations with the other, has not yet been entirely abolished. Education is in a backward state, roads are still urgently required, and public buildings are wanted. The incubus of debt is a considerable check to efforts in these directions.

History. The present chief of Sundoor is Siva Shan Mukha Row. The founder of the family was Malloji Row Ghorepura, an officer in the army of the Bijapur State, whose son Biroji entered the service of the Rajah of Sattara. The Sundoor State had been previously held by a Beder Poligar, but Biroji's son Siddoji took Sundoor from the Beders, and his conquest was confirmed to him and his heirs by Sambhaji, the successor of Sivaji. Siddoji died in 1715, and was succeeded in Sundoor by his second son Gopal Row, whose fate is involved in obscurity. All that is known of the history of that time is that Sundoor was taken by Hyder Ali some time after his capture of Gooty in 1779 ; that he and his son Tippoo built the fort ; and that Gopal Row's son, Siva Row, was killed in action in 1785 in a vain attempt to recover his patrimony. In 1790 Siva Row's brother, Vencata Row, acting on behalf of his nephew Siddoji, drove out Tippoo's garrison, but did not attempt to occupy Sundoor till the fall of Seringapatam. The Peshwa then claimed the State as his own, and presented it to Yeswant Row Ghorepura, a distinguished officer of Scindia's army, who belonged to the same family. Yeswant Row did not take possession, and the widow of Siddoji, who died in 1796, adopted Siva Row, a son of Kandi Row the younger brother of Yeswant Row. The Peshwa made an unsuccessful attempt upon Sundoor in 1815 ; at his request in 1817 the British Government, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty of Bassein, sent a force under Sir Thomas Munro to reduce it, and in October of that year the fort and government were surrendered. Siva Row was compensated, on Sir Thomas Munro's recommendation, with a jaghire of Rupees 10,000. In 1818, after the failure of the Peshwa's government, Siva Row was restored to his State, and in 1826 received a sanad from Government confirming the lands of Sundoor to him and his heirs for ever free of peishcush and pecuniary demands. Siva Row was succeeded in 1840 by a nephew named Venkat Row, who died in 1861. His eldest son, the present chief, being then a

minor, was not invested till 1863, when the sanad was renewed. The present chief has the entire management of the revenue and police of his State, and the duty of administering civil justice. He is bound at all times to maintain allegiance to the British Government, and to assist them against foreign or domestic foes, maintaining a watch over public peace and delivering up offenders who escape into his territory from British India. In the administration of criminal justice he is required to refer all cases calling for capital punishment for the orders of the Madras Government. He is held responsible to the British Government for the satisfactory administration of his State, and in case of misgovernment the Governor in Council has the power to take such measures as appear proper for the establishment of order and security. The Collector of Bellary acts as Government Agent, but does not submit an administration report.

Sanitarium of Ramandroog.

Sundoor contains a very important hill sanitarium for Europeans in the plateau of Ramandroog. Permission was obtained from the Rajah in 1846 to establish a sanitarium there, and it has since been utilized chiefly as a convalescent depôt for the troops serving in the Ceded Districts. Ramandroog is distant from Bellary 38 miles, and from Secunderabad 270 miles. The station is built on an elevated plateau 3,150 feet above the sea-level, 1,825 above Bellary, and 1,200 feet above the surrounding plains. The greatest extent of the plateau is from north to south one and a half miles, and it varies in breadth from half to three-quarters of a mile. The general aspect of the surface is undulating, the eastern ridge of the hill being more than 100 feet higher than the western; the ground gradually slopes down from the former to the latter, where in many places the descent to the western plains is very precipitous. Owing to this conformation no rain water lodges on the hill. The soil on the plateau formed by the disintegrated rock is scanty, but sufficient in some spots on the west and south sides of the hill to admit of a certain amount of cultivation; on the eastern side the rock is generally bare. During the months of January, February, and March the air is cool, dry, and bracing, being generally 12° cooler than at Bellary during the same period. April and May may be called the hot months, when the mean of the thermometer is about 80°. The mornings and evenings during these months are however cool and pleasant, and towards sunset a fresh breeze sets in from the west.

Early in April and during May partial showers fall; the air, except in the early morning and evenings, is close and sultry; and the sky becomes cloudy. Towards the end of May banks of clouds are seen forming in the west, and occasional heavy showers of rain fall. This is soon followed by violent storms bringing in the south-west monsoon. Rain continues with occasional breaks till the middle of October, after which, to the end of the year, the rainfall is inconsiderable. During the south-west monsoon fogs cover the hills from sunset till 9 or 10 o'clock next morning, the thermometer in the early morning falling to 62° Fahrenheit. The damp and chilly state of the atmosphere at this period necessitates the use of fires in barracks and houses. The north-east monsoon sets in about the middle of October, and a cold wind prevails from the north-east quarter till the end of February, when it gradually veers round to the south-west. During the south-west monsoon the sides of the hill and the ravines and nullahs at the base contain a large amount of decaying vegetable matter. After the rains are over the surface of the country rapidly dries up and the atmosphere becomes full of impurities; this probably accounts for the not unfrequent occurrence of malarious fever during the period of the year just mentioned. The rainfall is greater than in the plains, but seems to have fallen off in the last few years, a fact which is probably due to the unlimited destruction of trees and shrubs during the minority of the present Rajah. The climate of Ramandroog is suitable for cases of general debility, unattended by organic disease. Hepatic, cardiac, rheumatic, pulmonic and bowel affections appear to be aggravated by the climate, especially during the rains. All cases of glandular affections derive great benefit, and children of a scrofulous habit of body thrive remarkably. The depôt can accommodate 60 single men and 10 families. There are three good roads up to the Droog, one by Yettinhatti and Bavihalli, which is the one used by travellers from Bellary; one from Hospett; and the third, the steepest of all, from Narayandeverkerra. There are about fifteen houses on the Droog belonging to Bellary residents. Two carriage roads run along the whole platform, and many good bridle roads have been cut along the sides of the hills to the north and south.

PUDUCOTTAH.

Description. The Puducottah State is surrounded by the British Districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Madura. Its gross revenue is about five lakhs of Rupees, of which three lakhs are Inam and Jaghire and two lakhs are payable to the Rajah. The British Government has no treaty with Puducottah, the Rajah of which is exempt from tribute, and has independent Courts of Justice. The Madras Government, however, receives petitions of complaints from his subjects and sends them for the report of the Political Agent, who is considered entitled to advise and remonstrate with the Rajah on all subjects of importance. The area of the State is about 1,046 square miles. The population, which is almost entirely agricultural, was 316,695 according to the census of 1874. The country is generally a flat plain, interspersed with a few small rocky hills, some of which are crowned by old forts. In the south-west hills and jungles are found, but elsewhere it is a well cultivated tract, and there are 3,000 tanks, some of considerable size. The alienations of land revenue are extensive. Members of the Rajah's family hold 110,000 acres, 95,627 acres are held by temples, and 9,584 acres are held by alms-houses. The Inams held by Brahmins, and on various tenures of service, amount to 100,000 acres. Further particulars will be found below.

History. The first connexion of the British Government with this chieftain, then usually called Tondiman, was formed at the siege of Trichinopoly in 1753, when the British army greatly depended on his fidelity and exertions for provisions. Subsequently he was serviceable in the wars with Hyder Ali and in the Poligar war, the latter being the name given to the operations against the usurpers of the large zemindary of Shivagunga in the Madura District after the cession of the Carnatic. In 1803 he solicited as a reward for his services the favorable consideration of his claim to the fort and district of Kilanelli, situated in the southern part of Tanjore; this claim was founded on a grant by Pratap Singh, Rajah of Tanjore, and on engagements which were afterwards entered into by Colonel Braithwaite, General Coote, and Lord Macartney. The Government of Madras ceded the fort and district of Kilanelli; and the cession was afterwards confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, but with the condition that the district should not be alienated, and that it should revert to the British Government upon proof being given at any time that the inhabitants labored under

oppressive government. Kilanelli yields a revenue of about Rupees 30,000 a year. The grant was also made subject to the yearly tribute of an elephant; this tribute however was not insisted upon, and in 1836 it was formally excused. The Rajah Vijaya Raghunath Tondiman died on the 1st February 1807, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, aged eleven, succeeded. During the minority of the young chief the Resident at Tanjore exercised a strict superintendence over the affairs of the State, and procured various reforms of system in the revenue, police, and judicial departments. As the Rajah increased in age, the interference with his affairs was gradually lessened; and about the year 1817 he was placed in charge of the whole administration. Rajah Vijaya Raghunath Rai Tondiman Bahadoor died in 1825 and was succeeded by his younger brother Rajah Raghunath Tondiman, who died on the 13th July 1839. He left two sons, Rajah Rámachandra Tondiman Bahadoor, aged nine years, and Tirumalai Tondiman, aged eight years. The former succeeded eventually to the chieftainship. Until 1841 the administration was conducted by the widow assisted by two ministers, but in that year, in consequence of representations of injustice by relations of the Rajah, the Resident at Tanjore was directed to make Puducottah his occasional residence, and to take up the immediate superintendence and control of the business of the country, which was however to continue to be conducted by the ministers of the Rajah. The Resident, on the receipt of these orders, laid down rules for the guidance of the ministers, which prohibited expenditure beyond certain limits, and forbade the ministers to make grants of land, to assign produce, to create offices, or to increase or decrease emoluments, without his sanction; the rules prescribed also the mode in which public business was to be carried on. In the same year the Residency at Tanjore was abolished, and the charge of Puducottah was entrusted to the Collector of Madura. The administration of the State was prosperously conducted under the superintendence of this officer during the remainder of the minority; all debts were paid off, and a surplus invested in the funds of the British Government. In 1854, owing to disturbances in the country, originating in part in the irregular conduct of public business by the present Rajah, who had then recently come of age, the Governor in Council decided upon the system of administration now in force. That system is, 1*st*, that the acts, of the Rajah, through the Minister or Sirkele, shall be subject to the revision of the Political Agent with regard to all appointments and dismissals of public officers; 2*nd*, that, subject to the

Political Agent's supervision, the Sirkele shall manage the finances, the Rajah being restricted to his privy purse allowances; 3*rd*, that there shall be a full yearly report of affairs; 4*th*, that the Political Agent shall expel from the territory all disorderly persons and evil counsellors. In 1865 the Political Agency was transferred from Madura to Tanjore, and in 1874 from Tanjore again to Trichinopoly.

Treaties.

There have been no regular treaties between the British Government and the Rajah, but in 1803 the fort and district of Kilanelli were granted to him by Lord Clive, then Governor of Madras, as mentioned above, and in 1862 a sanad was granted to him by the Viceroy Lord Canning, assuring him that the British Government would recognize the right of adoption, and that nothing should disturb the arrangement so long as the House should remain faithful and loyal to the Crown.

Extent of land under cultivation.

The annexed abstract statement shows the gross area of the State, the extent of land cultivated during the late year or fasli 1283, and the area falling under the heads of Inam, Devastanam or Temples, and Chuttrums. The total area of the State is given as 1,046 square miles or 669,332 acres against 1,380 square miles in the report on the census of 1871. It will be observed from the statement that out of the 669,332 acres, more than 300,000 acres have been either alienated altogether in favor of temples, chuttrums, jaghiredars, and other inamdars, or are held on some favorable service tenures; so that the whole area liable to full assessment is only about 365,000 acres, and of this about 130,000 acres are immemorially waste land. Somewhat less than 235,000 acres therefore are left chargeable with full assessment, of which nearly one half is still uncultivated, namely 28 per cent. of the nunjah, and about 55 per cent. of the punjah :—

Ayacut.

	Acres.
Gross extent, including poramboke ...	669,332
Deduct—	
Poramboke and uncultivated portion of the cultivable lands	241,134
Devastanams or temples...	95,627
Chuttrums	9,584
Survamaniems, jaghire, and inam lands.	199,585
	545,930
Balance of the cultivated lands of the Circar	123,402

It will be observed from the following statement that there was on the whole a decrease of Rupees 13,440 in the revenue as compared with that of the preceding fasli :— Revenue.

Items.	Fasli 1283.			Fasli 1282.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue... ...	2,96,463	11	2	2,98,736	1	2	2,272	6	0
Extra sources	49,369	2	0	60,537	8	11	11,168	6	11
Total ...	3,45,832	13	2	3,59,273	10	1	13,440	12	11

The slight decrease under Land Revenue is no doubt due to the unfavorable nature of the season. A chief item of decrease, or Rupees 16,000 under the head of Moturpha and extra sources, is said to be owing to the fluctuating nature of the items comprising the latter.

Out of the demand for the fasli under report amounting to Rupees 3,29,519, Rupees 2,43,194 were collected within the year, namely Rupees 2,37,201 in cash, and Rupees 5,993 in grain; leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rupees 6,315 in cash, and Rupees 80,009 the value of grain. Of this balance however the sums of Rupees 1,000 and Rupees 31,000 respectively have since been realized. Out of the arrears up to Fasli 1282 which amounted to Rupees 1,51,700-5-1, Rupees 14,353-4-11 have been written off the account, and Rupees 1,04,534-5-10 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 32,812-10-4. The actual money collections for the fasli amounted to Rupees 3,91,379-1-4 as shown below :— Demand, Collection, and Balance.

	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	2,14,583	7	7
Extra sources	28,611	0	11
Sundries, including interest on Government Securities ...	16,313	1	3
Recovery of advances	4	4	9
Deposit Fund	27,011	6	2
Refunds of the amount disbursed for marhamut works	321	6	10
Collections of the arrears of former faslis	1,04,534	5	10
	3,91,379	1	4
Add balance in the treasury at the close of the last fasli ...	2,95,930	4	5
Total ...	6,87,309	5	9

Expenditure. On the other hand the expenditure was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Current	2,68,109	13	2
Batta to public servants... ...	292	12	0
Remission of fines	589	4	7
Charges from the Deposit Fund.	26,735	2	2
	2,95,726	15	11
Balance ...	3,91,582	5	10
Total ...	6,87,309	5	9

Public Works. Under the head of Public Works during the year under report a sum of Rupees 14,231-8-0 was advanced for the repairs of irrigation works, palace buildings, tanks, wells, roads, bridges in the town, and other minor works. This sum added to the balance which remained unexpended at the close of the fasli, that is to say Rupees 22,969-9-9, gives a total of Rupees 37,201-1-9; out of which work to the value of Rupees 28,579-12-1 has been executed, and Rupees 980-15-6 have been refunded in consequence of the completion of several works under the estimates, leaving a balance of Rupees 7,640-6-2 unexpended. Of this balance, work to the amount of Rupees 3,092 was executed during the three months from July to September 1874.

Courts. The following statement shows the working of the Civil Courts in Puducottah from July 1873 to June 1874:—

—	Remaining on 1st July 1873.	No. of Suits received from July 1873 to June 1874.	Total.	No. of Suits referred to other Court.	Remainder.
Civil Court	86	303	389	3	386
Munsiffs' Courts... Kusba or Aulangudi	54	1,984	2,038	...	2,038
Tremium... ...	47	1,438	1,485	4	1,481
Kolattur	25	1,288	1,313	...	1,313
Total ...	126	4,710	4,836	4	4,832
Court of Small Causes	7	1,011	1,018	1	1,017

	Disposed of.				
	Decreed on Merits.	By Razeenamah.	Dismissed.	Total.	Balance.
Civil Court	165	60	82	307	79
Munsiffs' Courts... Kusba or Aulangudi	755	459	774	1,988	50
Tremium... ...	632	222	610	1,464	17
Kolattur	780	74	407	1,261	52
Total ...	2,167	755	1,791	4,713	119
Court of Small Causes	548	230	231	1,009	8

It will be observed that there is a general falling off in the number of suits instituted as compared with last year, and that the balances on all the files, except that of the Kolathur Munsiff and the Small Cause Court, are slightly reduced.

Rajah's Appeal File.

The following is an abstract of the Rajah's appeal file. It would appear that during the year under report 132 cases have been disposed of against 130 in the previous year :—

	Balance on the 1st July 1873.	No. of Appeals received from July 1873 to June 1874.	Total.	Disposed of.				Balance.
				Decreed on Merits.	Razeenamah.	Dismissed.	Total.	
Civil Side	33	122	155	118	2	5	125	30
Criminal Side ...	...	9	9	7	...	...	7	2
Total ...	33	131	164	125	2	5	132	32

Session Court.

In the year under report the Session Court disposed of 24 cases, in which 52 persons were concerned. Of these, only 23 were punished and the rest acquitted ; but the proportion of cases convicted (14 out of 24 or 58 per cent.) was more satisfactory. Out of 19 persons committed for dacoity, only 6 were convicted. From a statement received showing the sentences inflicted, it

would appear that the fabrication of false evidence is looked upon as a very venial offence.

Magistracy. On examining the working of the Magistracy, it appears that there have been only 2 cases of kidnapping for immoral purposes against 3 last year. There were altogether 37 dacoities during the fasli against 42 last year, and out of the 39 cases inquired into, including 2 remaining from last year, the prisoners in 29 cases were released, and only 8 were committed to the Session Court. Two are still pending; of this eight, convictions followed in three cases. It appears that acquittals before the Magistrates range from 61 to 84½ per cent. of the persons charged, the percentage of convictions being generally highest before the Magistrates in the town where it is 39, 30, and 28 per cent.

Chinna Armanai Jaghire. From an examination of the accounts of the Chinna Aramanai Jaghire which is now under the Sirkele's management, it is ascertained that there is a decrease in the receipts, corresponding to the decrease in general revenues, and that the gross income of the estate is nevertheless considerably over half a lakh of Rupees, the ordinary charges as per schedule something less than Rupees 22,000, and the gross amount to credit at the close of the year Rupees 1,10,500; nearly Rupees 22,000 of this however appertains to the Amanat Fund, and is not properly speaking part of the Jaghiredar's available property. The balance therefore amounting to about 87,500 Rupees represents the real assets of the estate, and of this sum Rupees 40,000 were invested in Government Securities in January and February last, and the actual balance in hand is still over 15,000 Rupees. With proper management it is evident that the estate should be a prosperous one, and that there are ample funds legitimately available for the education of the heir presumptive on a liberal scale.

Seasons. The season was by no means favorable, and the outturn of the crops was in consequence deficient. Nor was the sanitary condition of the State altogether satisfactory. Fever and small-pox prevailed, though not to an alarming extent. Cattle were free from disease.

Vaccination. Annexed is a statement of the number of persons vaccinated during the year, in all 3,417. In 3,152 cases the operations are reported to have been successful; but as there is practically little or no supervision, it is impossible to place much reliance on

the returns. Such as they are, they show a slight falling off as compared with last year, and a very imperfect system altogether.

Fasli.	Persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Fasli 1283	3,417	3,152	265
Do. 1282	3,600	3,373	227

CARNATIC STIPENDS.

Stipends, pensions, and bonuses.

The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries, including Jaghiredars and Yeomiahdars, amounted during the official year 1874-75 to Rupees 4,84,930. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1875 was 1,067. The number of lapses by deaths, &c., in 1874-75, exclusive of commutation, was 38; the pensions in these cases amounted to Rupees 10,904 per annum. Bonuses to the amount of Rupees 13,889 have been issued to 38 individuals in commutation of stipends not exceeding 10 Rupees per mensem; the pensions here amount in the aggregate to Rupees 1,590 per annum.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SETTLEMENT ..... (*vide* pp. 13-19 of Report for 1872-73.)

SURVEYS.

History of the Department.

Before the year 1853 no regular Revenue Survey had been attempted in the Madras Presidency; the only maps were those prepared by the Military Institution between the years 1805 and 1820, and as regards Field Measurements, the Land Revenue demand was either based on Curnam's unchecked statements, or on measurements made in haste and with imperfect machinery. In the year 1853 an experimental survey of villages in the South Arcot District was instituted. During the two succeeding years the subject of a general survey of the Presidency was under consideration, and was fully discussed; and in December 1856 the Court of Directors sanctioned the scheme then prepared. A Superintendent of Revenue Survey was appointed, an establishment was sanctioned, and work was commenced in 1858. The original scheme has since been considerably extended; and the settlement and demarcation of boundaries, as well as the topographical survey of all zemindary and hill tracts, are now part of the duties of this department.

Establishment.

There are now several survey parties at work; each party is under a Deputy Superintendent, and has a 1st and a 2nd Assistant Superintendent attached to it. The subordinate grades are Sub-Assistant, Head Surveyor, Deputy Surveyor, and Field Surveyor for field work; and Manager, Computer, Draughtsman, Clerk, Accountant, Store-keeper, and Record-keeper, for office. The average strength of a party is as follows:—Field.—3 Sub-Assistants, 10 Head Surveyors, 40 Deputy Surveyors, 80 Field Surveyors, 30 Peons, and 160 Measurers. Office.—1 Manager, 60 Draughtsmen, 40 Computers, 15 Clerks, 3 Accountants, 6 Record-keepers, 2 Store-keepers, 10 Mutchies, and 10 Peons and Measurers. These numbers however constantly vary according to circumstances.

Revenue and topographical survey operations.

Revenue and Topographical survey operations were carried on in the eleven districts named below :—

Ganjam.	North Arcot.	Tinnevelly.
Kurnool.	Salem.	Trichinopoly.
Bellary.	Coimbatore.	Kistna.
Cuddapah.	Madura.	

The survey of the Kurnool and Tinnevelly Districts were completed, except a portion of the Nullamallai Hills in the former and the range of hills adjoining Travancore in the latter district. In Kistna the detailed measurements in Swarna were completed, besides the demarcation and survey of boundaries of Vinukonda, Palnad, Sattanapalli, and Narsarowpet.

Progress of survey during the year.

The appended table shows the progress of survey during the year 1874-75 :—

	Square Miles.
Boundaries surveyed	3,420
Extent mapped in Government villages ...	2,101
Mapping in progress	1,469
Area ready for settlement	4,013
Extent detailed	5,569
Village maps received	3,779
Taluq do.	3,687

Special surveys.

Special surveys were also carried on on the Neilghiri Hills, in the Wynaad, in the Nellamboor Valley, and on the Veligonda Hills. The survey of the hills last mentioned was completed.

Demarcation.

Demarcation work was also performed in each of the districts above mentioned with the exception of Cuddapah. In the Voilpad and Kadri Taluqs of this district revision of demarcation was performed by the survey. The following were the particulars of demarcation effected :—

	Square Miles.
Boundaries demarcated	2,485
Fields do.	1,323
Do. demarcation in progress	366
Sketches handed over	1,648
Stones of all kinds erected ...	... No. 918,179

Maps.

Village and estate maps to the extent of 2,277 square miles were printed in colors. Taluq and other maps were printed. Rupees 1,139-13-0 were realized by the sale of maps, and maps valued at Rupees 21,464-4-0 were supplied to other departments.

The district map of Chingleput was published, and sheets of four districts were printed.

Expenditure. The total expenditure on survey, demarcation, lithography, &c., was Rupees 7,13,525-1-6.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Field Work. Demarcation was carried on by the Settlement Department in one district only—North Arcot. Classification was in progress in North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Ganjam. The outturn of field work is noted below:—

	Acres.	Sq. Miles.
Detail demarcation	113,710	178
Hill and waste demarcation not marked out in detail ...	72,946	114
Area classified	1,168,309	1,825
Do. measured...	24,250	38

The demarcation marks erected were—

Field marks	153,695
Theodolite station and boundary marks.	18,954

Settlements. Settlements were carried out in the sub-division of Nellore, and in the Tinnevelly and Tenkasi Taluqs of Tinnevelly. A scheme for the revision of assessment in the Chicacole Taluq of Ganjam was received, but had to be returned for revision. No return had at the close of the year been received from Nellore.

Ditto in Tinnevelly. The most interesting operations of the year were the settlement measures undertaken in the Tinnevelly and Tenkasi Taluqs. There were formerly 289 villages spread over the tract of country occupied by these taluqs, but the lands of one village were to be found with the limits of several adjoining villages, the fields being in fact scattered in all directions; the villages again were frequently unduly small. This had to be rectified, lands had to be assigned to the village in which they were actually situated, small villages had to be clubbed, reducing the total number to 143, and the taluq boundaries had to be made symmetrical. The amalgamation and rectification of the village limits was an arrangement long needed. Deducting the area newly taken up and leaving ordinary remissions out of account, the new settlement

is calculated to yield a decrease of Rupees 7,729 when compared with the average revenue of the preceding five years at the old rates. The measures carried out during the progress of the settlement were as follows :—(1) the second-crop assessment was compounded for in the case of 36,212 acres out of the entire irrigated area of acres 47,288, and the charge for 333,764 palmyra trees growing on 22,413 fields was consolidated and added to the land-cess, (2) the fish-rent for 365 tanks was permanently fixed for the next thirty years, (3) the Samudayam lands were divided in eighty-two villages, (4) alterations were made in 9,458 puttas, and the lands entered in the names of the real occupants, (5) the village-sites were revised and added to where needed in forty-nine villages, (6) grazing ground was allotted to the extent of 2,697 acres, and (7) old-fashioned remissions in favor of certain classes or individuals were abolished. The usual procedure was followed throughout ; the only peculiar features being that five "sorts" were adopted instead of three for each description of soil, and that the classification was made by blocks or taks. Another deviation from established rule was the arbitrary adoption, with some modifications, of the dry rates assigned for Salem and Trichinopoly. This was owing to the great difficulty in obtaining trustworthy estimates of the yield on dry lands. Much pains were taken with the compounding for the second crop so as to make the demand on wet lands a consolidated invariable cess. The ryots have entered into the arrangement as above shown to a very large extent, and the principle has been rather to compound for some lands hitherto only growing a single crop than to leave any double-crop lands uncompounded for. It may appear somewhat singular that the rate of composition should commence with two-thirds of the first crop when in other districts one-third is the highest rate. But owing to the peculiar circumstances of Tinnevelly the second crop charge has been sanctioned at three-fourths of the first crop. By this means the highest single crop wet rate of 12 Rupees becomes, when the second crop is compounded for at two-thirds, a consolidated cess of Rupees 20, so that the Tinnevelly ryots will still pay higher rates than those of any other province, though the old rates have been greatly reduced. The average by the present settlement for wet lands stands at Rupees 8-13-1 per acre ; the districts next in rank being Coimbatore at Rupees 7-11-5, and Cuddapah at Rupees 6-15-2. Fields irrigated by baling were dealt with leniently, half the assessment of the

lands directly irrigated in the same tract being assigned in this case; the usual course has been either to allow one-fourth of the assessment as a recompense for the labor, or 1 Rupee per acre as in Nellore. The question of the palmyra tree taxation formed the subject of much discussion. Finally the existing tree-tax on each field was taken as the basis, and to this was added 1 Anna for every twenty-five seedlings; this sum, *plus* the original land assessment, forms the fixed cess to be paid for the next thirty years. Good village maps and memoirs were made.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous work consisted of—

1. Revision of tank ayacuts	187,308
2. Measurement of sub-division of Survey Nos.	142,056
3. Experiments in outturn of produce...	3,162
4. Diglott Registers printed	740

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rupees 3,31,751, or Rupees 43,955 less than in 1873-74.

INAM COMMISSION.

Inam Commission.

During the year 1874-75 only 186 title-deeds were issued. The quit-rent amounted to Rupees 432. Up to the end of the year more than 400,000 title-deeds had been issued, and the quit-rent imposed amounted to nearly 9 lakhs of Rupees, exclusive of that charged on Village Service Inams enfranchised. The total cost of the Inam Commission from its commencement in 1859 to the end of the year under review has been more than 13 lakhs of rupees. The small establishment now entertained to complete the work still remaining to be done is under the supervision of a Member of the Board of Revenue. The following table gives detailed particulars:—

Particulars.	Number of Title-deeds issued.	Total Extent.	Assessment.	Former Jodi: Payable to Government.	Former Jodi: Payable to Zemindar.	New Quit-rent on Inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by Inamdars, whose Inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total Quit-rent payable to Government (Columns 5 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Devadayam ...	18	281	940	22	24	1	...	23	....	3,958
Dharmadayam ...	3	20	139	26	...	...	...	26	...	
Dasabandam ...	6	17	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Personal ...	149	2,302	3,898	1,626	...	354	...	1,980	...	
Village Service...	9	98	126	...	...	76	...	76	...	
Police	1	6	16	14	...	1	...	15	...	
Total ...	186	2,724	5,163	1,688	24	432	...	2,120	...	...

WARDS' ESTATES.

Number of estates.

The only information available for Wards' Estates is for Fasli 1283, or the Revenue year, ending 30th June 1874, and the following statistics are for that period. The number of estates under management at the end of the previous fasli was thirty-one. Of these, three were made over to their proprietors, and one estate, Vettangudy in Tanjore, was newly added to the number. Thus there were twenty-nine estates under management at the end of Fasli 1283.

Three estates restored.

The subjoined statement shows the condition of the three estates restored to the proprietors during the year under review at the time they were taken under management and when they were made over to their owners :—

Statement.

District.	Estate.	Annual Revenue.		Balance on hand.		Age of the Proprietors.				Period for which the Estate was under Court of Wards.		Remarks as to the Minor's attainments when the Estate was restored.
		When the Estate came under management.	When the Estate was restored.	When the Estate came under management.	When the Estate was restored.	When they came under management.		When Estates were restored to them.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	YRS.	MS.	YRS.	MS.	YRS.	MS.	
North Arcot.	Arnee ...	1,25,587	1,28,369	2,84,103	3,25,058	15	8	18	...	2	4	Made fair progress in English. He read Robinson Crusoe, English History, Grammar, & Arithmetic.
Tanjore ...	Nonakad Tenpady.	1,918	2,136	Nil.	1,051	13	6	18	...	4	6	Made fair progress. Read Third Book, Grammar Primer, Arithmetic, and Geography.
Malabar ...	*Nelialum*...	380*	*3,690**	*Nil.*	*22,225*	*4*	*3*	*20*	*6*	16	3	He is not very bright, but is the only Native landlord in Wynaad able to carry on a conversation in English.

* *Exclusive of Government demand.*

The following table shows the financial position of the twenty-nine estates under management on the 30th June 1874:— Financial statement.

Financial Statement of Receipts and Charges of the several Estates.

Districts.	Names of the Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fasli.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.			Debts due to the Estate at the end of Fasli.	Debts due by the Estate at the end of Fasli.
						In Government Papers.	In Cash.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	Purla Kimedy	17,46,810	4,55,237	22,02,047	2,64,148	16,87,600	2,50,299	19,37,899	...	...
	Jalantra	96,407	38,987	1,35,394	20,993	96,000	18,401	1,14,401	...	...
	Barwah	12,268	19,086	31,354	13,801	500	17,053	17,553	1,217.	...
	Seerghur	2,748	17,036	19,784	14,603	...	5,181	5,181	...	3,620
	Total ...	18,58,233	5,30,346	23,88,579	3,13,545	17,84,100	2,90,934	20,75,034	1,217	3,620
Vizagapatam	Rewada...	3,362	7,696	11,058	7,868	2,700	490	3,190	* 3,706	...
	Salur	12,438	78,485	90,923	72,200	...	18,723	18,723	...	99,952
	Meringhy	92,783	43,407	1,36,190	38,458	70,500	27,232	97,732	1,19,303	...
	Total ...	1,08,583	1,29,588	2,38,171	1,18,526	73,200	46,445	1,19,645	1,23,009	99,952
Godavery ...	Nallamillipadu	805	895	1,700	697	...	1,003	1,003	...	...
	Kapileswarapuram *cum* Kasanakurru	16,604 / 1,647	39,404	57,655	30,167	9,500	17,988	27,488	168	5,581
	Total ...	19,056	40,299	59,355	30,864	9,500	18,991	28,491	168	5,581
Nellore ...	Chundi	*54,612	52,223	1,06,835	38,675	42,400	25,760	68,160	3,130	...
Chingleput ...	Irungadukotta *cum* Latour	* 19,094	3,296	22,390	3,912	14,100	4,378	18,478	...	...
North Arcot	Narganti	9,592	24,226	33,818	25,935	...	7,883	7,883	...	...

* Rupees 2,383, being the interest on bonds realized at the end of Fasli 1282, have been added to the figures here given. Hence the difference in the cash balance brought forward in his return.

Financial Statement of Receipts and Charges of the several Estates.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of the Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fasli.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance.			Debts due to the Estate at the end of Fasli.	Debts due by the Estate at the end of Fasli.
						In Government Papers.	In Cash.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tanjore ...	Agraharam	857	2,699	3,556	2,019	...	1,537	1,537	1,659	3,744
	Agharayarayangudi	4,142	4,374	8,516	3,982	...	4,536	4,536	737	9,846
	Shealli	12,401	60,667	73,068	52,558	...	20,509	20,509	61,205	252
	Vettangudi	...	9,990	9,990	8,034	...	1,955	1,955	12,414	1,31,784
	Total ...	17,400	77,730	95,130	66,593	...	28,537	28,537	76,015	1,45,626
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	15,487	11,619	27,106	7,321	13,300	6,485	19,785	1,255	...
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur	2,59,882	73,149	3,33,031	1,16,855	2,07,100	9,076	2,16,176	...	...
	Guntamanaikanur	1,55,044	50,317	2,05,361	28,356	1,10,300	66,705	1,77,005	...	...
	Sandyur	10,310	8,902	19,212	17,905	...	1,307	1,307	...	...
	Oothapanaikanur	11,168	9,166	20,334	7,798	...	12,536	12,536	13,236	...
	Ramnad	3,55,777	7,14,443	10,70,220	8,34,761	...	2,35,459	2,35,459	18,007	...
	Total ...	7,92,181	8,55,977	16,48,158	10,05,675	3,17,400	3,25,083	6,42,483	31,243	...
Tinnevelly ...	Maniachi	7,180	9,297	16,477	12,050	...	4,427	4,427	...	...
	Singamputti	6,406	19,105	25,511	24,914	...	597	597	66	...
	Urkad Zemindari	51	53,613	53,664	53,757	...	— 93	— 93	1,447	27,447
	Urkad Partible Property ...	43,626	2,265	45,891	2,292	33,050	10,549	43,599	7,854	41,941
	Ettiapuram	2,50,536	2,96,779	5,47,315	2,69,755	1,91,800	85,760	2,77,560	64,064	245
	Total ...	3,07,799	3,81,059	6,88,858	3,62,768	2,24,850	1,01,240	3,26,090	73,431	69,633
Coimbatore ...	Samuttur *cum*	11,197	10,674	21,971	8,680	5,000	8,291	13,291	499	...
	Kottamputti									
Malabar... ...	Kavalapura	9,583	38,031	47,614	36,143	...	11,471	11,471	...	62,190
	Grand Total ...	32,22,917	21,55,068	53,77,985	20,18,637	24,83,850	8,75,498	33,59,348	3,09,967	3,86,602

Particulars of cultivation are available only for estates or portions of estates managed under the Ryotwari or Amany system; the following statement shows the increase or decrease of cultivation in each in Fasli 1283 compared with the results of the preceding year :— Cultivation.

District.	Estates.	Extent of Cultivation.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
		Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	
Ganjam ...	Purla Kimedy ...	106,850	109,650	+ 2·5
	Jalantra	Extent not known.		
	Barwah			
	Seerghur			
Vizagapatam.	Rewada	774	774	...
	Salur	Extent not known, the estates having been rented out.		
	Meringby			
Godavery ...	Nallamillipadu ...	98	98	...
	Kapeleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru.	4,772	4,756	— ·33
Nellore ...	Chundi	16,363	14,959	— 8·6
Chingleput ...	Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur.	1,177	1,072	— 8·9
North Arcot..	Naraganti	5,356	5,188	— 3·1
Tanjore ...	Agraharam	232	233	+ ·4
	Agharayarayangudi ...	413	414	+ ·2
	Shealli...	3,518	3,543	+ ·7
Trichinopoly.	Vettangudi	Not known.	1,265	...
	Peramur	2,377	2,379	+ ·1
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur... ...	29,887	30,085	+ ·7
	Guntamanaikanur ...	33,079	36,235	+ 9·5
	Sundyoor	4,988	4,979	— ·2
	Oothappanaikanur ...	6,242	6,137	— 1·7
	Ramnad	276,678	254,852	— 7·8
Tinnevelly ...	Maniachi	8,321	8,218	— 1·2
	Singampatti	2,140	1,756	— 17·9
	Urkad Zemindari ...	453	337	— 25·6
	Urkad partible property.	366	269	— 26·5
	Ettiyapuram	234,338	236,929	+ 1·1
Coimbatore...	Samattur *cum* Kottampatty.	6,688	6,688	...
Malabar ...	Kavalapara	Extent not known.		
	Total ...	745,110	730,816	...

The above figures, though entered in the accounts as representing the cultivation, do not appear in all cases to show the actual cultivation. In some districts they represent the area of the holdings. Increase is conspicuous only in the Estate of Guntamanaikanur, where, owing to a good fall of rain at the commencement of the fasli, the extent of the holdings was increased. The decrease, which is general, is due to the unfavorable character of the season, and in Nellore it is also partly owing to the transfer of certain Ryotwari lands to rented.

Current demand.

The subjoined statement shows the current demand of Fasli 1283 compared with that of Fasli 1282 :—

District.	Estate.	Current Demand.		Percentage of the Increase or Decrease.
		Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	Purla Kimedy ...	3,74,940	3,88,388	+ 3·6
	Jalantra	28,011	28,464	+ 1·6
	Barwah	16,416	7,878	— 52·
	Seerghur	7,271	17,362	+ 138·8
Vizagapatam.	Rewada	6,311	6,220	— 1·4
	Salur	95,631	1,00,144	+ 4·7
	Meringhy	42,356	42,953	+ 1·4
Godavery ...	Nallamillipadu ...	832	831	— ·1
	Kapeleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru.	32,086	34,381	+ 7·1
Nellore ...	Chundi	56,800	55,353	— 2·5
Chingleput ...	Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur.	3,862	5,692	+ 47·4
North Arcot..	Naraganti	24,618	23,553	— 4·3
Tanjore ...	Agraharam	2,172	2,726	+ 25·5
	Agharayarayangudi ...	3,382	4,362	+ 21·2
	Shealli...	37,105	44,991	+ 29
	Vettangudi	Not known.	7,238	...
Trichinopoly.	Peramur	7,672	9,046	+ 17·9
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur... ...	60,642	57,842	— 4·6
	Guntamanaikanur ...	46,350	46,324	— ·1
	Sundyoor	9,464	10,773	+ 13·8
	Oothappanaikanur ...	8,806	8,934	+ 1·5.
	Ramnad	7,40,842	6,11,040	— 17·5
Tinnevelly ...	Maniachi	9,454	8,827	— 6·6
	Singampatti	23,587	20,231	— 14·2
	Urkad Zemindari ...	44,426	39,686	— 10·6
	Urkad partible property.	2,029	1,250	— 38·4
	Ettiyapuram	2,84,637	2,82,045	— ·9
Coimbatore...	Samattur *cum* Kottampatty.	9,973	9,926	— ·5
Malabar ...	Kavalapara	27,444	28,120	+ 2·5
	Total ...	20,07,119	19,04,580	...

Collections of the current demand.

The collections of Fasli 1283 show on the whole an improvement over those of the previous year, though they are unsatisfactory in Chingleput and Madura, owing to the unfavorable nature of the season in those districts. In Vizagapatam also the collections were unsatisfactory in the estates of Salur and Meringhy, where the estates are rented out to the relatives of the minor. The following statement shows the percentage of collections on the demand in Fasli 1282 and Fasli 1283, respectively :—

District.	Estate.	Percentage of Collections in Fasli 1282.	Percentage of Collections in Fasli 1283.	Percentage of Collections of Fasli 1283 subsequent to the Fasli.	Percentage of Balance left.
Ganjam ...	Purla Kimedy ...	82·1	82·6	13·8	3·6
	Jalantra	77·5	92·8	·8	6·4
	Barwah	37·4	96·5	2·7	·8
	Seerghur	47·0	82·9	8·7	8·4
Vizagapatam.	Rewada	52·0	91·1	1·3	7·6
	Salur	65·3	51·2	9·2	39·6
	Meeringhy ...	91·1	69·9	10·7	19·4
Godavery ...	Nallamillipadu ...	90·9	98·7	...	1·3
	Kapeleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru.	70	85	...	15
Nellore ...	Chundi	76·2	80·5	3·6	15·9
Chingleput ...	Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur.	55·8	18	58·1	23·9
North Arcot.	Naraganti... ...	74·8	77·1	12·7	10·2
Tanjore ...	Agraharam ...	100·0	99·0	1·0	...
	Agharayarayan-gudi.	98·3	91·4	3·7	4·9
	Shealli	70·3	73·2	14·9	11·9
	Vettangudi ...	...	91·6	6·0	2·4
Trichinopoly.	Peramur	75·2	89·3	7·7	3
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur ...	46·4	46·3	44·2	9·5
	Guntamanaikanur..	62·8	58·3	34·2	7·5
	Sundyoor	75·9	60·9	27·9	11·2
	Oothappanaikanur..	77·2	73·7	22·5	3·8
	Ramnad	53·5	60·3	14·7	25
Tinnevelly ...	Maniachi	80·5	77·6	10·5	11·9
	Singampatty ...	89·2	83·5	15·0	1·5
	Urkad Zemindari...	62·8	90·4	6·6	3
	Urkad partible property.	43·9	48·1	3·6	48·3
	Ettiyapuram ...	91·2	90·0	3·7	6·3
Coimbatore...	Samattur *cum* Kottampatty.	93	89·5	7·2	3·3
Malabar ...	Kavalapara ...	91·3	88·2	5·7	6·1

Collections of arrears.

Compared with the collections of Fasli 1282, those of Fasli 1283 show an increase. The total arrears amount to Rupees 3,88,063, of which Rupees 1,03,330 are reported to be irrecoverable for various reasons. The amount has been ordered to be written off the accounts, and the remaining arrears, recoverable and doubtful, amount to Rupees 2,84,733 as shown below :—

	RS.
Ramnad	1,76,138
Ettiyapuram	41,683
Salur	25,855
Chundi	20,396
All other Estates	20,661
Total ...	2,84,733

Total receipts and charges. The statement given below shows in one view the total receipts and charges of each estate in Fasli 1283, compared with those of Fasli 1282 and the ratio of charges to receipts :—

District.	Estate.	Receipts.		
		Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Purla Kimedy	4,06,218	4,55,237	+ 12·1
	Jalantra	29,391	38,987	+ 32·7
	Barwah	20,886	19,086	— 8·6
	Seerghur	3,761	17,036	+ 353·
Vizagapatam ..	Rewada	7,104	7,696	+ 8·3
	Salur	83,045	78,486	— 5·5
	Meringhy	49,736	43,407	— 13·5
Godavery	Nallamillipadu	758	895	+ 18·1
	Kapeleswarapurum *cum* Kesanakurru.	26,460	39,404	+ 48·8
Nellore	Chundi	47,997	52,223	
Chingleput	Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur ..	5,186	3,296	+ 8·8
North Arcot ..	Naraganti	27,769	24,226	— 36·4
Tanjore	Agraharam	8,742	2,699	— 12·7
	Agharayarayangudi	3,755	4,374	— 69·1
	Shealli	47,941	60,667	+ 16·5
	Vettangudi	..	9,990	+ 26·5
Trichinopoly ..	Peramur	7,939	11,619	..
Madura	Bodinaikanur	61,710	73,149	+ 46·3
	Guntamanaikanur	49,749	50,317	+ 18·5
	Sundyoor	10,553	8,902	+ 1·1
	Oothappanaikanur	10,494	9,166	— 15·6
	Ramnad	6,55,003	7,14,443	— 12·6
Tinnevelly	Maniachi	11,538	9,297	+ 9·1
	Singampatti	28,074	19,105	— 19·4
	Urkad Zemindari	43,102	53,613	— 31·9
	Urkad partible property ..	8,634	2,265	+ 24·4
	Ettiyapuram	3,19,147	2,96,779	— 73·8
Coimbatore ..	Samattur *cum* Kottampatty..	11,698	10,674	— 7·0
Malabar	Kavalapara	28,335	38,031	— 8·7
	Total ..	20,14,725	21,55,068	+ 34·2

District.	Estate.	Charges.			Percentage of Charges to Receipts.	
		Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ..	Purla Kimedy ..	2,79,242	2,64,148	— 5·4	68·7	58·0
	Jalantra	15,962	20,993	+ 31·5	54·3	53·8
	Barwah	30,366	13,801	— 54·5	145·4	72·3
	Seerghur	1,013	14,603	+ 1341·6	26·9	85·7
Vizagapatam	Rewada	6,539	7,868	+ 20·3	92·0	102·2
	Salur	79,623	72,200	— 9·3	95·8	91·9
	Meringhy	38,970	38,458	— 1·3	78·3	88·6
Godavery ..	Nallamillipadu ..	534	697	+ 30·5	70·4	77·9
	Kapeleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru.	30,112	30,167	+ ·18	113·8	76·5
Nellore ..	Chundi	46,420	38,675	— 16·6	96·7	74·
Chingleput ..	Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur.	3,525	3,912	+ 11·0	68·0	118·7
North Arcot.	Naraganti	21,912	25,935	+ 18·4	78·9	107·1
Tanjore ..	Agraharum	8,010	2,019	— 74·8	91·6	74·8
	Agharayarayangudi ..	3,764	3,982	+ ·5·8	100·2	91·0
	Shealli	49,233	52,558	+ 6·7	102·6	86·6
	Vettangudi	..	8,034	..	..	80·4
Trichinopoly.	Peramur	7,170	7,321	+ 2·1	90·3	63·0
Madura ..	Bodinaikanur ..	46,167	1,16,855	+ 153·1	74·8	159·8
	Guntamanaikanur ..	28,642	28,356	— 1·0	57·6	56·3
	Sundyoor	6,940	17,905	+ 158·0	65·8	201·1
	Oothappanaikanur ..	6,213	7,798	+ 25·5	59·2	85·1
	Ramnad	3,78,343	8,34,761	+ 120·6	57·8	116·8
Tinnevelly ..	Maniachi	7,007	12,050	+ 72·0	60·7	129·6
	Singampatti	27,783	24,914	— 10·3	98·9	130·4
	Urkad Zemindari ..	43,626	53,757	+ 23·2	101·2	100·3
	Urkad partible property.	2,335	2,292	— 1·8	27·0	101·1
	Ettiyapuram ..	2,06,294	2,69,755	+ 30·8	64·6	90·9
Coimbatore ..	Samattur *cum* Kottampatty.	8,818	8,680	— 1·6	75·4	81·3
Malabar ..	Kavalapara	18,752	36,143	+ 92·7	·66·2	95·0
	Total ..	14,03,315	20,18,637	..	..	..

Public Works.

Subjoined is a comparative abstract showing the expenditure on Public Works in the several estates during Fasli 1282 and Fasli 1283 :—

District.	Estate.	Fasli 1282.				
		Agricultural.			Buildings, Communications, &c.	Total.
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	Purla Kimedy ...	13,364	6,147	19,511	32,723	52,234
	Jalantra ...	...	1,766	1,766	282	2,048
	Barwah	...	543	543	146	689
	Seerghur ...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	Rewada... ...	...	200	200	...	200
	Salur	...	...	...	...	...
	Meringhy ...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery ...	Nallamillipadu...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kapeleswara-puram *cum* Kesanakurru.	...	1,411	1,411	...	1,411
Nellore ...	Chundi	...	79	79	...	79
Chingleput ...	Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur.	...	23	23	...	23
North Arcot ...	Naraganti ...	...	710	710	...	710
Tanjore ...	Agraharam ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agharayarayan-gudi.	...	...	...	...	...
	Shealli	...	1,190	1,190	...	1,190
	Vettangudi ...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur ...	...	...	...	425	425
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur ...	...	904	904	283	1,187
	Guntamanaika-nur.	...	...	...	30	30
	Sundyoor ...	...	330	330	103	433
	Oothappanaika-nur.	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad ...	...	2,419	2,419	458	2,877
Tinnevelly ...	Maniachi ...	30	...	30	...	30
	Singampatty ...	...	7,865	7,865	63	7,928
	Urkad Zemin-dary.	...	170	170	183	353
	Urkad partible property.	...	29	29	...	29
	Ettiapuram ...	...	5,175	5,175	9,343	14,518
Coimbatore...	Samattur *cum* Kottampatty.	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Kavalpara ...	...	...	...	617	617
	Total ...	13,394	28,961	42,355	44,656	87,011

District.	Estate.	Fasli 1283. Agricultural. Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Buildings, Communications, &c.	Total.	Revenue from irrigated lands including remissions in Fasli 1283.	Percentage to total expenditure of the year under review on Agricultural works to the Revenue shown in Column 13.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	Purla Kimedy ...	7,022	2,151	9,173	32,705	41,878	2,80,105	3·3
	Jalantra ...	...	2,501	2,501	324	2,825	Not known	...
	Barwah... ...	...	448	448	103	551	Do. ...	...
	Seerghur ...	...	460	460	...	460	Do. ...	...
Vizagapatam.	Rewada... ...	...	300	300	...	300	2,456	12·2
	Salur	...	...	...	...	...	Not known the renters executed ordinary repairs.	...
	Meringhy ...	...	363	363	...	363		...
Godavery ...	Nallamillipadu...	...	...	...	...	...	All dry lands.	...
	Kapeleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru.	...	373	373	...	373	3,383	11
Nellore ...	Chundi	...	128	128	...	128	14,299	·9
Chingleput...	Irungadukotta *cum* Lattur.	...	28	28	...	28	3,663	·8
North Arcot.	Naraganti ...	...	1,624	1,624	...	1,624	10,746	15·1
Tanjore ...	Agraharam ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,073	...
	Agharayarayangudi.	...	...	...	...	...	1,826	...
	Shealli	...	1,001	1,001	...	1,001	13,771	7·2
	Vettangudi ...	...	303	303	...	303	3,461	8·8
Trichinopoly.	Peramur ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,321	...
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur ...	...	2,624	2,624	50	2,674	22,447	11·7
	Guntamanaikanur.	...	...	...	50	50	1,214	...
	Sundyoor ...	...	129	129	...	129	3,278	3·9
	Oothappanaikanur.	...	...	...	...	...	778	...
	Ramnad ...	...	29,209	29,209	767	29,976	171,329	17
Tinnevelly ...	Maniachi ...	...	...	69	...	69	83	83·1
	Singampatty ...	...	10,527	10,527	189	10,716	17,036	61·7
	Urkad Zemindary.	...	203	203	622	825	1,574	12·9
	Urkad partible property.	...	...	...	...	...	884	...
	Ettiapuram ...	1,432	1,656	13,088	9,029	22,117	40,998	31·9
Coimbatore...	Samattur *cum* Kottampatty.	...	...	...	...	...	All dry lands.	...
Malabar ...	Kavalpara ...	...	...	...	482	482	Not known	...
	Total ...	8,454	64,028	72,551	44,321	1,16,872	5,96,725	...

From the above it will be observed that generally the expenditure in Fasli 1283 was greater than that in Fasli 1282. Due attention has been paid to the irrigation works.

Education.

The general conduct of the wards was satisfactory, the only case in which adverse comment was made being that of the Barwah minor. The educational progress of some of the wards, more especially the following, was indifferent:—Chundi in Nellore, Irangaducottah in Chingleput, Agraharam, Agharaya-rayangudi and Vettangudi in Tanjore, Bodinaikanur in Madura, and Maniachi and Singampatti in Tinnevelly. The first is still young, and the Government trust that he will show signs of improvement. The second has attained his majority and has assumed charge of his property. The three wards in Tanjore have also attained their majority, the estates in the two last cases having been retained under the Court's management for a further period at the request of the proprietors. No educational progress is, however, to be looked for at their age. The Bodinaikanur minor has been removed to Madras and been placed under a private tutor, who will keep him to his studies and prepare him for instruction at the Hindu Proprietary School. The Maniachi and Singampatti minors will be under the control of the Court for six or seven years longer under the provisions of Act IX. of 1875, extending the period of minority to 21 years, and every effort will be made to improve them.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND.

Period of Report.

The following section gives the latest information available regarding the administration of Government and alienated land, but it is to be noticed that the period reviewed is the Fasli 1283 only, or the period between the 1st July 1873 and the 30th June 1874.

Territorial changes.

There was no change in the number of districts. One taluq was added within the fasli by the transfer of the Bhadrachellam Taluq to the district of Godavery from the Central Provinces. In the number of ryotwari villages brought under settlement there were some variations in the districts as noted below:—

Districts.	Gross Increase.	Gross Decrease.
Ganjam	...	3
Vizagapatam	11	...
Godavery	60	18
Kistna	...	37
Cuddapah	1	6
Bellary	5	4
North Arcot	3	5
South Arcot	1	2
Madura	2	...
Tinnevelly	...	134
Coimbatore	1	...
Salem	1	3
Total ...	85	212
Net Decrease ...	...	127

The above variations are due to the following causes:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government, there being no bidders—Ganjam.	..	1
2. Relinquished by ryots—Ganjam	..	1
3. Villages clubbed—Ganjam (1), Kistna (37), Cuddapah (6), Bellary (3), Tinnevelly (134), Salem (2).	..	183
4. Transferred from Ryotwar to Rent, Godavery ..	..	18
5. Do. from one district to another, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Bellary, and Cuddapah.	4	4
6. Transferred from Central Provinces to Godavery.	59	..
7. Hamlets converted into independent villages, Bellary (1), Coimbatore (1), and North Arcot (1).	3	..
8. Abandoned villages newly brought under cultivation, Bellary (4), Vizagapatam (3).	7	..
9. Single village divided into two or more, Madura.	2	..
10. Transferred from Rent to Ryotwar, Vizagapatam (8), Godavery (1), South Arcot (1).	10	..
11. Transferred from Ryotwar to Shrotriem, North Arcot (4), Salem (1).	..	5
Total ..	85	212
[Net Decrease ..	..	127

The two villages under items Nos. 1 and 2 are petty villages in the Gumsur Taluq in the district of Ganjam. The transfer of four villages in North Arcot from Ryotwar to Shrotriem is simply nominal. They have always been Shrotriems, but have hitherto been entered under Ryotwar, because a revenue in the form of assessment on certain lapsed Inams and water-cess on dry lands in them was collected by Government. They were during the current fasli transferred to Shrotriem at the instance

of the Revenue Settlement Department. In Salem a Hissa village enfranchised was transferred to Shrotriem.

Number of Puttas.

There were on the whole 18,114 puttas issued during Fasli 1283, above the number in the preceding year as will be seen from the subjoined abstract:—

Faslis.	Number of fresh Puttas.	Old Puttas modified by additional entries.	Old Puttas not altered.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1282	296,220	390,742	1,756,098	2,443,060
1283	378,249	472,199	1,610,726	2,461,174
	Increase. 82,029	Increase. 81,457	Decrease. 145,372	Increase. 18,114

The large increase in the number of fresh puttas issued is due chiefly to the introduction of the Revenue Settlement rates in the Guntur portion of the Kistna District, in the principal division of Nellore, and in some of the taluqs in Tinnevelly.

Nature of Ryotwari Settlement.

The Ryotwari Settlement is formed by adding to the assessment of the holdings (1) the charge on account of second-crop cultivation, (2) additional assessment, and (3) water-tax on Ryotwari lands; and deducting therefrom (1) the assessment of waste remitted, (2) occasional remissions, (3) fixed remissions, and (4) deductions on account of village establishments and various other purposes, sundry items classed as miscellaneous revenue are afterwards to be added.

Nature of land held, and assessment.

The following abstract shows ryots' holdings or land held on Ryotwari puttas in all districts except South Canara, where the areas are not known, together with the assessment:—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the Fasli 1283.	16,097,569	168,96,799	3,645,175	170,44,717	19,742,748	339,41,516
Deduct lands given up.	1,063,460	10,29,731	189,386	12,81,723	1,252,846	23,11,454
Remainder ...	15,034,109	158,67,068	3,455,793	157,62,994	18,489,902	316,30,062
Add lands taken up.	918,035	9,62,387	224,499	10,90,491	1,142,534	20,52,878
Total ...	15,952,144	168,29,455	3,680,292	168,53,485	19,632,436	336,82,940

Including the assessment of the holdings in South Canara, the assessment of the holdings in Fasli 1283 was less than that in the previous year by Rupees 2,57,167 as shown under:—

		ACRES.	RS.
Fasli 1232	...	19,742,748	3,52,18,173
Fasli 1283	...	19,632,436	3,49,61,006
		Decrease ...	2,57,167

The gross increase of assessment amounted to Rupees 2,20,063, and the gross decrease to Rupees 4,77,230.

Ryotwar lands brought under cultivation.

Of the holdings noted in the foregoing paragraph, 87 per cent. of dry and 92 per cent. of wet lands were cultivated. On the whole, the holdings cultivated in all districts, except South Canara, were 88 per cent., and were assessed at 91 per cent. of the total area and assessment, respectively. The actual cultivation in Fasli 1283 was less than in Fasli 1282. This was entirely due to the unfavorable character of the season. It may be here remarked that the figures shown below against Fasli 1283 represent the actual cultivation, and do not, as in last year, include portions of fields left waste which are shown under waste charged or remitted as the case may be :—

	ACRES.	RS.
Fasli 1282	17,943,058	3,16,27,429
Deduct portions of fields left waste and included under cultivation	481,962	5,83,892
Remainder cultivation.		
Fasli 1282	17,461,096	3,10,43,537
Fasli 1283	17,328,509	3,07,44,419
Decrease ...	132,587	2,99,118

Ryotwar Settlement.—Second-crop Assessment.

The amount charged on account of second-crop assessment in Fasli 1283 is Rupees 7,20,239 against Rupees 6,75,153 in the previous year. The net increase of Rupees 45,086 has resulted from a gross increase of Rupees 1,44,276 in five districts, and a gross decrease of Rupees 99,190 in nine districts. The largest increase is in Tinnevelly, and is accounted for by the Fasaljasti on the single-crop lands being now separately shown in the returns, while formerly it was merged in the assessment as above noticed. In Tanjore the increase is due to the abundance of rain during the earlier months, and to the season having been

particularly favorable for the extension of wet cultivation. In the other three districts, *viz.*, Nellore, Kurnool, and Madura, the increase is small, and requires no special notice. The decrease is chiefly in North Arcot, Chingleput, Cuddapah, and Bellary, and is due to the unfavorable season.

Ryotwar Settlement.—Additional Assessment.

Additional assessment consisted of charge for water on dry lands irrigated, but the amount of this charge has been transferred to water-tax, and this portion of the item will altogether disappear hereafter. Prohibitive assessment which forms the rest of the item will also be much restricted hereafter.

Ryotwar Settlement.—Water-tax on Government lands.

The greater part of the amount of water-tax is levied in the Delta taluqs irrigated from the Godavery and Kistna Anicuts, where all lands were originally assessed at the dry rates, water-tax being separately imposed on the customary nunjah lands. Compared with the revenue of Fasli 1282, there is an increase of Rupees 8,37,270, but almost the whole of the increase is nominal, as it is due to the transfer to this head of charge for water hitherto shown under Additional Assessment, and to the levy of water-rate on certain lands in the Kistna District which hitherto bore consolidated wet rates.

Comparison of above total assessment.

The total assessment on Ryotwar holdings including second-crop assessment and water-tax were as follows :—

		RS.
Fasli 1282		3,79,01,744
Fasli 1283		3,79,01,678
	Decrease ...	66

Ryotwar Settlement.—Waste remitted.

Of the lands under occupancy 2,303,927 acres, assessed at Rupees 29,38,521, were left waste. Of this extent, the ryots paid for 2,051,010 acres, and were allowed remission on 252,917 or 1·3 per cent. of the occupied area. The waste remitted consists chiefly of wet lands left waste owing to deficiency or excess of water, and the waste charged, of dry lands retained for pasturage. The remission on account of waste in Fasli 1283 is nearly double that remitted in the previous year.

Ryotwar Settlement.—Occasional Remissions.

Under the head of Occasional Remissions it has been usual to enter the following items :—Cowle Remissions, Teazagary Remissions, Remission on Punchum Hissa grass-land in Coimbatore, and Remission on Manavari or rainfed Nunjah lands in Chingleput; but as they are not dependent upon the season, they have been now transferred to fixed remissions. A few other alter-

ations have been made in the classification. After making these necessary alterations in the figures of Fasli 1282, the result shows under Occasional Remissions an increase of Rupees 9,43,962. They consist of the following items :—

	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.
	RS.	RS.
(1.) Palanashtam or loss of produce including special remissions on Punjah holdings	1,71,988	4,40,384
(2.) Shavy or withered crops	26,618	4,30,238
(3.) Remissions allowed under G.O., dated 26th November 1873, No. 1,305, being the difference between the demand on the total holdings of each ryot according to new and old rates in the Nellore District		2,26,744
(4.) Teerva Cummee, difference between dry and wet assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops.	68,127	98,953
(5.) Fasal Cummee, or second crop not cultivated or cultivated under private wells	44,991	43,597
(6.) Other Remissions	49,763	65,533
Total ...	3,61,487	13,05,449

Ryotwar Settlement.—Fixed Remissions.

Remissions entered under the head of Fixed Remissions are deductions made from the Ryotwari demand from year to year, without reference to the season. They consist of the following items :—

	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.
	RS.	RS.
(1.) Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment or as class privileges	79,033	74,087
(2.) Remission granted on account of lifted irrigation	12,207	23,595
(3.) Remission under Tope rules ...	18,056	19,888
(4.) Do. on Forest land taken up for cultivation in Malabar and Nilgiris, under G. O., dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1,656	...	14,540

	Fasli 1282. RS.	Fasli 1283. RS.
(5.) Remission granted on account of labor originally involved in reclaiming lands	13,359	12,707
(6.) Remission granted for maintaining irrigation works	6,079	6,479
(7.) Cowle Remissions	4,107	3,252
(8.) Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara	3,103	3,103
(9.) Remission on grass lands	10,172	1,405
(10.) Miscellaneous remissions	1,305	1,687
Total ...	1,47,421	1,60,743

The increase under Item 2 is due to the remission being for the first time granted in Nellore under the settlement recently introduced. The large decrease under Item No. 9 is owing to the abolition of the pasture system in Salem under the new settlement. The other items do not call for remark.

Ryotwar Settlement.—Deductions on account of Village Servants, &c.

Deductions from the Beriz on account of remuneration to Village Servants, Road-cess, &c., are made in satisfaction of established claims in accordance with the terms of the existing settlement and amounted, in the fasli under report, to Rupees 11,47,053. Unlike the other deductions, most of them are paid by the cultivators into the treasury, and then made over to the funds to which they appertain.

	RS.
Fasli 1282	11,97,659
Fasli 1283	11,47,053
Decrease ...	50,606

Net Ryotwari demand.

After deducting the remissions, the net Ryotwari demand, exclusive of miscellaneous revenue, which will be noticed hereafter, was as follows :—

Items.	Fasli 1282.		Fasli 1283.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Dry	16,097,569	1,68,96,799	15,952,144	1,68,29,455
Wet	3,645,179	1,70,44,717	3,680,292	1,68,53,485
Total ...	19,742,748	3,39,41,516	19,632,436	3,36,82,940
Second-crop assessment.	...	6,75,153	...	7,20,239
Additional assessment.	...	6,25,255	...	...
Water-tax ...	...	13,83,163	...	22,20,433
Revenue of South Canara.	...	12,76,657	...	12,78,066
Total ...	...	3,79,01,744	...	3,79,01,678
Deduct.				
Waste remissions..	...	3,56,558	...	7,55,528
Other remissions...	...	17,06,567	...	26,13,245
Total ...	...	20,63,125	...	33,68,773
Remainder ...	...	3,58,38,619	...	3,45,32,905

Items.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Dry	...	...	145,425	67,344
Wet	35,113	...	...	1,91,232
Total ...	...	...	110,312	2,58,576
Second-crop assessment ...	...	45,086	...	...
Additional assessment ...	...	...	...	6,25,255
Water-tax	...	8,37,270	...	...
Revenue of South Canara...	...	1,409	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	66
Deduct.				
Waste remissions	...	3,98,970	...	...
Other remissions	...	9,06,678	...	...
Total ...	...	13,05,648	...	...
Remainder	...	...	...	13,05,714

The decrease of Rupees 13,05,714 shown above is the result of a gross decrease of Rupees 15,09,891 in thirteen districts, and a

gross increase of Rupees 2,04,177 in seven. The falling off is as already remarked due to diminished cultivation and large remissions consequent on the unfavorable character of the season.

Alienated land, &c.

The following is a comparative abstract of permanently-settled shrotriem jodi and quit-rent and miscellaneous items during Faslis 1282 and 1283 :—

—	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Peishcush on Permanently Settled Estates.	51,16,332	51,15,086	— 1,246
2. Jodi and Quit-rent on Shrotriems and Inam Villages.	6,42,181	6,30,790	— 11,391
3. Miscellaneous...	39,07,999	39,23,540	+ 15,541
Total ...	96,66,512	96,69,416	+ 2,904

Permanently-settled Estates.

The permanently settled revenue is derived from 672 estates situated in fifteen districts. More than three-fourths are small estates paying a peishcush below 5,000 Rupees per annum, while the number paying above one lakh is only eight.

Quit-rent.

The revenue derived from quit-rent on Shrotriems and other Inams amounted to Rupees 6,30,790 or Rupees 11,391 less than the previous year's revenue. In six districts there was an increase, and in seven a decrease. The increase is due to the enhancement of quit-rent by the Inam Commissioner on certain lands transferred from Dry to Wet, to the addition of quit-rent on certain minor Inams to the quit-rent of the Inam Villages in which they are situated, to the settlement of certain Inam villages hitherto left unsettled by the Inam Commissioner, and to the transfer of certain enfranchised Hissa villages from Ryotwar to Shrotriem. The decrease is attributable to abatement of quit-rent on account of lands taken up for public purposes; to two shrotriems in Cuddapah having been amalgamated with Government villages by the Settlement Department, and the quit-rent having been consequently transferred to Miscellaneous Revenue; to the resumption of two villages, Coromandel and Vembakam in Chingleput, for default of payment of quit-rent; to the transfer of certain quit-rents on small Inams hitherto erroneously included under Shrotriem Jodi to Land Revenue; to the quit-rent of certain Inam villages having been added to the peishcush of the Ramnad Zemindari, and to the inclusion in the

previous year's demand of arrears due by certain Inamdars. The number of favorably assessed villages which contribute this item of revenue is 4,414.

The chief items which comprise the miscellaneous part of the Land Revenue are noted below:— **Miscellaneous items.**

	Fasli 1282. Rs.	Fasli 1283. Rs.
1. Jodi on sundry Inams	12,77,006	12,81,403
2. Water-tax on Zemindari Inam lands...	8,75,197	8,41,830
3. Lands cultivated but not included in the Jamabundy	4,84,239	4,02,273
4. Grazing-tax or grass rent	1,43,597	1,54,831
5. Rent of islands in rivers	1,09,495	1,52,740
6. Revenue from rented villages ...	1,44,397	1,45,700
7. Rent on palmyra trees	1,29,942	1,24,259
8. Tax on trees on unassessed lands ...	1,07,423	1,08,610
9. Cultivation of Porumboke lands ...	58,967	74,074
10. Quit-rent and ground-rent in the Town of Madras	72,773	72,590
11. Rent of gardens and topes	48,248	59,274
12. Sale-proceeds of escheat and waste lands	39,037	49,970
13. Revenue from coir in South Canara ...	42,248	42,764
14. Revenue from Hill villages	41,251	39,783
15. Revenue from Amani villages ...	13,316	26,077
16. Commission on private estates under Circar management	12,855	25,483
17. Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens..	22,310	22,059
18. Revenue fines	26,970	21,384
19. Rent on fruit trees	18,919	15,250
20. Revenue from sequestered Inams ...	18,246	15,019
21. Russums collected from Zemindaries.	10,590	10,590
22. Collections from Village Service Inams for offices vacant	8,007	10,246
23. Other items below Rs. 10,000 ...	2,02,966	2,27,331
Total ...	39,07,999	39,23,540

The total Land Revenue demand, including Miscellaneous, was **Total Land Revenue demand.**

	Rs.
Fasli 1282	4,55,05,131
Fasli 1283	4,42,02,321
Decrease ...	13,02,810

An attempt has been made to ascertain how much of the revenue raised is due to irrigation and how much to other causes, and the following is the result of the inquiry :—

	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue due to irrigation	2,01,35,083	1,92,32,465
Do. not due to irrigation ...	1,71,29,217	1,66,74,909
Do. with regard to which it cannot be ascertained how much is due to irrigation and how much is not so due	82,40,831	82,94,947
Total ...	4,55,05,131	4,42,02,321

The items with regard to which the latter doubt occurs are as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Permanently settled revenue ...	51,15,086
2. Quit-rent on Inams...	19,12,193
3. Revenue of South Canara	12,67,668
Total ...	82,94,947

Lands held on Cowle.

The subjoined usual abstract shows the particulars of lands held on cowle during Faslies 1282 and 1283.

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Cowle as per last year	40,025	18,342
Deduct—Land brought to full assessment and land abandoned	4,084	5,561
Remainder ...	35,941	12,781
Add—New cowle	2,013	2,906
Total ...	37,954	15,687
Add—Second crop, and water-tax ...	...	5
	37,954	15,692

	Rs.	
Deduct—Remission on account of waste	48	
Remission on account of cowle	10,853	
Total Remissions ...		10,901
Net Beriz ...		4,791

From the above it will be seen that the extent of land held on cowle was acres 37,954, paying to Government under the condition of the cowles only Rupees 4,791.

Amani tenure.

During Fasli 1283 one village, Swarna in the district of Kistna, purchased by Government from the Venkatagiri Zemindar; and another, Vembakam a Shrotriem village, resumed by Government in the Chingleput District; were added to the list of villages settled on the Amani tenure, that is, a tenure on the basis of division of the produce between the cultivators and Government. A village in the Chekkadi Jaghire in the South Arcot District was transferred from Amani to Ryotwar. Thus there were fifteen against fourteen villages in Fasli 1282. The money-rents collected in these villages inclusive of Rupees 6,075 in Swarna, which the Collector has exhibited under Ryotwar, amounted to Rupees 15,497, and the commuted value of Government share of the produce, after the usual deductions, to Rupees 16,655, making a total of Rupees 32,152 as the revenue from the Amani villages. Compared with the revenue of the previous year, there is an increase of Rupees 18,835.

Land Revenue Average Assessment per Acre.

The subjoined table exhibits the average rate of assessment per acre charged in each district. Second crop and water-tax are not taken into account in the average. In the Kistna and Godavery Deltas the wet land is assessed as if it were dry land, and the water is separately charged for. In the rest of the Presidency a consolidated assessment is charged which takes the water-rate into account:—

Districts.	Dry.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.
	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	110,862	1,41,794	1 4 6
Vizagapatam	57,784	58,005	1 0 1
Godavery...	421,362	6,77,994	1 9 9
Kistna	1,617,896	24,37,443	1 8 1
Nellore	715,996	8,37,636	1 2 8
Cuddapah...	1,184,814	8,89,925	0 12 0
Bellary	2,401,408	14,97,570	0 10 0
Kurnool	1,204,405	11,25,543	0 14 11
Chingleput	160,596	2,35,835	1 7 6
North Arcot	438,245	6,08,054	1 6 2
South Arcot	838,206	14,54,546	1 11 9
Tanjore	292,725	3,64,920	1 3 11
Trichinopoly	814,463	7,64,973	0 15 0
Madura	716,138	9,23,539	1 4 8
Tinnevelly	1,133,591	8,37,807	0 11 10
Coimbatore	2,195,130	19,54,547	0 14 3
Nilgiris	67,010	41,091	0 9 10
Salem	1,098,809	12,46,260	1 2 2
South Canara	...	...	... ...
Malabar	394,388	6,22,029	1 9 3
Total ...	15,863,828	1,67,19,511	1 0 10

Districts.	Wet.		
	Extent.	Assessment.	Average.
	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	178,094	5,16,131	2 14 4
Vizagapatam	24,993	1,29,736	5 3 1
Godavery...	288,739	7,51,457	2 9 8
Kistna	160,794	3,67,619	2 4 7
Nellore	181,418	9,88,012	5 7 2
Cuddapah	106,455	7,24,439	6 12 11
Bellary	107,354	5,24,301	4 14 2
Kurnool	26,394	1,71,310	6 7 10
Chingleput	240,110	9,03,673	3 12 3
North Arcot	194,621	11,13,601	5 11 7
South Arcot	270,345	14,48,489	5 5 9
Tanjore	740,137	36,05,500	4 13 11
Trichinopoly	135,210	5,65,899	4 2 11
Madura	139,254	5,88,970	4 3 8
Tinnevelly	154,686	14,88,339	9 9 11
Coimbatore	88,622	6,49,644	7 5 3
Nilgiris	40	90	2 4 0
Salem	91,199	5,08,780	5 9 3
South Canara	...	...	... ...
Malabar	387,226	11,65,782	3 0 2
Total ...	3,515,691	1,62,11,275	4 9 9

Current Demand, Collections and Balance for Land Revenue.

The entire demand, collection and balance under all sources of Land Revenue are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Items.	Current Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently Settled	51,15,086	44,09,349	...
Jodi on Shrotriem, &c.	6,30,790	5,06,905	...
Ryotwar	3,45,32,905	3,13,49,867	...
Miscellaneous	39,23,540	31,27,541	...
Total ...	4,42,02,321	3,93,93,662	...

Items.	Balance.	Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to October 1874.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently Settled	7,05,737	5,31,320	1,74,417
Jodi on Shrotriem, &c.	1,23,885	91,529	32,356
Ryotwar	31,83,038	25,21,809	6,61,229
Miscellaneous	7,95,999	4,96,291	2,99,708
Total ...	48,08,659	36,40,949	11,67,710

Current Balances.

The balance of permanently settled revenue at the end of October 1874 amounted to Rupees 1,74,417, and is nearly 29·8 per cent. less than the corresponding figure for the previous year. The largest balance is against Madura. A large portion of it is said to be due by the Shevagunga Zemindari, and steps have been taken for its collection. In Salem it is chiefly due from the muttahs of Kundarapully and Razipoor, both of which are now under attachment. In Malabar the balance is chiefly due to the non-payment of the peishcush due by Sultan Ali Rajah of Cannanore, whose estate has been ordered to be placed under attachment. The collection of the balances against Nellore was suspended, pending the settlement of the claim of the Venkatagiri Rajah for compensation on account of lands taken up for Public Works. There was a balance of Rupees 32,356 outstanding at the end of October 1874 on account of quit-rent due from Shrotriems. It is distributed over all the districts. The balance under Ryotwar amounted to Rupees 6,51,229 or 1·9 per cent. of the demand, which is nearly the same percentage as that of the previous year. The collections within the Fasli amounted to 90·8 per cent. of the demand, and the subsequent collections to 7·3 per cent. The balance under the head of Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, which amounts to Rupees 2,99,708, is less than that shown in the previous year by Rupees 50,000, and is spread over all the districts. Under the head of Abkari only Rupees 16,220 remained to be collected at the close of October 1874.

Arrears Demand, Collection and Balance for Land Revenue.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the demand, collection and balance of arrears under Land Revenue up to October 1874:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Remissions.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently Settled ...	13,36,862	7,59,591	7,231	5,70,040
Shrotriem Jodi	1,52,074	1,21,803	700	29,571
Ryotwar	31,39,678	24,38,927	1,08,201	5,92,550
Miscellaneous	13,67,633	7,94,117	53,983	5,19,533
Total ...	59,96,247	41,14,438	1,70,115	17,11,694

Items.	Subsequent Collection and Remission.	Balance.		Total.
		Recoverable and doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Permanently Settled...	99,296	4,69,122	1,622 5 6	4,70,744
Shrotriem Jodi ...	6,105	19,950	3,516 1 10	23,466
Ryotwar	1,56,398	3,08,140	1,28,012 3 3	4,36,152
Miscellaneous... ...	96,992	3,51,872	70,668 9 9	4,22,541
Total ...	3,58,791	11,49,084	2,03,819 4 4	13,52,903

Irrecoverable arrears.

The arrears recommended to be written off under the head of Permanently Settled amount to Rupees 3,034. They appertain only to two districts, Godavery and Salem. In Godavery the arrear is the amount of peishcush due by the Proprietor of Billumilli and Bayanagudem, whose lands were not cultivated owing to the disrepair of the Bayana River Calingula for Faslis 1281 and 1282. In Salem the amount recommended is the peishcush of lands taken up for public purposes in certain muttahs. The irrecoverable arrears recommended by Collectors to be written off under the head of Shrotriem Jodi and Quit-rent amount to Rupees 3,516-1-10.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Godavery	1,411	12	5
Salem	1,622	5	6
Total ...	3,034	1	11

The arrears recommended by Collectors to be written off the accounts under the two heads of Ryotwari and Miscellaneous amount to Rupees 2,00,882.

Arrears recoverable and doubtful.

The arrears recoverable and doubtful under all heads of Land Revenue appertain to the faslis shown in the accompanying statement :—

Items.	Fasli 1265.	Fasli 1266.	Fasli 1267.	Fasli 1268.	Fasli 1269.	Fasli 1270.	Fasli 1271.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently Settled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quit-rent on Shrotriem and Inam Villages.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryotwar	2	30	90	185	189	182	198
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	168	1,409	235
Total ...	2	30	90	185	357	1,591	433

Items.	Fasli 1272.	Fasli 1273.	Fasli 1274.	Fasli 1275.	Fasli 1276.	Fasli 1277.	Fasli 1278.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently Settled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343
Quit-rent on Shrotriem and Inam Villages.	5	4	4	84	77	115	831
Ryotwar	196	414	303	1,185	1,616	1,435	7,331
Miscellaneous	1,866	4,390	14,013	9,881	16,929	15,404	19,385
Total ...	2,067	4,808	14,320	11,150	18,622	16,954	27,890

Items.	Fasli 1279.	Fasli 1280.	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently Settled ...	548	4,466	3,07,047	1,56,718	4,69,122
Quit-rent on Shrotriem and Inam Villages.	1,755	2,836	4,149	10,090	19,959
Ryotwar...	18,858	38,667	60,769	1,76,490	3,08,140
Miscellaneous	24,198	42,885	84,186	1,16,923	3,51,872
Total ...	45,359	88,854	4,56,151	4,60,221	11,49,084

Collections from all Sources, current and arrears.

The annexed table exhibits the collections, current and arrears, under all heads of Land Revenue in comparison with the previous year, the result being a net decrease of Rupees 22,81,980 in the collections actually brought into the Treasury.

Items.	Fasli 1282.		
	Current.	Arrears.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently Settled	42,51,737	8,68,545	51,20,282
Jodi on Shrotriem Villages	5,16,870	1,39,708	6,56,578
Ryotwar	3,32,29,529	29,37,114	3,61,66,643
Miscellaneous	80,11,815	8,34,762	88,46,577
Total ...	4,10,09,951	47,80,129	4,57,90,080

Items.	Fasli 1283.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Current.	Arrears.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently Settled...	44,09,349	7,59,591	51,68,940	48,658	...
Jodi on Shrotriem Villages.	5,06,905	1,21,803	6,28,708	...	27,870
Ryotwar	3,13,49,867	24,38,927	3,37,88,794	...	23,77,849
Miscellaneous... ...	81,27,541	7,94,117	89,21,658	75,081	...
Total ...	3,93,93,662	41,14,438	4,35,08,100	...	22,81,980

Coercive measures used.

The subjoined statement exhibits the extent to which the provisions of the law for the realization of arrears of revenue by coercive measures were enforced during the fasli.

Districts.	Process issued.			Estimated Value of Property attached.		
	Number of Villages.	Number of Ryots.	Amount of Arrears.	Land.	Personal Property.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	484	18,161	1,62,633	5,165	35,563	40,728
Vizagapatam ...	229	3,133	58,690	8,572	11,123	19,695
Godavery ...	871	10,941	2,82,853	79,997	1,38,093	2,18,090
Kistna	499	4,897	77,296	8,163	45,453	53,616
Nellore	785	39,980	2,88,797	19,768	1,11,730	1,31,498
Cuddapah ...	647	5,179	50,395	9,150	25,850	35,000
Bellary	595	1,827	29,273	6,400	23,006	29,406
Kurnool	432	4,019	47,474	14,750	9,538	24,288
Madras	19	784	8,248	72,514	1,200	73,714
Chinglepat ...	1,368	23,858	4,49,566	2,31,158	2,41,390	4,72,548
North Arcot ...	2,070	68,827	2,62,564	25,156	66,709	91,865
South Arcot ...	1,284	7,850	67,852	32,843	29,995	62,838
Tanjore	1,468	5,853	1,50,274	58,791	77,794	1,36,585
Trichinopoly ...	420	2,599	50,410	9,857	5,228	15,085
Madura	300	7,312	19,690	17,042	3,424	20,466
Tinnevelly ...	321	1,016	38,925	19,940	7,031	26,971
Coimbatore ...	1,013	21,353	1,73,495	2,481	2,068	4,549
Nilgiris	5	78	335	142	2	144
Salem	1,051	8,985	1,30,094	62,391	50,825	1,13,216
South Canara ...	47	48	2,439	167	733	900
Malabar	81	295	4,695	2,380	2,969	5,349
Total ...	13,989	236,995	23,55,998	6,86,827	9,89,724	16,76,551

Districts.	Property sold.					
	Land.		Personal Property.		Total.	
	Estimated Value.	Value actually sold.	Estimated Value.	Value actually sold.	Estimated Value.	Value actually sold.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	2,433	987	19,317	17,049	21,750	18,036
Vizagapatam ...	8,572	1,963	757	660	9,329	2,623
Godavery ...	12,764	13,237	25,118	24,214	37,882	37,451
Kistna	3,471	2,076	3,550	3,468	7,021	5,544
Nellore	7,057	3,307	33,143	28,838	40,200	32,145
Cuddapah ...	7,225	5,170	7,909	6,827	15,134	11,997
Bellary	2,833	2,017	3,250	3,053	6,083	5,070
Kurnool	5,054	3,723	3,447	3,176	8,501	6,899
Madras	2,115	3,526	186	189	2,301	3,715
Chingleput ...	1,34,257	1,32,934	18,566	20,529	1,52,823	1,53,463
North Arcot ...	24,104	15,060	13,850	15,100	37,954	30,160
South Arcot ...	11,331	20,031	4,443	5,958	15,774	25,989
Tanjore	26,417	37,626	13,850	18,988	40,367	56,614
Trichinopoly ...	9,857	13,716	5,228	7,683	15,085	21,399
Madura	10,173	10,796	1,506	921	11,679	11,717
Tinnevelly ...	19,940	23,293	7,031	7,475	26,971	30,768
Coimbatore ...	1,181	435	229	96	1,410	531
Nilgiris	35	43	...	...	35	43
Salem	19,261	24,416	1,770	2,130	21,031	26,546
South Canara ...	167	202	696	1,146	863	1,348
Malabar	2,370	2,201	1,032	1,101	3,402	3,308
Total ...	3,10,617	3,16,759	1,64,978	1,68,601	4,75,595	4,85,360

Processes were issued in 13,989 villages against 236,995 ryots for the recovery of Rupees 23,55,998, or 5·39 per cent. on the demand, and property was attached to the estimated value of Rupees 15,76,551 or 3·60 per cent. But the value of property actually sold was only Rupees 4,85,360, or 1·11 per cent. of which Rupees 3,16,759 represent the value of putta lands sold, and Rupees 1,68,601 that of moveable property. The amount of arrears for which recourse to law was necessary was less in Fasli 1283 than in the previous year, but the property sold for arrears was slightly greater.

The districts in which the value of property sold for arrears was large are those noted below :—

	Rs.
Chingleput	1,53,463
Tanjore	56,614
Godavery	37,451
Nellore	32,145

	RS.
Tinnevelly	3,076
North Arcot	30,160
Salem	26,546
South Arcot	25,989
Trichinopoly	21,399
Ganjam	18,036
Cuddapah	11,997
Madura	11,717

Estates rented out. The Hoongeram and Palconda estates are rented out for Rupees 1,31,000. The revenue demand by the renters amounted to Rupees 1,58,442, the whole of which, with the exception of Rupees 1,520, was collected by them. The outlay by the renters on irrigation works was Rupees 4,589 against Rupees 6,395 in Fasli 1282. The state of cultivation in these estates is given in the statement below :—

	Fasli 1282. Acres.	Fasli 1283. Acres.
Sugarcane	233	395
Paddy	10,156	9,014
Indigo	1,198	2,133
Other grains	2,133	2,151
Total ...	13,720	13,693

Village and Taluq Accounts. The village and taluq accounts were generally in a satisfactory condition. The Collectors of Ganjam and Chingleput report a decided improvement, and the Collector of Trichinopoly states that in two taluqs in which the accounts were examined they were kept very well. In Tanjore and South Arcot however several of the village accounts were incorrect. The Collector of South Arcot ascribes the inaccuracy of the accounts to the insufficiency of the inspecting staff.

Land Improvement Act. Every effort has been made to bring the Land Improvement Act into operation, but its benefits have not as yet been appreciated. No advances whatever were paid during the fasli, and in one case only has an advance been recently sanctioned, namely 500 Rupees, for the construction of an irrigation channel in Ganjam. There were however hopeful signs in some districts, applications having begun to come in as knowledge of the provisions of the Act became more widely spread.

Further particulars. A summary of the results under Land Revenue made up for the official year 1874-75 will be found further on under Chapter V.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY. { (*Vide* pp. 57 and 58 of Report for 1872-73.)

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Legislative Council.

The Hon. J. G. Coleman was appointed an Additional Member of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took his seat on the 23rd February 1875.

The following gentlemen were re-appointed Additional Members, and took their seats on the same date:—The Hon. H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General; the Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I.; the Hon. G. N. Gajapatee Rao; and the Hon. W. R. Arbuthnot. The Hon. William Hudleston was also appointed an Additional Member of Council on the 2nd March 1875.

Legislative Returns.

No Acts were passed by the Council during the year. The Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the legislature will be found in the Appendix to this chapter, Form A 1. There were no Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Government of India.

POLICE.

Strength.

The strength of the Madras Police Force on the 31st March 1875 was—

Inspector-General and Supervising Staff (three Deputy Inspectors-General and one Assistant Inspector-General) ...	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town	3
Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents...	20
Inspectors	385
Constabulary of all ranks	21,939
Office Establishment and other Servants (not Police Officers)	225
Total ...	22,597

The Police Force was thus 506 below the full sanctioned strength of all ranks.

Distribution and cost.

Its distribution and cost are shown below :—

	Number.	Cost.
		RS.
Rural Constabulary, including Village Police ...	18,935	30,26,596
Madras Town...	1,045	2,11,885
Total ...	19,980	32,38,481
State Services.		
Revenue, Salt Preventive Establishment... ...	1,781	1,64,647
Do. Land Customs	166	18,989
Jail Guards	1,136	1,35,411
Total ...	3,083	3,19,047
Grand Total ...	23,063	35,57,528

Principal heads of charge.

The following were the principal heads of charge :—

	RS.
Pay and allowances	30,94,236
Clothing and accoutrements	2,13,377
Miscellaneous	2,34,743
Village Police	15,172
Total charge ...	35,57,528

Proportion of Police to area, &c.

The proportion of Police to population, exclusive of the force employed on State services, was 1 to 1,580. In towns the proportion was 1 to 586 and in rural parts 1 to 1,733. The general proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. The average cost of each policeman was Rupees 155½, or 1⅝ Annas per head of the population. In addition to the Police Force accounted for above 131 men were employed by Banks, Public Companies, and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 16,362 defrayed by their employers.

Marine Police.

The cost of the Madras City Marine Police Force was Rupees 24,900. The receipts amounted to Rupees 19,025. There was consequently a deficit of Rupees 5,875. Receipts have slightly improved during 1874.

Departmental punishments, &c.

12 officers and 528 men, or 2·5 per cent. of the force, were dismissed against 9 officers and 542 men in 1873. The total number of dismissals has slightly decreased. 92 officers and

6,455 men were fined, degraded, or suspended, against 112 officers and 9,224 men subjected to similar punishments in 1873. By officers is meant police officers drawing Rupees 35 and upwards per mensem. The sum levied in fines was Rupees 3,975 against Rupees 8,338 in 1873. Besides the cases mentioned above, 2,547 men were punished with forfeiture of pay for absence without leave; this offence seems to be most prevalent in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, and Malabar. The practice of fining Inspectors in small sums appears to have prevailed in Madura and South Arcot, but will not be continued. The Black mark system has been allowed in most cases to supersede the system of fines.

Registrations, &c.

515 men have resigned during the year against 615 in the previous year and 659 in 1872. The decrease here appears to be progressive. Resignations were most numerous in North Arcot, Madura, and Malabar. 100 men deserted against 132 in 1873. 23 Police Officers received pensions and 190 were discharged with gratuities. It should be remarked that there are 8,950 men of ten years' service and upwards in the force and 11,507 men of one year's service and under ten years. The largest numbers of long service men are in Kistna (751), Tanjore (747), Godavery (590), Ganjam (546), and Nellore (540).

Police Officers convicted.

The statement given below shows that 1 Inspector, 45 Head Constables, and 243 Constables were convicted by Sessions and Magisterial Courts during the year. The number of convictions during the past three years is shown below :—

Rank.	Convictions by Magistrates.	Convictions by Courts.	Total.
Inspectors	1	...	1
Head Constables	37	8	45
Constables	239	4	243
Total ...	277	12	289

1871	356
1872	336
1873	301
1874	289

Improvement appears thus to be progressive. Only one police officer of the Inspector's grade was convicted in 1874 against

eight in 1873. The Government have recently brought confirmed Inspectors of the four higher grades under the provisions of Section 466, C. C. P., and have directed that they shall not be prosecuted for offences committed as public servants without the consent of the District Magistrate or of the Inspector-General of Police; they have further made them triable only by the Sessions Court. This measure is felt by officers of these grades to be a security in the discharge of their duty, and is not without effect in improving their status.

Nature of convictions by Magistrates.

Of 277 police officers convicted by Magistrates,

77	were punished	for offences under the Police Act XXIV. of 1859.
1	„	„ Madras Town Police Act VIII. of 1867.
15	„	taking gratification, Sec. 161, P. C.
11	„	omitting to give information, Sections 176-202, P. C.
4	„	false information and charges, Sections 182-211, P. C.
6	„	false evidence, Sections 193-204, P. C.
1	„	offering gift to screen offender, Section 214, P. C.
50	„	negligent escape, Section 223, P. C.
7	„	wrongful restraint or confinement, Sections 341-347-348, P. C.
22	„	theft, Sections 379-381, P. C.
17	„	extortion, Section 384, P. C.
1	„	highway robbery, Section 302, P. C.
4	„	criminal breach of trust, Sections 406-408-409, P. C.
2	„	offences against Jails Act V. of 1869, and the rest for various offences.

Nature of convictions by Higher Courts.

Of 12 convictions by Higher Courts,

6	were for	false evidence and false charges, Secs. 193-211, P. C.
1	„	extortion, Section 384, P. C.
1	„	abetment of dacoity, Sections 109-395, P. C.
4	„	culpable homicide, Section 304, P. C.

Rewards.

336 Police Officers were rewarded by promotion during the year, 97 of these in Tanjore; and 526 received money rewards for special good service, 155 being from the Madras Town Police. In Ganjam 66 Police Officers received money rewards.

2,685 men were enlisted during the year, and there were 2,309 casualties under the following heads :— Enlistments and casualties.

Pension	23
Gratuity	190
Resignation	515
Dismissal	540
Discharge	685
Desertion	100
Death	256
Total ...	2,309

The discharged men were chiefly the Temporary Salt Police, whose services are dispensed with at the end of the manufacturing season. The force was 2·1 per cent. below the sanctioned strength on the 31st December 1874. The following table gives details of men "wanting to complete" in districts :—

Districts.	Number of Men wanting to complete on the 31st December 1874.	Districts.	Number of Men wanting to complete on the 31st December 1874.
Bellary	109	Nellore	15
Tanjore	48	South Arcot	14
Malabar	42	Madura	13
Salem	35	Chingleput	10
North Arcot	34	Jeypore	9
Madras Town... ...	33	Trichinopoly	8
Tinnevelly	26	Ganjam	5
Vizagapatam	23	Cuddapah	5
Godavery	17	Kistna	4
South Canara... ...	16	Kurnool	4
		Total ...	470

The force has been filling up notwithstanding the scarcity of qualified recruits in some districts. It seems probable that difficulty of enlistment will always be found to exist, where large works, such as railways, canals, &c., are in course of construction in a district. This was formerly the case in Cuddapah. In Coimbatore where in the early days of the constabulary men could scarcely be got, recruits of a good stamp can now be readily procured.

256 men died during the year. The mortality for four years is shown below :— Sickness and mortality.

	Deaths.
1871	210
1872	235
1873	273
1874	256

The general death-rate was thus 12 per thousand. Mortality was highest in Jeypore, where the rate was 31 per thousand. The rates were also high in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Salem shows a higher death-rate than usual or 17 per thousand. The rate in Malabar has fallen from 32 per thousand in 1873 to 16 per thousand in 1874; but no reason is assigned for this. The general rate of mortality in the central range has been only 8 per thousand, and South Arcot has the lowest death-rate of any district in the Presidency. The percentage of admissions into hospital was highest in the following districts:—

	Per cent.
Neilgherries	100
Coimbatore	94
Malabar	75·8
Kurnool	72·8

Education. The existing state of education in the Madras Police according to rank and according to ranges is shown by the following tables. 63·2 per cent. of the whole force can read and write. The general average is the same as in 1873. In the Northern Range the proportion has slightly improved. In the Central and Southern Ranges and in the town of Madras it has slightly fallen off. Illiterate men of superior physique are occasionally enlisted with a view to their fitness for reserve and jail duties:—

Table 1.

Rank.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test during 1874.
1	2	3	4
Inspectors	*414	...	2
Head Constables	2,750	107	2
Constables	10,664	7,936	...
Total ...	13,828	8,043	4

* Include 24 Serjeants and 9 Chief Constables.

Table 2.

Ranges.	Total Force.	Can read and write.	Percentage.	Passed General Test.
Madras Town ...	1,081	716	66·2	...
Northern Range ...	5,284	2,636	49·9	3
Central do. ...	7,339	4,249	57·9	1
Southern do. ...	8,167	6,227	76·2	...
Total ...	21,871	13,828	63·2	4

Guards in Jails.

9,708 convicts were guarded in Central and District Jails by 1,082 policemen at a cost of Rupees 1,20,238. Only 9,155 convicts were guarded in 1873. 17,403 convicts were guarded in 288 Subsidiary Jails against 17,082 in the previous year. The average duration of confinement was 10·2 days.

Escapes.

Ten convicts broke out of Central and District Jails and two escaped from extramural labor. Ten out of the 12 were recaptured. Sixty convicts escaped from Subsidiary Jails, 45 of whom were recaptured. 324 escaped from other custody, and 273 of these were recaptured.

Hutting and building.

The following statement shows the hutting and building operations during 1874-75:—

Ranges.	Huts.		Station-houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous Works.		Total.
	Number constructed.	Cost.	Number constructed.	Cost.	Number constructed.	Cost.	Number constructed.	Cost.	
Madras Town...	...	...	1	38	...	...	1	2,145	*2,183
Northern Range	110	5,592	23	5,902	1	1,310	23	1,444	14,248
Central do.	40	6,772	34	14,994	1	1,902	4	507	24,175
Southern do.	44	8,724	22	15,827	...	...	8	5,065	†29,616
Total ...	194	21,088	80	36,761	2	3,212	36	9,161	70,222

Suicides.

There were 1,569 cases of suicide. 626 males and 943 females committed suicide, 17 of each sex being children.

* Includes Rupees 95 spent in excess by the D.P.W.

† Includes Rupees 103 spent in excess by the D.P.W.

Deaths from neglect, &c.

There were 397 deaths from neglect or want and exposure, out of which 163 were registered in Malabar and 130 in South Canara.

Accidental deaths.

8,551 deaths by accident were reported, or nearly the same number as in the previous year, 8,583. The number of deaths by drowning has decreased. There were 5,603 cases against 5,835 in the previous year.

Deaths by wild beasts and snake-bite.

290 persons perished by wild beasts and 1,014 by snake-bite. Out of 205 deaths by tigers and cheetahs, 182 occurred in the districts of the Northern Range. The Kistna District however was exempt, no death by wild beasts having been reported during the year. Tigers are very destructive in Jeypore and in the wild Rumpah tract of the Godavery District, where the animal is regarded as sacred.

Railway accidents.

There were 11 cases of death by Railway accident. One man and two children were killed by the new Madras Tramway.

Fires and property lost.

6,683 fires occurred, in which 37,585 houses were destroyed and 103 persons lost their lives. The value of the property lost was Rupees 7,55,517.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

During the year 1874 more precise rules for the registration of known depredators and suspected persons have been introduced, under which, while all convictions are registered as heretofore, separate lists have been formed of the specially dangerous criminals who require watching by the police. By the operation of these rules the number of known depredators included in the returns has been reduced from 47,762 in 1873 to 21,245 in 1874, and the number of suspected persons from 12,337 in 1873 to 8,074 in 1874. The really criminal portion of the community is better known and better watched under the new system, and 3,261 persons entered in the police list as known depredators or suspects were convicted or re-convicted during the year. In addition to the above, 20,911 males and 17,412 females are returned as belonging to wandering gangs. These figures also show a considerable decrease as compared with last year. The wandering criminal tribes are principally Lumbadies, Koorchas (Koravers), and Yerkalas. They chiefly infest the districts of Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah.

General results in cognizable offences.

The following table shows the general results by ranges in cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws :—

Ranges.	Abstract of all Offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras Town	2,331	1,302	55·9	2,037	1,586	77·9	73,229	20,251	27·7
Northern Range... ...	8,075	3,282	40·6	9,908	5,683	57·4	197,300	40,180	20·4
Central do.	13,073	5,314	40·6	15,930	8,970	56·3	356,861	66,328	18·6
Southern do.	14,098	6,036	42·8	19,771	10,686	54	480,603	99,123	20·6
Total ...	37,577	15,934	42·4	47,646	26,925	56·5	1,107,993	225,882	20·4
Special and Local Laws...	11,994	10,782	89·9	17,285	15,613	90·3	854	646	75·6
Nuisances under I. P. C. and Special and Local Laws.	12,823	10,899	85	18,440	16,337	88·6	...	...	...
Grand Total Offences against I. P. C. and Special & Local Laws.	62,394	37,615	60·3	83,371	58,875	70·6	1,108,847	226,528	20·4

37,577 cognizable offences have been dealt with by the Police against 32,443 in the previous year. Four-fifths of the increase is accounted for by the fact of Simple Hurt under Section 323, Penal Code, and Mischief under Sections 428, 429, Penal Code, having become cognizable offences under the operation of Section 46, Act XI. of 1874 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act). 42·4 per cent. of cognizable offences were detected, and 56·5 per cent. of persons arrested for these offences were convicted. These figures show a slight improvement upon those for 1873. 20·4 per cent. of property lost was recovered. Under the separate heads of Special and Local Laws and Nuisances the averages of conviction were as usual very high.

General results in non-cognizable offences.

1,563 non-cognizable cases were inquired into by the Police acting under the orders of Magistrates (Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code). 2,859 persons were arrested or summoned, of whom 53·6 per cent. were convicted.

Murder.

265 murders were committed during the year, or nearly the same number as in 1873, namely 269. In 30 cases the murderers committed suicide. 90 cases were prosecuted to conviction. Deducting the cases in which justice was frustrated by the suicide of the murderers, 38·3 per cent. of murders committed were detected and brought to conviction. 137 persons were

convicted in 90 cases. The average of persons convicted to persons arrested is 24·7 per cent. Although the aggregate detective results under the head of murder do not reach a high standard, they nevertheless bear comparison with the results in England, in all respects other than the proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested. The following figures are taken from the Judicial Statistics of England and Wales for 1871-72 published in 1873 :—

	No. of Murders.	Persons arrested.	Committed for trial.	Finally convicted.
England and Wales...	*132	125	105	78
Madras 1874... ...	†265	555	...	137

The number of final convictions not having been given in the English Statistics, the usual average of 75 per cent. has been taken. Thus 59 persons were convicted for every hundred offences in England, and 52 persons for every hundred offences in Madras. Excluding 30 cases in which the murderers were accounted for by suicide, the proportion in Madras would be 58 persons convicted per hundred offences.

Culpable homicide. There were 93 cases of culpable homicide, 51 cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 98 persons were sentenced.

Kidnapping. 106 cases of kidnapping were reported. Conviction was obtained in 42 cases and 55 persons were punished. Eleven of these cases, of which five were in Jeypore, came under the head of kidnapping for immoral purposes.

Dacoity. Notwithstanding the improvement in the detection and conviction of dacoits during 1873, there has been a slight increase in the number of dacoities in 1874, instead of a decrease as was expected. The total number of dacoities of all kinds was 266 against 245 in 1873, showing an increase of 21 cases. The total number of house dacoities, the most serious form of this crime, was 94 against 86 in 1873, showing an increase of 8 cases. The increase of dacoity is due to an unexpected outbreak of this crime in the districts of Tanjore, Madura, and Trichinopoly. The aggregate increase of dacoities in these three districts amounts to 54 cases. Had these districts maintained their previous figures, there would have been a decrease in the whole Presidency of 33 cases. The present outbreak amongst the criminal races of *Kullers* and *Maravers* has disturbed calculations. It has been

* Or 1 to 174,807 of the population.
† Or 1 to 117,816 „ „

accounted for in Tanjore by the return from the Andamans of a number of old dacoits. The detective success of the police in dealing with dacoity has been more marked than in any previous year. The percentage of cases detected to reported has risen from 28·5 to 43·2. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested has risen from 24·1 to 32·5. This average is still low, but the character of the crime renders it difficult to reach a high ratio under this head. 519 dacoits were actually convicted and sentenced against 390 in the previous year. Notwithstanding a slight increase of cases, the amount of property registered as lost fell by one-third, namely from Rs. 90,279 to Rs. 62,849. The percentage recovered is as usual very small. It can scarcely be otherwise when plunder is distributed so readily. The dacoities of 1874 are thus classified: 94 in houses, 97 on highways or thoroughfares (one being a river dacoity), 75 in fields or jungles, 266 total. Many of the above were mere technical dacoities. Out of 266 dacoities 46 were committed by wandering criminal classes and 83 were committed by local criminal classes, making 129 cases, or about one-half, committed by hereditary criminal classes.

Robberies. Robberies have again decreased in number. The following are the figures for three years :—

	Number of Robberies.
1872	564
1873	539
1874	514

Detective results are not quite so good as in 1873, though the difference is slight. 39·5 per cent. of cases were detected against 40·8 per cent. in 1873. 42·9 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 47·7 per cent. in 1873.

Drugging cases. Three cases of drugging travellers have occurred during the year, two in Bellary and one in the Kurnool District. These cases were registered under Section 328, Penal Code.

Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking. Under lurking house-trespass and house-breaking 7,103 cases were reported against 6,995 in the previous year. The slight increase is probably more than accounted for by a difference in registering cases, formerly entered under Section 380, Penal Code; the new plan was in operation during five months only of 1873.

House-breaking by night. The total number of cases of house-breaking by night was 6,082, of which 1,660 or 27·3 per cent. were detected; 2,390

persons were convicted and punished. This is a difficult crime to detect. 786 cases of house-breaking by night occurred in towns; of these 215 were in the town of Madras. The average ratio of detection in towns was 30·5 per cent.

Detective results in graver cases.

The following abstract shows the detective results in the graver kinds of offences against property, namely dacoity, robbery, and house-breaking. The Madras Town Police show the best detection, their average being 39 per cent. of cases detected. There is scarcely any difference between the results in the three Mofussil Ranges. Formerly the Southern Range used to be much behind the others, but it has gradually worked up until it holds its own. Altogether out of 7,883 cases reported 2,533 or 32·1 per cent. were detected:—

Abstract of Results in Dacoity, Robberies, and House-breaking Cases.

Ranges.	1874.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.
Madras Town	290	113	39
Northern Range	1,866	609	32·6
Central do.	2,851	884	31
Southern do.	2,876	927	32·2
Total ...	7,883	2,533	32·1

Cattle theft.

3,050 cases of cattle theft were reported against 2,811 cases in 1873. Cattle thefts were as usual most prevalent in the following districts:—

	No. of Cases.
Coimbatore	424
Madura	409
Salem	372
North Arcot	223

Cases referred to Police for inquiry.

6,473 complaints were referred by Magistrates to the Police for inquiry under Sections 110 and 146, C. C. P., of which 3,711 were found to be false. The largest numbers of cases referred by Magistrates for inquiry were in the following districts:—

	No. of Cases.
Malabar	1,409
South Arcot	668
Madura	656
Vizagapatam	501
Tanjore	495

Cases referred by Police to Magistrates as false.

12,392 cases were referred by the Police to Magistrates under Sections 117 and 125, C.C.P. Of these 11,964 were ordered to be expunged as false. The largest numbers of cases so referred were in the following districts:—

Coimbatore	1,261
Malabar	902
Ganjam	899
Tanjore	872
Tinnevelly	859
Salem	809

Cases struck off as false after trial.

1,589 cases were found by courts to be false upon trial; of these 29 were tried by Sessions Courts, the rest by Magistrates of various classes. The numbers were highest in the following cases:—

South Arcot	238
Salem	214
Godavery	152

Grave crimes referred for orders.

The following table shows the number of complaints of graver crimes (included in the above) referred by the Police to Magistrates for orders under Sections 117 and 125:—

Districts.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking.		Total.			Percentage of referred to total Cases.
	Received as true.	Referred as false.	Received as true.	Referred as false.	Received as true.	Referred as false.	Received as true.	Referred as false.	Received as true.	Referred as false.	Struck off as false.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras Town ...	2	...	1	...	13	...	280	...	296	...	...	...
Northern Range.	70	24	10	33	65	78	1,818	292	1,963	427	395	17·9
Central do. ...	104	34	91	88	243	259	2,533	675	2,971	1,056	1,020	26·2
Southern do. ...	92	25	170	166	196	275	2,554	893	3,012	1,359	1,328	31·1
Total...	268	83	272	287	517	612	7,185	1,860	8,242	2,842	2,743	25·6
Compare 1873 ...	290	75	257	320	573	623	6,933	1,532	8,053	2,550	2,477	24

It will be seen from this table that under the heads of dacoity and robbery false complaints exceed true ones. This is because land disputes and quarrels of other kinds are frequently exaggerated by the false introduction of circumstances which, if true would constitute robbery. The largest proportion of false cases to true ones is in Malabar.

Cognizable cases tried by High and Sessions Courts.

1,061 cases were tried by High and Sessions Courts against 983 cases in 1873. The percentage of conviction has risen from 72·3 per cent. to 75·4 per cent., equalling the ordinary average in English Courts. Fifty-seven per cent. of persons tried were convicted against 51·9 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion has improved, but is still below a satisfactory standard.

Wynaad Police.

The Police Force in the Wynaad was increased in strength during the year 1874, and the rates of pay were considerably raised. The Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Neilgherry Hill District was also transferred to the Wynaad, a Chief

Inspector taking his place on the Neilgherries. These measures will no doubt improve the efficiency of the force, although the disadvantages arising from the climate cannot be entirely overcome. A hospital has lately been opened at Vytheri.

Public peace.

There was a serious riot at Amboor in the North Arcot District in consequence of the Lubbays objecting to a Hindu procession. The Lubbays attacked the Police, but reinforcements were promptly thrown in and order restored. A large number of Lubbays were apprehended and convicted. The districts of Bellary, North Arcot, Cuddapah, and Nellore were infested with bands of Heeratees, Mussulman gipsies coming from beyond the confines of Northern India, whose predatory habits are a cause of much terror to the people. These have been sent back across the frontier, and orders have been issued that similar bands are to be stopped immediately they enter the Madras Presidency. No other disturbance of the public peace has occurred.

Passing on of destitute travellers.

Twenty-six cases of *Anchi Meeda*, or the passing on of sick and dying travellers from village to village, have been reported from the Godavery, Chingleput, Nellore, North Arcot, Bellary, and Kurnool Districts. In North Arcot 13 persons were convicted in two cases. The details of prosecution have not been given from other districts, except that in Nellore two Village Munsiffs were tried under Section 304A and acquitted. Attention has now been fully directed to the practice, and it may be hoped that the conditions of inhumanity which formerly not unfrequently attended it may soon cease.

Village Police.

Schemes for the introduction of a salaried Village Police are under consideration for various localities. In Kurnool, where a paid Village Police already exists, 17 taliaries have received rewards for good service in 1874. In Bellary 19 taliaries were rewarded, and in some other districts a few taliaries have been similarly recommended.

Statements.

The following statements will be found in the Appendices to this Chapter in Part III. of the Report:—Form B.1, Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of the Police; Form B.2, Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force; Form B.3, Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men; Form B.4, General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of cogniz-

able crime and recovery of property stolen; and Form B.5, General statement of crime showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of non-cognizable crime and recovery of property stolen.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Comparison of the criminal work of each district.

The following statement shows the number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts of each district in the Presidency during 1874:—

Districts.	Number of Persons convicted by the Sub-Magistracy.	Number of Persons who appealed to the District or Division Magistrates	Number of Persons convicted by the Division and District Magistrates.	Number of Persons who appealed to the Sessions Courts.	Number of Persons convicted by the Sessions Courts.	Number of Persons who appealed to the High Court.
Vizagapatam	5,841	463	133	8	77	23
Bellary	5,514	431	1,508	146	139	107
Madura	5,056	840	571	89	164	83
Coimbatore	4,836	401	217	19	58	18
Salem	4,618	327	220	18	136	39
Ganjam	4,581	419	162	51	19	4
Malabar (South)	4,233	275	317	27	74	...
Trichinopoly	4,230	352	677	77	52	19
Arcot (South)	3,987	507	289	33	180	133
Tinnevelly...	3,875	922	469	71	112	52
Kistna	3,816	169	230	22	49	26
Godavery	3,642	293	374	84	65	49
Arcot (North)	3,590	386	336	80	111	57
Chingleput	3,575	305	1,009	18	52	27
Tanjore (South)	3,521	249	288	73	69	44
Cuddapah	3,009	230	282	21	52	18
Nellore	2,909	159	364	46	53	70
Kurnool	2,723	197	397	46	45	14
Tanjore (North)	2,214	245	173	47	44	39
Malabar (North)	1,550	205	267	13	53	18
Canara (South)	1,538	129	106	24	61	14
Vizagapatam (Agency)	830	3	48	5	23	2
Ganjam (Agency) ...	438	1	50	...	13	...
Neilgherry Hills	191	...	978	20	10	1
Total ...	80,317	7,508	9,465	1,038	1,711	857

Ratio of appeals to convictions.

The ratio of appeals to convictions is shown in the following statement. As regards the courts subordinate to the High Court, the ratio appears nearly uniform. There is, however, a very marked increase in the proportion of cases in which convictions by the Sessions Courts are appealed to the High Court namely in 1872, 39 per cent., 1873, 41 per cent., 1874, 50 per cent.

	Percentage	
	In 1873.	In 1874.
From Subordinate Magistrates to the Superior Magistracy.	10	36
From the Superior Magistracy to the Sessions Court.	11¼	11
From the Sessions Court to the High Court ...	41	50

High Court as Appellate Court.

In the High Court 902 appeals from persons convicted by Sessions Courts, as compared with 739 in 1873, were on the files for disposal. Of this number, 836 appeals were disposed of with the following result:—

Appeals rejected		653
On perusal of records	sentence confirmed ...	119
	do. modified ...	37
	do. reversed ...	27
	Total ...	836

High Court as Court of Reference and Revision.

As a Court of reference and revision the High Court disposed of—

(1.) References for confirmation of sentences of death passed on 81 persons with the following result:—

		No. of Persons.
Sentence	confirmed	59*
	reversed	8
	commuted to transportation for life.	14
	Total ...	81

(2.) References under Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure affecting 218 persons with the following result:—

Conviction or order of Lower Court quashed.	117
Sentence or order modified	28
Interference declined	73
Total ...	218

(3.) Applications under Sections 294 and 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from 110 persons. The High Court interfered in five cases only.

Appeals in Courts Subordinate.

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court, appeals were preferred by 8,546 persons as compared with 9,407 in 1873. Appeals from 8,997 persons were on the files for disposal. Of these, appeals from 8,510 were disposed of with the following result:—

* In the case of nine persons Government subsequently commuted the sentences to transportation for life.

—	Number.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected	1,639	19·25
On perusal of records { Sentence confirmed ...	3,569	41·91
On perusal of records { Do. modified ...	778	9·14
On perusal of records { Do. reversed ...	2,239	26·28
Otherwise disposed of	291	3·42
Total ...	8,516	100·00

Result of Criminal Appeals. The following statement shows the result of appeals in criminal cases preferred to various appellate tribunals.

Courts.	1	Number of Persons.								Pending.	
		Appeals remaining on the 1st Jan. 1874.	Filed in 1874.	Total for disposal.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of records.			Otherwise disposed of by Transfer, Death, &c.	Total of Columns 5 to 9.	Further Inquiry or Evidence ordered.	Cases.	Persons.
						Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Divisional Magistrates.		355	6,303	6,658	1,226	2,579	542	1,742	157	6,246	232	126	412
District Magistrates ..		59	1,205	1,264	109	611	91	297	119	1,227	66	24	37
Session Courts		37	1,038	1,075	304	379	145	200	15	1,043	11	24	32
Total ...		451	8,546	8,997	1,639	3,569	778	2,239	291	8,516	309	174	481
High Court (Appellate Side) ...		45	857	902	653	119	37	27	...	836	4	33	66

Use of Jurors and Assessors. In the High Court 61 persons were tried by Jury; convictions resulted in the case of 40; 21 were acquitted. In the six districts where the Jury system has been partially introduced (North Arcot, Cuddapah, Godavery, North and South Tanjore, and Vizagapatam) 305 persons were brought to trial before

Juries. Of these 165 were convicted, 129 were acquitted, and 11 were discharged or convicted on a plea of guilty. In the case of 10 persons reference was made to the High Court under Section 263 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The High Court set aside the verdict in the case of three persons and sustained it in the case of seven persons. In trials before the Sessions Court with the aid of Assessors the Judge agreed with the Assessors in the case of 2,081 persons, and differed from them in the case of 472 persons. In the case of 124 persons the Judge agreed with one Assessor only. In the Appendix to this chapter Form C 4 will be found a statement giving statistics regarding Juries and Assessors.

Whipping Act.

The report on the working of the Whipping Act continues to be satisfactory.

Statistics of offences under Penal Code.

104,233 offences under the Penal Code were reported against 105,987 in 1873. There has thus been a decrease of 1,754 cases. 3,040 of these cases were struck off as false after trial. The number so struck off in 1873 was 3,122. 43,374 cases were actually brought to trial, and conviction was obtained in 31,617 cases, or 72·9 per cent. 31,642 cases went by default. 218,242 persons were compelled to appear, of whom 117,524, or more than half, were released without trial. Of 100,718 persons actually tried, 57,187, or 56·8 per cent., were convicted. There has been progressive improvement in the results of trials and in the conviction of persons. The following are the averages for three years past:—

	Percentage of Cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of Persons convicted to tried.
1872	61·9	45·1
1873	69·7	53·4
1874	72·9	56·8

Ditto of Cases under Special Laws.

63,000 cases under Special Laws were reported against 65,678 cases in 1873. 992 cases were struck off as false after trial, almost exactly the same number as in the preceding year. 91·8 per cent. of cases tried resulted in conviction and 86·1 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. 8,669 cases, in which 16,708 persons were concerned, went by default. The results under Special Laws show a slight improvement over the preceding year.

Table for both.

The following table shows the total offences, &c., under both Penal Code and Special Laws:—

Under	Cases.							Persons.							Property.		
	Offence reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Tried by Magistrates and Courts.		Percentage of Cases convicted to tried.	Went by default.	Total compelled to appear.	Released without trial, went by default, pending trial, &c.	Actually put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of Persons convicted to tried.	Percentage of Persons convicted to total compelled to appear *minus* pending trial and went by default.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
				Convicted.	Not convicted.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Penal Code ...	104,233*	3,040	101,193	31,617	11,757	72·6	31,642	218,242	117,524	100,718	57,187	43,531	56·8	41·4	12,05,601	2,47,492	20·5
Special Laws.	63,000†	992	62,008	47,604	4,265	91·8	8,669	99,597	16,708	82,889	71,390	11,499	86·1	84·2	2,855	2,249	78·8
Total ...	167,233	4,032	163,201	79,221	16,022	83·2	40,311	317,839	134,232	183,607	128,577	55,030	70	57·7	12,08,456	2,49,741	20·7
Compare 1873.																	
Penal Code ...	105,987‡	3,122	102,865	30,614	13,314	69·7	31,103	228,689	121,966	106,717	56,939	49,778	53·4	39·9	12,29,902	2,62,923	21·3
Special Laws.	65,678§	980	64,698	50,875	5,090	90·9	6,721	103,900	15,588	88,312	75,185	13,127	85·1	83·4	2,831	2,641	93·3
Total ...	171,665	4,102	167,563	81,489	18,404	81·6	37,824	332,589	137,554	195,029	132,124	62,905	67·7	56·7	12,32,733	2,65,564	21·5

* Includes 1,488 cases of previous years.
† Includes 105 cases of previous years.
‡ Includes 1,826 cases of previous years.
§ Includes 244 cases of previous years.

The following statement shows the total offences under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws, sub-divided into cognizable and non-cognizable cases :—

Total offences cognizable and non-cognizable except Revenue offences.

—	Cases.					
	Offences committed.	Tried.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Struck off as false after trial.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
			Cognizable.			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	1,713	1,052	884	314	70	50
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	2,273	1,383	1,134	443	69	74
„ III. Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	9,820	3,515	3,110	891	165	151
„ IV. Minor offences against the person.	4,984	2,387	1,857	2,457	9	97
„ V. Minor offences against property.	31,672	15,108	11,925	7,280	351	1,149
„ VI. Other offences not specified above.	745	564	466	82	13	38
Miscellaneous	1,886	236	211	60	12	18
Total ...	53,093	24,245	19,587	11,527	689	1,577
			Non-cognizable.			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	4,217	3,266	2,590	664	102	202
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	82	25	12	31	5	2
„ III. Serious offences against property.	336	111	69	167	20	13
„ IV. Minor offences against the person.	32,127	10,724	6,117	21,364	12	828
„ V. Minor offences against property.	7,612	2,874	1,628	4,490	36	343
„ IV. Other offences not specified above.	3,663	2,086	1,578	1,418	38	73
Miscellaneous	63	43	36	14	1	2
Total ...	48,100	19,129	12,030	28,148	214	1,463
			Special and Local Laws.			
Cognizable	43,556	38,542	35,982	4,473	39	489
Non-cognizable	18,452	13,327	11,622	4,853	23	503
Total ...	62,008	51,869	47,604	9,326	62	992

	Cases—(*Contd.*)		Persons.				
	Percentage of 3 on 2.	Percentage of 2 on 1.	Total compelled to appear.	Actually tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Cognizable—(Continued).				
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	84	61·4	10,834	6,417	4,546	1,871	3,902
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	82	60·8	4,546	2,584	1,726	858	1,796
„ III. Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	88·5	35·8	11,963	6,595	4,944	1,651	4,816
„ IV. Minor offences against the person.	77·8	47·9	13,486	5,531	3,421	2,110	7,883
„ V. Minor offences against property.	78·9	47·7	57,257	30,685	18,987	11,698	25,603
„ VI. Other offences not specified above.	82·6	75·7	1,966	1,523	1,019	504	396
Miscellaneous	89·4	12·5	629	389	301	88	220
Total ...	80·8	45·7	100,681	53,724	34,944	18,780	44,616
			Non-cognizable—(Continued).				
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	79·3	77·4	8,070	6,011	4,316	1,695	1,872
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	48	30·5	134	46	17	29	80
„ III. Serious offences against property.	62·2	33	969	278	127	151	629
„ IV. Minor offences against the person.	57	33·4	79,727	27,674	10,836	16,838	52,027
„ V. Minor offences against property.	56·6	37·8	19,670	7,416	2,847	4,569	12,176
„ VI. Other offences not specified above.	75·6	56·9	8,844	5,491	4,045	1,446	3,235
Miscellaneous	83·7	66·3	147	78	55	23	65
Total ...	62·9	39·8	117,561	46,994	22,243	24,751	70,084
			Special and Local Laws—(Continued).				
Cognizable	93·4	88·5	68,212	60,188	53,536	6,652	7,928
Non-cognizable	87·2	72·2	31,385	22,701	17,854	4,847	8,595
Total ...	91·8	83·6	99,597	82,889	71,390	11,499	16,523

	Persons—(*Contd.*)			Property.		
	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of 11 on 10.	Percentage of 10 on 9—14.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Cognizable—(Continued).			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	515	70·8	62·2	18	4	22·2
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	166	66·8	59	7,098	1,232	17·4
„ III. Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.	552	75	57·8	7,15,880	97,227	13·6
„ IV. Minor offences against the person.	72	61·9	41·2	18	...	...
„ V. Minor offences against property.	969	61·9	54·5	4,55,473	1,39,502	30·6
„ VI. Other offences not specified above.	47	66·9	79·4	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	20	77·4	63·9	...	...	...
Total ...	2341	65	54·6	11,78,487	2,37,965	20·2
			Non-cognizable—(Continued).			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	187	71·8	76·3	17	...	...
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	8	37	36·5	...	...	...
„ III. Serious offences against property.	62	45·7	30·7	1,372	179	13
„ IV. Minor offences against the person.	26	39·2	34·7	73	73	100
„ V. Minor offences against property.	78	38·4	37·9	24,928	8,870	35·6
„ VI. Other offences not specified above.	118	73·7	62·9	724	405	55·9
Miscellaneous	4	70·5	54·5	...	...	...
Total ...	483	47·3	40·1	27,114	9,527	35·1
			Special and Local Laws—(Continued).			
Cognizable	96	88·9	88·4	2,646	2,089	78·9
Non-cognizable	89	78·6	72·5	209	160	76·6
Total ...	185	86·1	83·4	2,855	2,249	78·8

It will be seen that of the total number of cases reported under the Penal Code 53,093 were cognizable and 48,100 were non-cognizable. Under Special and Local Laws 43,556 cognizable cases were reported and 18,452 non-cognizable. The general results are summarised below:—

		Percentage of Cases tried to reported.	Percentage of Cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of Persons convicted to tried.
Penal Code.	Cognizable ...	45·7	80·8	65
	Non-cognizable ...	39·8	62·9	47·3
Special and Local Laws.	Cognizable ...	88·5	93·4	88·9
	Non-cognizable ...	72·2	87·2	78·6

In the Appendix to this Chapter, Form C.1, will be found a statement of the offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each separate offence.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

The following table shows the offences against Revenue Laws both cognizable and non-cognizable:—

	No. of Cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of Offences actually committed.	Total Persons compelled to appear.	Brought to trial. Cases. Number.	Brought to trial. Cases. Percentage of 6 to 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Offences against Salt Laws, Regulation I. of 1805, XVII. of 1840, VIII. of 1852, & VI. of 1871.	1,361	23	1,338	4,552	1,266	94·6
Offences against Abkári Act XIX. of 1852 (Madras Town).	3	...	3	4	3	10·0
Offences against Abkári Act III. of 1864.	2,106	77	2,083	3,475	1,914	91·9
Offences against Stamp and Registration Acts XVIII. of 1869 and VIII. of 1871.	70	1	69	122	55	79·7
Offences against Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863.	7	...	7	24	5	71·4
Total ...	3,601	101	3,500	8,177	3,243	92·7
Compare 1873	4,060	158	3,902	8,524	3,457	88·6
Do. 1872	3,421	114	3,307	7,695	3,004	90·

—	Brought to trial—(*Contd.*)		Convicted and punished			
	Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Pecentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Offences against Salt Laws, Regulation I. of 1805, XVII. of 1840, VIII. of 1852, & VI. of 1871.	4,391	96·5	1,208	90·3	3,984	58·7
Offences against Abkári Act XIX. of 1852 (Madras Town).	4	100	3	100	3	75
Offences against Abkári Act III. of 1864.	3,234	93·1	1,702	81·7	2,584	74·4
Offences against Stamp and Registration Acts XVIII. of 1869 and VIII. of 1871.	104	85·2	50	72·5	92	75·4
Offences against Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863.	23	95·8	4	57·1	6	25
Total ...	7,756	94·9	2,967	84·8	6,669	81·6
Compare 1873	7,972	93·5	3,104	79·5	6,753	79·2
Do. 1872	7,487	97·3	2,696	81·5	6,279	81·6

The total number of offences has decreased. The decrease has been chiefly under the heads of Salt Laws and Abkári Act. Offences under Stamp and Registration Acts have increased from 49 cases in 1873 to 70 in 1874. Out of 3,601 cases reported 101 were struck off as false after trial. The percentages of conviction have improved.

The following table shows the offences against Sanitation in 1874:— **Offences against sanitation.**

—	Cases.		Persons.	
	Offences actually committed.	Convicted.	Persons actually tried.	Convicted.
Municipal Act X. of 1865 and III. of 1871.	12,125	9,503	14,890	13,819
Municipal Act IX. of 1867 (Madras Town).	844	196	229	200
Police Act XXIV. of 1859 ...	9,105	8,468	13,955	12,717
Total ...	22,074	18,167	29,074	26,736
Compare 1873 ...	22,865	20,306	30,750	28,417

The total number of offences has decreased. The decrease is under Municipal Act X. of 1865, the Towns' Improvement Act III. of 1871, and the Police Act XXIV. of 1859. The number of prosecutions under the Madras Town Municipal Act (IX. of 1867) has nearly doubled. The figures for four years are:—1871—2,805, 1872—736, 1873—149, 1874—844. The prosecutions under Act X. of 1865 and Act III. of 1871 have fallen from 12,682 in 1873 to 12,125 in 1874.

Miscellaneous Acts.

There were 29 offences against the Arms Act. Thirty-six persons, of whom 3 were females, were convicted in 23 cases. There were 107 cases under the Contagious Diseases Act against 155 in 1873; 66 females were punished against 130 in 1873. Under Offences against Railway Laws there were 513 cases; 498 persons were convicted in 426 cases. Under Security for good behaviour 91 cases were brought up, in which 292 persons were concerned; 168 persons were held to security in 64 cases. Under the European Vagrancy Act there were 20 cases; 15 persons were punished in 14 cases.

Cases tried by Heads of Villages.

The following statement shows the number of cases tried by Heads of Villages under Regulations XI. of 1816 and IV. of 1821. The total number of cases disposed of by Heads of Villages continues to decrease. The percentages of conviction remain about the same. As usual the largest numbers of cases tried have been in Madura and Tinnevelly. There has been increased activity of village jurisdiction in Ganjam. 423 cases were tried against 219 in 1873. The number of cases tried in South Arcot has fallen from 1,312 in 1873 to 900 in 1874:—

Statement.

Offences.	Number of Cases reported	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total Persons compelled to appear.	Brought to trial. Cases. Number.	Brought to trial. Cases. Percentage of 6 to 4.	Brought to trial. Persons. Number.	Brought to trial. Persons. Percentage of 8 to 5.	Convicted and punished. Cases. Number.	Convicted and punished. Cases. Percentage of 10 to 4.	Convicted and punished. Persons. Number.	Convicted and punished. Persons. Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Theft ...	8,400	115	8,285	13,046	7,349	94·7	12,810	98·2	7,436	89·8	11,716	89·8
Assault ...	12,432	418	12,014	18,688	9,605	79·9	14,230	76·1	8,477	70·6	10,820	57·9
Total ...	20,832	533	20,299	31,734	17,454	86	27,040	85·2	15,913	78·4	22,536	71
Compare 1873	21,381	430	20,951	34,216	18,091	86·3	29,000	84·8	16,014	76·4	23,271	68
Do. 1872	22,641	209	22,432	35,864	19,224	85·7	30,892	86·1	16,617	74·1	24,482	68·3
Do. 1871	23,134	100	23,034	34,284	19,901	86	31,895	93	16,810	73	24,559	71·6

The number of offences under the Madras Town Police Act has decreased from 9,050 in 1873 to 8,175 in 1874. The decrease is under the heads of Breaches of the Peace and Miscellaneous Offences. Maintenance cases have increased in number. There has been a slight falling off in the rates of conviction, which are however still high. **Madras Town Police Act VIII. of 1867.**

The following table shows the Proceedings in cases summarily determined under the Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws. The total number of cases under the Penal Code has decreased, and this decrease has been progressive during the past four years. The number of cases under the Penal Code summarily tried by Magistrates with first-class powers has slightly increased. There is a large increase in the number of cases tried by Magistrates with second-class powers. A larger proportion of the Subordinate Magistrates are now invested with these powers. The highest rates of conviction were by Magis- **Proceedings in cases summarily determined.**

trates of highest powers. Under Special and Local Laws the total number of cases summarily tried has also decreased :—

Grades of Magistrates.	1874.				1873.			
		Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Penal Code.								
With 1st-class powers ...	9,030	15,283	9,772	63·9	8,744	15,090	9,383	62·2
With 2nd do. do. ...	18,190	42,656	24,193	56·7	16,392	39,872	21,698	54·4
With 3rd do. do. ...	14,668	39,510	21,411	54·2	17,357	48,517	24,201	49·9
Total ...	41,888	97,449	55,376	56·8	42,493	103,479	55,282	53·4
Special and Local Laws.								
With 1st-class powers ...	10,547	14,839	13,738	92·6	12,087	16,762	15,624	93·2
With 2nd do. do. ...	10,905	17,485	14,857	85	12,293	18,178	15,644	86·1
With 3rd do. do. ...	12,956	23,509	20,256	86·2	13,481	24,356	20,635	84·7
Total ...	34,408	55,833	48,851	87·5	37,861	59,296	51,903	87·5
Add—								
Heads of Villages ...	17,454	27,040	22,536	83·3	18,091	29,000	23,271	80·2
Grand Total Special and Local	51,862	82,873	71,387	86·1	55,952	88,296	75,174	85·1

(*Continued.*)

Grades of Magistrates.	1872.				1871.			
		Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Penal Code.								
With 1st-class powers ...	9,776	18,622	9,585	51·5	10,429	18,787	8,977	47·8
With 2nd do. do. ...	15,552	41,080	18,294	44·5	15,186	36,425	15,749	43·2
With 3rd do. do. ...	23,084	68,807	29,830	43·4	24,114	65,741	28,562	43·4
Total ...	48,412	128,509	57,709	44·9	49,729	120,953	53,288	44·1

Grades of Magistrates.	1872.				1871.			
		Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Special and Local Laws.								
With 1st-class powers ...	10,618	15,669	14,491	92·5	8,660	12,924	11,821	91·5
With 2nd do. do. ...	6,993	12,489	9,837	78·8	4,906	10,025	7,542	75·2
With 3rd do. do. ...	15,156	28,050	22,439	80	15,367	28,189	22,845	81
Total ...	32,767	56,208	46,767	83·2	28,933	51,138	42,208	82·5
Add— Heads of Villages ...	19,224	30,892	24,482	79·3	19,901	31,895	24,559	77
Grand Total Special and Local	51,991	87,100	71,249	81·8	48,834	83,033	66,767	80·4

The following table shows the judicial operations of the Higher Courts compared one with the other :— **Operations of the Higher Courts.**

—	Subordinate Judges.				District Courts.			
		Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Under Penal Code ...	25	37	17	44·9	1,409	3,164	1,750	55·3
Do. Special and Local Laws ...	...	...	...	...	5	13	1	7·7
Total ...	25	37	17	45·9	1,414	3,177	1,751	55·1
Compare 1873 ...	8	13	13	100	1,393	3,191	1,615	50·6
Do. 1872 ...	27	31	24	77·4	1,340	2,851	1,537	53·9
Do. 1871 ...	54	92	68	73·9	1,361	2,792	1,428	51·1

	High Court.				Total.			
		Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Under Penal Code ...	52	68	44	64·7	1,486	3,269	1,811	55·4
Do. Special and Local Laws ...	2	3	2	66·7	7	16	3	18·8
Total ...	54	71	46	64·8	1,493	3,285	1,814	55·2
Compare 1873 ...	47	50	40	80	1,448	3,254	1,668	51·3
Do. 1872 ...	26	33	22	66·7	1,393	2,915	1,583	54·8
Do. 1871 ...	46	58	42	72·4	1,461	2,942	1,538	52·3

Only 25 cases were tried by Subordinate Judges, and of 37 persons tried by these courts only 17 were convicted. 1,414 cases were tried by District Courts, showing a slight increase of 21 cases over the previous year. There is also a slight increase in the number of cases, 54, tried by the High Court. 55·1 per cent. of persons tried were convicted by District Courts and 64·8 per cent. by the High Court.

Classification of offences tried by ditto.

The following table shows the classification of the offences tried by the Higher Courts :—

Class of Offence.	In Subordinate Judges' Courts.	In District Courts.	High Court.	Total.
PENAL CODE.				
Cognizable.				
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	...	30	1	31
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1	392	12	405
III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only ...	9	411	5	425
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	...	11	...	11
V.—Minor offences against property ...	6	148	17	171
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	...	3	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	27	1	28
Total ...	16	1,022	36	1,074

Class of Offence.	In Subordinate Judges' Courts.	In District Courts.	High Court.	Total.
Non-cognizable.				
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	1	286	5	292
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	...	25	...	25
III.—Serious offences against property ...	...	3	1	4
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	1	12	...	13
V.—Minor offences against property ...	5	13	4	22
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	2	44	5	51
Miscellaneous	...	4	1	5
Total ...	9	387	16	412
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.				
Cognizable	...	3	...	3
Non-cognizable	...	2	2	4
Total ...	...	5	2	7
Grand Total ...	25	1,414	54	1,493

1,074 were cognizable offences under the Penal Code, 412 were non-cognizable offences under the Penal Code, 7 were under Special and Local Laws. The number of serious offences against the person was 430 and of serious offences against property 429, the two numbers being thus almost the same.

Sexes of persons convicted.

The following table shows the sexes of persons convicted under the Penal Code and under Special Laws, adults and juveniles being shown separately. There is a decrease of 3,547 in the total number of persons convicted as compared with 1873.

	Adults.		Juveniles.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penal Code, Cognizable Offences.	32,302	1,856	696	90	34,944
Do. Non-Cognizable Offences.	20,683	1,458	97	5	22,243
Special Laws, Cognizable Offences.	48,753	4,461	264	58	53,536
Do. Non-Cognizable Offences.	14,576	3,164	88	26	17,854
Total ...	116,314	10,939	1,145	179	128,577

General results of criminal trials.

A statement showing the result of criminal trials as to the number of persons dealt with and disposed of by the tribunals of various classes during 1874 will be found in the Appendix to this chapter, Form C 2. Chief Magistrates of Districts disposed of 979 persons. Sessions Courts disposed of 3,504 persons. The average duration of cases before Magistrates' Courts appears to be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ days and before Sessions Courts $3\frac{3}{4}$ days.

Punishments inflicted.

A statement, compiled from Magistrates' Returns, and exhibiting the nature of the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals during the year, will be found in the Appendix to this chapter, Form C 3. Sixty-two persons were sentenced to death, 166 to transportation for life, and 93 to transportation for a term of years. Only 57 persons were sentenced to solitary confinement. 2,933 persons were whipped, either with or without other punishment. 61 persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour. 79,602 persons were fined. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rupees 5,31,733 and the total amount realized was Rupees 3,32,685.

Castes of offenders in cognizable cases under the Penal Code.

Twenty-eight Europeans were convicted of cognizable offences under the Penal Code. Of these 10 were convicted of offences against the person and 18 of offences against property. Twenty-eight East Indians were convicted, chiefly of offences against property. Seven foreigners were convicted, 3 of attempt to murder, 4 of house-breaking. Out of 187 persons convicted of murder and attempt to murder, 3 were foreigners, 6 were Brahmins, 8 were Mussulmans, 2 were Moplahs, and 14 were Pariahs; 86 were Vaishyas and Sudras. Out of 490 persons punished for dacoity, 4 were Brahmins, 92 were Hindus of various castes, 66 were Pariahs, 7 were Mussulmans, 16 were Moplahs, and 269 belonged to criminal castes. Out of 3,268 convicted housebreakers, 2 were Europeans, 4 were East Indians, 73 were Brahmins, 1,284 were Vaishyas and Sudras, 704 were Pariahs, 117 were Mussulmans, 62 were Moplahs, 61 were Yanadies, 160 were Maravers and Kullers, 131 belonged to other local criminal castes, 132 were Koravers and Yerkalas, and 40 belonged to other wandering criminal tribes. Of cattle thieves 7 were Brahmins, 102 were Shanars and Teers, 760 were Vaishyas and Sudras, 608 were Pariahs, 51 were Mussulmans and Lubbays, 61 were Moplahs, 330 were Maravers and Kullers. The remainder belonged to various castes.

It appears that murders and attempts to murder were most rife in North Arcot, Bellary, Malabar, and Cuddapah; hurt by dangerous weapons most prevalent in Malabar and Salem; kidnapping in Tanjore; dacoity in Madura, South Arcot, and Tanjore; house-breaking in Tinnevelly, Vizagapatam, and North Arcot; cattle theft in Coimbatore, Madura, and Salem; forgery in Tanjore and Madura, and cheating in Madras Town. **Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code.**

It is to be noted that the statistics given under this section relate exclusively to the calendar year 1874, and not to the official year 1874-75. **Period of report.**

PRISONS.

The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was 9923·23, being 608·42 more than that during the year 1873. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1874 was 9,972, being 267 more than on the 31st December 1873. The increase was, as in the previous year, chiefly in the class of convicts. The following table shows the daily average number of prisoners:— **Admission and disposal of prisoners.**

Prisoners.	1874.			1873.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts... ...	9060·16	378·51	9438·67	8506·49	354·85	8861·34
Security... ...	61·19	4·64	65·83	41·82	·23	42·05
Under-trial ...	171·06	10·30	181·36	157·05	9·84	166·89
Civil	212·03	6·42	218·45	221·17	9·10	230·27
State	11·22	...	11·22	4·41	...	4·41
Insane	6·39	1·31	7·70	8·52	1·33	9·85
Total ...	9522·05	401·18	9923·23	8939·46	375·35	9314·81

The admissions amongst the criminal population show an increase of 1,615 males and 139 females compared with the admissions during the preceding year. There is a considerable increase in the number of convicts transported beyond seas. This is partly to be accounted for by the circumstance that the batch of convicts which should have left Madras for Port Blair at the close of 1873 was delayed, for want of favorable shipping tenders, until January 1874. There has been a decrease in

transfers to Lunatic Asylums as compared with last year. Statement D 1 in the Appendix to this chapter shows the distribution of prisoners of all classes in different jails. Statement D 2 shows the number and disposal of convicts.

Religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts.

Out of 23,665 convicts in jail during the year 75·88 per cent. were Hindus, 8·64 per cent. Mahomedans, 12·52 per cent. Pariahs and other low castes, and about 3 per cent. Christians. With the exception of the percentage in the case of Pariahs, Chucklers, &c., which is less by nearly 1 per cent., the proportions amongst the other classes are nearly the same as during 1873. As regards the ages of convicts generally, of the total number in jail during the year there were 5,147 above forty years of age. Of these 2,530 were confined in the Central and 2,617 in the District Jails. The proportion of aged convicts in the Central Jails was 24·04 per cent. of the total population of those jails. Out of 22,185 male convicts 15,604 were agriculturists and laborers, the proportion being 70·33 per cent. Nearly 8 per cent. were professional persons and 6 per cent. shop-keepers. With the exception of the percentage in the case of agriculturists and laborers, which is in excess by 2·33 per cent., the rates are much the same as those of 1873. The number of Government servants in jail was 749, being at the rate of 3·37 per cent. Out of 1,480 female convicts 47·75 per cent. were married, 11·01 per cent. unmarried, 23·71 per cent. widows, and 17·50 per cent. prostitutes. The total number of domestic servants in jail was 1,029, or nearly one-seventh of the agricultural prisoners. Of this number 390 were imprisoned in the Penitentiary at Madras. Statement D 3 in the Appendix to this chapter exhibits the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts under the heads of the different jails.

Classes of convicts according to length of sentence.

As in previous years the number of convicts sentenced for periods not exceeding six months was more than half of the total number in jail, namely 54·83 per cent. Nearly $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. were sentenced for periods between six months and one year, 20 per cent. for periods between one and five years, 9·38 per cent. for periods between five and ten years, and little more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for upwards of ten years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was $89\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or 5 per cent. less than that during the year 1873. Particulars are given in the Appendix to this chapter Statement D 4 as well as in the following abstract table :—

	Classes according to Sentence.	1874. Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	Not exceeding 1 month	3,152	417	3,569
II.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months...	4,615	421	5,036
III.	Do. 3 do. 6 do. ...	4,113	259	4,372
IV.	Do. 6 do. 1 year ...	2,389	133	2,522
V.	Do. 1 year do. 3 do. ...	3,053	123	3,176
VI.	Do. 3 years do. 5 do. ...	1,476	55	1,531
VII.	Do. 5 do. do. 10 do. ...	2,199	23	2,222
VIII.	Exceeding 10 years...	1,053	30	1,083
IX.	Transported beyond seas for life ...	87	17	104
	Do. do. for shorter periods....	...	...	...
X.	Executed	48	2	50
	Nature of Imprisonment.			
	Simple imprisonment...	857	220	1,077
	Hardlabor	19,978	1,206	21,184
	Medium do.	610	14	624
	Light do.	740	40	780
	Total ...	22,185	1,480	23,665

(*Continued.*)

	Classes according to Sentence.	1873. Males.	Females.	Total.
I.	Not exceeding 1 month	2,761	358	3,119
II.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.	4,075	324	4,399
III.	Do. 3 do. 6 do. ...	3,705	250	3,955
IV.	Do. 6 do. 1 year ...	2,001	126	2,127
V.	Do. 1 year do. 3 do. ...	2,911	125	3,036
VI.	Do. 3 years do. 5 do. ...	1,759	49	1,808
VII.	Do. 5 do. do. 10 do. ...	2,079	40	2,119
VIII.	Exceeding 10 years	813	31	844
IX.	Transported beyond seas for life ...	...	...	...
	Do. do. for shorter periods...	...	...	...
X.	Executed	71	2	73
	Nature of Imprisonment.			
	Simple imprisonment...	954	218	1,172
	Hard labor	17,537	998	18,535
	Medium do.	626	53	679
	Light do.	1,058	36	1,094
	Total ...	20,175	1,305	21,480

Previous convictions.

The ratio of prisoners who had been in jail before to the total number of convicts was in 1873 14·13 males and 11·49 females per cent.; in 1874 16·35 males and 15·27 females per cent. The actual number of this class of prisoners shows a large increase, 3,002 in 1873 against 3,854 in 1874, being an increase of 852. The percentages in the mofussil jails in 1874 for males

and females respectively were 14·27 and 6·20. Those in the Penitentiary at Madras were 33·84 and 48·12. It is probable that the increasing large percentage of old offenders in the Penitentiary may be in some measure due to the care and attention on the part of the Madras Town Police and Jail Officers in identifying offenders, and the facilities afforded by the system of registration and the practice of photographing all known depredators. Of 2,488 persons convicted for the second time, 1,089 were sentenced for crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were first convicted and 1,339 for crimes of a different nature. Of 766 prisoners in jail for the third time, 334 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before and 432 for crimes of a different kind. Of 600 convicted oftener than three times, 256 were sentenced for the same class of crime as before and 344 for crimes of a different kind. In the Appendix to this chapter will be found Statement D 5 showing the number of convicts who had been in jail previously to their present incarceration.

Escapes. Thirteen convicts escaped during the year, namely nine from inside the jails and four from outside. Four of the escapes were from the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, one from each of the Guntoor, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Tellicherry, Coimbatore, and Ootacamund District Jails, and the Central Jails of Vellore, Salem, Cannanore, and the Penitentiary, Madras. Eight of the escaped convicts were recaptured within the year.

Jail offences and punishments. The number of offences committed in jail during 1874 was 5,934, for which 6,356 punishments were awarded by Superintendents and fifteen by Judicial Officers. The ratio of punishments per cent. to the daily average strength in jails was 68·48 in the case of males and 43·85 in that of females. Of the total number of offences committed during 1874, 3,952 were committed in Central Jails and 1,982 in District Jails, being at the rates of 66·60 and 33·40 per cent. respectively. The proportion of offences to the daily average strength was 71·18 per cent. in the Central and 50·99 per cent. in the District Jails. The rates taken with respect to the total population, or the number of convicts passing through these jails during the year, were 37·56 per cent. in the Central and 13·01 per cent. in the District Jails. The number of floggings was 2,099, of which 1,305 were inflicted in the Central and 794 in the District Jails. The percentage to the daily average strength was 24·32 in the Central and 21·46 in the District Jails. Taken with regard to

the number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year, it was 13·26 per cent. in the Central and 5·53 per cent. in the District Jails. The total number of punishments was 6,371. Statement D.6 in this Appendix to this Chapter shows the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them.

Education.

Of the total number of convicts in jail during the year, 1,254 were taught to read and write fairly since their admission, and 2,598 learned to read and write a little. Of the total number of prisoners, 5·29 per cent. could read and write well, 11 per cent. could read and write a little, and 80·71 per cent. were ignorant. These proportions are less favorable than those during the year 1873, owing to the fact that prisoners who were admitted into jail and returned as well educated were also included in the returns of previous years as having been taught whilst in jail. Out of 14,554 convicts admitted into prison during the year 1874, only 1,106 were well educated. The question of education in jails is under the consideration of Government. Statistics regarding education are embodied in Statement D.7 in the Appendix to this Chapter.

Foreign convicts.

On the 31st December 1874 there were 206 foreign convicts in this Presidency, of whom 36 were Chinese, 15 Malays, and 155 Burmese. They were imprisoned in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and Coimbatore, and in the Penitentiary at Madras. The Chinese and Malays have been as a general rule well behaved and industrious, but many of the Burmans have proved dangerous characters.

Employment of women.

The total number of women imprisoned during the year was 1,551, being an increase of 193 as compared with the previous year 1873. The daily average number of female convicts during the year was 378, being 24 more than that during the year 1873. They were employed in sweeping, grinding, pounding, and sifting grain, in picking wool and coir, in spinning and bowing wool, in spinning cotton, and in other miscellaneous works inside the jail.

State prisoners.

There were thirteen State prisoners during the year, namely two at the Russelcondah Hill Jail, seven at the Rajahmundry Central Jail, three at the District Jail at Calicut, and one at the Cannanore Central Jail. Of the seven State prisoners at Rajahmundry one died; he was reported last year as being in indifferent health. Of the remaining six prisoners, one became

insane and was removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Waltair; the health of the other prisoners has been good. Their behaviour has also been good. Of the three State prisoners confined at Calicut, one was transferred in December last to the District Jail at Berhampore and one to the Rajahmundry Central Jail. The prisoner remaining at Calicut was at first very troublesome, but afterwards became quiet and orderly. The health and conduct of Shaik Abdullah Baitan, the State prisoner, confined in the Cannanore Central Jail, continued good.

Lunatics.

Ninety-five insane prisoners were confined in jails during the year. Of these 46 were sent to lunatic asylums, nine were sent for trial on recovery, thirty-four were released, one was transferred to Cuddapah for release, and one died. At the close of the year four males remained under observation. Of these, two were criminal lunatics, and the other two were confined under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

Remission system and convict servants.

The remission rules were in operation in the six Central Jails and in the Penitentiary at Madras, and continued to exercise a favorable effect upon the behaviour and industry of the general body of convicts. The system on which remission is granted is briefly as follows. The sentence is represented by marks, these are set down at the rate of six marks a day, and every convict sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and upwards is credited with an additional mark or half mark per diem for extra industry; before being permitted to earn any extra marks the convict must undergo a period of probation equal to one-sixth of the sentence, and while under probation he is put to the harder description of prison labor. In no case can the period of probation be less than one-sixth of the sentence; it may however be longer, as any convict who misconducts himself is liable to be fined a certain number of marks, and this will retard his advancement by an equivalent number of days. When a convict has passed through his term of probation he is admitted into the third class, and may then commence to earn extra marks towards a partial remission of his sentence; should he be specially industrious, and not be reported for any breach of jail rules, he is allowed to earn one extra mark per diem; for lesser industry he is allowed one-half mark per diem. A convict must remain in the third class at least six months, after which, if he has earned the prescribed number of marks, he is promoted to the second class. He must remain not less than four months in the second class,

after which period, if he has not forfeited any marks by misconduct or idleness, he is promoted to the first class. When a convict has earned in the first class the prescribed number of marks, which cannot be done without earning full marks every day for one year, he becomes eligible for appointment to the lowest grade of convict servant. Besides the ordinary remission he may earn in this class he is allowed to reckon additional remission at the rate of one month a year. After a year's service in this grade he is eligible for the post of convict warder, in which grade he may earn additional remission at the rate not exceeding two months a year. The remaining grade of convict servant is that of work overseer, whose privileges are the same as those of the convict warder. No remission is granted for conduct only, as it is on condition of good conduct that convicts are allowed to earn remission by their industry. If therefore their conduct is bad, they are liable to be fined a certain number of marks, and will forfeit by ill conduct the remission they may have gained by their industry. Reconvicted prisoners are not debarred from earning remission, and in this respect the previous career and character of the prisoner make no difference. It is left with the Criminal Courts of Justice in awarding the sentence to take into consideration whether a prisoner has been previously a criminal, and it is not left to the caprices of prison authorities to enhance the severity of the punishment.

Juveniles.

The number of juveniles in confinement on the 31st December 1874 was 72, of whom 68 were boys.

Financial.

The statement marked D.8 in the Appendix to this Chapter exhibits the total expenditure incurred for the guarding and maintenance of all convicted prisoners during the year under review. The cost incurred at the jails in the mofussil, exclusive of that of guards and buildings, and of the European Prison at Ootacamund, was Rupees 5,54,204, and that at the Madras Penitentiary Rupees 53,529, being an increase of Rupees 52,247 in the former and an increase of Rupees 6,130 in the latter as compared with the cost during 1873. The average cost per convict in the mofussil was Rupees 63-2-5 and at the Penitentiary Rs. 91-13-1, being an increase of Rupees 2-2-4 per head in the former and Rupees 4-8-5 in the latter compared with the cost per head for the year 1873. The cost of rations, exclusive of the European Prison, was Rupees 3,61,178-15-1, or Rs. 38-8-11 per head, being an increase of Rupees 50,007-6-8, or Rupees 3-1-3 per head, compared with the cost during the previous year. This large

increase is chiefly attributable to the daily average number of prisoners dieted having exceeded by 591 the total number dieted in 1873, and partly to the contract rates having been less favorable owing to the enhanced prices on account of the scarcity in Bengal. The gross cost of maintenance and guarding of all convicts in the jails of this Presidency was Rupees 7,47,003, being an increase of Rupees 67,183 compared with the total cost of the previous year. Under the head Fixed Establishment there has been an increase of Rupees 1,315 over the total expenditure of the year 1873. This is owing to the employment of the extra establishment as ordered by Government to supervise and to set up the weaving machinery in the Madras Penitentiary. The average cost per prisoner under this head was Rupees 19-12-0 against Rupees 20-14-9 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rupees 1-2-9 per head. This circumstance is mainly due to the fact that although the cost of establishment was increased at the Penitentiary, the daily average number of prisoners to be supervised in prison exceeded that of last year by 591, so that there was a diminution relatively to the proportion of the prisoners. The charge for guarding was Rupees 1,26,179-15-2, being an increase of Rupees 8,168-11-4 compared with the cost for 1873. The average cost per head was Rupees 13-7-2, being less by Pies 5 per head than the rate of the previous year. The average cost per head on account of hospital charges was Annas 4-10 per head, being 1 Pie per head in excess of that of the previous year. The cost of clothing and bedding, inclusive of the European Prison, was Rupees 26,453-13-8, or Rupees 2-13-1 per head; being a total decrease of Rupees 107-15-4, or Annas 3-3 per head, as compared with the cost during 1873. The decrease under this head is satisfactory, considering that clothing and bedding had to be provided for a greater number of prisoners. The saving here was principally owing to the circumstance that greater care was taken to utilize part-worn clothing for prisoners received into the jails, after the periodical issue of clothing had been made, and also to the fact that the clothing was procured from the manufacturing jails instead of resorting to the local markets. There has been an increase to the extent of Rupees 7,024-11-1 under the head contingencies, which embraces several other minor heads, such as batta to discharged prisoners, lighting, purchase and repair of chains, fetters, tools and implements, the repair and purchase of furniture, charges incurred for executions, transportation, and transfer of prisoners; also telegraph charges, batta to prisoners' children, and rewards

paid for the re-apprehension of escaped prisoners. The average cost per prisoner was Rupees 4-6-11, being an increase of Annas 8 per prisoner as compared with the cost of the previous year. The gross cost per head under the five heads just described shows a marked decrease for the period lying between the years 1870 and 1873, but in 1874 the cost per head increased to the extent of Rupees 2-5-0 as compared with the cost for 1873. The cost per head varied from Rupees 84-10-0 to Rupees 77-5-0. The highest rate was Rupees 84-10-0 in 1870 and the lowest Rupees 77-5-0 in 1873; the next lowest cost was Rupees 79-10-0 in 1874. The net cost per convict, after deducting the sum of Rupees 2,67,497-9-6 remitted to the treasury on account of the sale proceeds of jail manufactures, and the hire of convicts, &c., was Rupees 5,21,615-12-3, or Rupees 55-9-6 per head, being an increase per head of Rupees 2-8-10 compared with the rate of the previous year. The following statement exhibits the cost per head of the average strength on account of rations, establishment, guarding, &c., for the last seven years as mentioned above; the net cost per head after deducting the amount paid into the treasury is also added :—

Years.	Rations.	Establishment.	Guarding.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Contingencies.	Total.	Receipts paid into the Treasury.	Net cost per Convict.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1868-69.	49 12 0	40 10 2	15 0 7	0 15 0	4 4 10	5 13 9	90 8 6	49,878 0 0	142 2 3
1869-70.	45 8 8	15 12 4	13 7 6	1 2 1	3 13 8	4 13 4	84 9 7	62,446 0 0	114 0 7
1870 ...	43 3 6	17 1 7	14 1 4	1 7 2	3 4 4	4 14 4	84 0 5	80,980 0 0	99 11 6
1871 ...	40 10 9	19 4 5	13 12 9	0 11 7	2 15 4	4 6 3	81 13 2	1,16,406 0 0	81 14 6
1872 ...	39 3 3	19 14 5	13 4 8	0 5 3	2 15 2	4 2 0	79 12 11	1,56,056 0 0	67 7 0
1873 ...	35 11 5	20 14 9	13 6 9	0 4 9	3 0 4	3 14 11	77 5 1	2,60,939 0 0	53 0 8
1874 ...	38 13 5	19 12 0	13 7 2	0 4 10	2 13 1	4 6 11	79 9 9	2,67,498 0 0	55 9 6

The above calculation excludes the cost of new jails and building. The amount expended on new jail buildings and on additions and alterations by this department, as also the gross and net cost of the convicts in the different jails of the Presidency, will be found in Statement D.12 in the Appendix to this Chapter. The gross cost, inclusive of the sums expended in the construction of new jails and in additions, alterations, and repairs to old jails, as well as for the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the year under review, was Rupees 7,89,113-5-9, being an increase of Rupees 61,809-13-5 compared

with the gross cost of the year 1873. The cost per head of average strength was Rupees 84-1-7, being an increase of Rupees 1-6-0 per head compared with the year 1873.

Employment of convicts, and their estimated earnings.

Statement D.9 in the Appendix to this Chapter exhibits the average number of prisoners sentenced to labor, the employment of convicts, and their estimated earnings. The average number sentenced to labor during the year was 9,274; out of this number 1,070 were unable to labor on account of sickness and old age, and 643 were employed on light work, being weakly and convalescents. Appended below is a comparative statement showing the number of convicts employed on various fixed duties connected with the jail, &c., for the last two years, with their estimated earnings :—

Description of Works.	Number employed, and their Estimated Earnings during the years					
	1874.			1873.		
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	
		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Jail servants	2,206	96,110	12	2,049	89,000	4
Building and repairing jail	470	20,809	8	593	29,463	0
Grinding grain and making clothing or other articles for prison use.	638	27,134	4	618	27,402	0
On the road, employed by Public Works Department or by Municipalities and by private individuals.	1,139	57,494	5	893	44,526	1
On jail garden	693	13,024	6	530	9,160	11
On manufactures	2,518	2,37,249	6	2,475	2,50,701	0
Total ...	7,664	4,51,822	9	7,158	4,50,253	0

The average number of jail servants has increased during the year 1874 by 157; this is partly attributable to the appointment of a greater number of well-conducted convicts as Maistries, Warders, and Work Overseers to supervise the convicts. The total amount remitted to the treasury on account of manufactures was Rupees 2,45,397-5-6, and that on account of other labor, &c., Rupees 22,100-4-0; being a total of Rupees 2,67,497-9-6, or Rupees 6,558-1-0 in excess of the cash receipts during the year 1873. The estimated value of the labor employed on buildings, roads, menial occupation, &c., was Rupees 1,92,572-15-0; and the estimated profits on manufactures, inclusive of that of printing done for Government in the Penitentiary,

was Rupees 2,37,249-6-0. The total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor amounted to Rupees 4,51,822-9-0, or Rupees 48-12-0 per head. Statement D.10 in the Appendix to this Chapter gives the results of the manufactures in the jails of the Presidency during the year 1874. From the balance sheet which forms Statement D. 11 in the Appendix to this chapter it will be observed that the actual balance in favor of jail manufactures during the year was Rupees 78,202, after deducting all charges incurred during that year and the cash balance on hand at the end of the year 1873 as well as the value of stock on hand at that date. There has been an increase of Rupees 5,179 as compared with the balance of the previous year.

Diet scale.

The revised scale of twelve meals of dry grain and two of rice per week was in force in twenty-three jails. In two jails, namely at Russellcondah and at the Cannanore Central Jail, four meals of rice and ten of dry grain were given. At Tellicherry three meals of rice and eleven of dry grain were issued. At the District Jail at Calicut eight meals of rice and six of dry grain were given. At the District Jails at Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, and Coimbatore dry grain alone was issued. The Deputy Surgeon-General, Southern District, when inspecting the Central Jail at Cannanore in September 1874, expressed an opinion that the general health of the convicts invariably suffered during the rainy season, and attributed the mortality and sickness partly to the deficiency of animal food. On the recommendation of the officer in medical charge of the jail and the Deputy Surgeon-General the issue of an extra allowance of 8 oz. of mutton per week was sanctioned during the rainy season; the medical officer reported that the health of the convicts had improved. With the above exceptions the diet scales were strictly carried out, and the Superintendents report that no modification is necessary.

Health of prisoners.

The health of the prisoners in general was very good as the death-rate will testify, although the mortality was unusually high in some jails. The following table shows the health of the jail population during the past year, the number of admissions into hospital, the percentage of sick, and the percentage of deaths; these figures are at the same time compared with those for 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

Statement.

Years.	Total Population.	Admissions into Hospital.	Percentage of Sick to Population.	Percentage of Deaths to Population.
1871...	21,522	7,610	35·35	·76
1872...	21,975	6,219	28·30	·90
1873...	23,025	5,399	23·44	1·09
1874...	25,748	6,942	26·96	·98

From the above abstract it will be observed that although the ratio of sick has increased by 3·52 per cent. as compared with that of the previous year, the percentage of deaths has diminished. As regards the effect of different kinds of employment upon the health of the convicts it may be stated that Superintendents are generally of opinion that severe penal. labor and strict discipline do not affect health injuriously; that in jails in which the prisoners are employed on sedentary occupations they languish more than in cases where they are employed on manual labor in the open air; and that the effect of prison life on the physical condition of convicts tested by weight shows that robust men gain in weight and *ceteris paribus* in health, whereas men who are delicate on reception lose in weight and do not as a rule improve in health. The death-rate for the last twelve years from all causes, all classes of prisoners included, is shown below :—

Years.	Ratio per Cent. of Daily Average Strength.	Years.	Ratio per Cent. of Daily Average Strength.
1863-64 ...	... 10·99	1869-70 ...	... 4·05
1864-65 ...	... 12·70	1871 ...	... 2·74
1865-66 ...	... 11·26	1872 ...	... 1·84
1866-67 ...	... 11·56	1873 ...	... 2·21
1867-68 ...	... 4·24	1874 ...	... 2·83
1868-69 ...	... 3·51	1875 ...	... 2·68

The percentage of admissions and that of the daily average sick compared with the rates during the year 1873 have been on the increase, namely 12·62 per cent. to that of admissions and ·48 per cent. to the daily average sick. Statistics regarding the sickness and mortality among the convicts throughout the Presidency will be found in Statement D.13 in the Appendix to this Chapter.

Mortality according to seasons.

Taking the total number of jails in the Presidency, there was but little difference in the rates of monthly admissions into hospital, the highest rate, namely 7·82, having been in August, and the lowest, namely 4·46, in February, the difference being

3·36 per cent. The highest rate of daily sick, namely 3·52, was in August, and the lowest, namely 2·74, in April, the difference being ·78 per cent. There was, however, a considerable difference in some jails; for instance, the lowest rate of daily sick at the Coimbatore District Jail was in April, namely 6·80, and the highest in June, namely 14·37, the difference being 7·57 per cent. At Masulipatam the lowest rate was in July, namely 4·31, and the highest in April, namely 12·72, the difference being 8·41 per cent.; the highest mortality was in the month of July, and this was probably owing to the number of deaths in the District Jail at Tinnevelly. The year was usually healthy except in one or two jails. There was no cholera in any of the jails during the year.

Mortality according to age and sex.

The following table exhibits the ages of the convicts who died in 1873 and 1874. As might be expected the mortality was the greatest amongst the most aged prisoners, the rate increasing with each decade. Amongst the last class, namely those above 50 years of age, the rate was more than double of what it was amongst those between 40 and 50 years of age; the same was the case during the previous year. The several rates were as shown below:—

Under	16 years	·97
Between	16 and 20 years	·51
Do.	20 and 30 do.	1·37
Do.	30 and 40 do.	2·02
Do.	40 and 50 do.	4·32
Above 50 years	... ...	9·07

Although only one boy died, the percentage is high, namely ·97 or about 1 per cent. This is owing to the small number of juveniles.

Age.	Number of Deaths.					
	1874.			1873.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 16 years	1	...	1	1	...	1
From 16 to 20 years ...	4	...	4	5	1	6
Do. 20 to 30 do. ...	44	3	47	56	2	58
Do. 30 to 40 do. ...	53	4	57	67	4	71
Do. 40 to 50 do. ...	59	1	60	48	2	50
Above 50 years	79	5	84	65	2	67
Total ...	240	13	253	242	11	253

Mortality according to length of imprisonment.

The following table gives statistics as to deaths. More than half the whole number of deaths occurred during the first year of imprisonment, 113 having died within the first six months and 45 during the last six months. It has been supposed that during the earlier months of imprisonment shame and remorse exert a depressing effect on the nervous system and impairs the health; this may be true to some extent, but the more probable solution of the large mortality during the first year of imprisonment may be found in the weak and shattered constitutions, the result of reckless dissipation, of those admitted into jail. Nearly one-half of the prisoners who died were in unsound health on reception:—

Length of Imprisonment undergone.	Number of Deaths.	
	1874.	1873.
Under 1 month in jail	12	10
From 1 to 3 months in jail	49	36
Do. 3 to 6 do. do.	52	48
Do. 6 to 9 do. do.	32	29
Do. 9 to 12 do. do.	13	21
Do. 1 to 2 years do.	38	37
Do. 2 to 3 do. do.	13	20
Do. 3 to 5 do. do.	25	27
Do. 5 to 10 do. do.	12	16
Above 10 years	7	9
Total ...	253	253

Comparative tables of mortality.

The mortality in the jails of this Presidency and in those of certain other provinces in British India during the last four years is here noted. The figures are taken from the printed Administration Reports received up to date:—

Provinces.	Death-rate.			
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Madras	1·83	2·23	2·85	2·68
Central Provinces	2·51	4·08	3·25	3·68
North-West Provinces	4·15	4·43	4·56	4·14
Oudh	2·46	3·82	2·51	1·64
British Burmah	2·65	3·02	4·91	2·98
Lower Provinces	4·12	5·33	4·90	...
Bombay	2·86	2·91	...	...
Punjab	2·72	3·54	4·87	...
Berar	...	4·70	4·70	...

The mortality in this Presidency from all causes among all classes of prisoners is exhibited in the following double statement:— Mortality from all causes.

Jails.	1874.		
	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Russellcondah	104·84	...	...
Paumben	...	...	...
Cochin	·25	...	...
Debtors' Prison	34·61	...	...
Nellore	190·86	1	·52
Chingleput	178·34	1	·56
Berhampore	148·72	1	·67
Vellore Central	959·22	10	1·04
Coimbatore Central	1013·31	13	1·28
Guindy	74·13	1	1·34
Penitentiary	595·63	9	1·51
Bellary	388·13	6	1·54
Rajahmundry Central	866·08	14	1·61
Madura	296·16	5	1·68
Cuddalore	344·79	6	1·74
Tellicherry	52·54	1	1·90
Guntoor	104·33	2	1·91
Vizagapatam	293·36	7	2·30
Chittoor	257·45	6	2·33
Salem Central	601·23	16	2·66
Masulipatam	37·06	1	2·69
Kurnool	108·70	3	2·75
Cannanore Central	627·02	20	3·18
Cuddapah	279·54	9	3·21
Rajahmundry District	92·76	3	3·23
Calicut	184·03	6	3·26
Tanjore	148·03	6	4·05
Trichinopoly Central	951·78	39	4·09
European Prison	23·85	1	4·19
Coimbatore District	209·44	9	4·29
Ootacamund do.	165·48	8	4·83
Mangalore	130·83	7	5·35
Trichinopoly District	98·30	7	7·12
Tranquebar	131·64	13	9·87
Tinnevelly	230·79	35	15·16
Total ...	9923·23	266	2·68

Statement.

Jails.	1873.		
	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Russelcondah	90·75	...	...
Paumben	82·05	...	...
Cochin	·76	...	...
Debtors' Prison	33·89	...	...
Nellore	166·81	2	1·19
Chingleput	129·34	...	...
Berhampore	132·61	10	7·54
Vellore Central	953·19	10	1·04
Coimbatore Central	982·59	44	4·47
Guindy	62·17	...	...
Penitentiary	590·87	4	·50
Bellary	363·89	5	1·37
Rajahmundry Central	831·48	16	1·92
Madura	258·47	5	1·93
Cuddalore...	311·13	5	1·60
Tellicherry	55·13	1	1·81
Guntoor	99·33	1	1·00
Vizagapatam	260·98	16	6·13
Chittoor	200·06	1	·49
Salem Central	569·66	15	2·63
Masulipatam	37·47	...	...
Kurnool	105·98	5	4·71
Cannanore Central	582·59	11	1·88
Cuddapah	261·06	6	2·29
Rajahmundry District	97·11	1	1·02
Calicut	129·27	2	1·54
Tanjore	133·48	8	5·99
Trichinopoly Central	933·80	56	5·99
European Prison	21·09	...	...
Coimbatore District	153·15	20	13·05
Ootacamund do.	144·15	1	·69
Mangalore	119·94	2	1·66
Trichinopoly District	79·83	3	3·75
Tranquebar	124·59	8	6·42
Tinnevelly	249·97	6	2·40
Total ...	9314·81	264	2·83

Comparative health of Central and District Jails

It will be seen from the following statement that during the year 1874 the death-rate in the Central Jails compared with that during the year 1873 has been less by nearly 1 per cent., namely ·92. This difference in favor of the Central Jails, namely ·93, may probably be accounted for by the unusually high mortality in the Tinnevelly District Jail. It will also be observed that the daily average strength of the Central Jail exceeded that of the previous year by 209·31 per cent. :—

Year and Class of Jails.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Percentage of Death to Strength.	Difference in favor of Central Jails.	Difference in favor of District Jails.
1867-68 ... District Jails ...	7123·82	341	4·78	2·12	...
1867-68 ... Central do. ...	3035·36	81	2·66		
1868-69 ... District do. ...	6707·99	276	4·11	1·76	...
1868-69 ... Central do. ...	3444·65	81	2·35		
1869-70 ... District do. ...	6087·17	277	4·55	1·67	...
1869-70 ... Central do. ...	3846·22	111	2·88		
1870 ... District do. ...	5639·48	178	3·15	·99	...
1870 ... Central do. ...	3981·99	86	2·16		
1871 ... District do. ...	5034·37	105	2·08	·51	...
1871 ... Central do. ...	4330·10	68	1·57		
1872 ... District do. ...	4634·59	116	2·28	·34	...
1872 ... Central do. ...	4742·25	92	1·94		
1873 ... District do. ...	4461·50	152	2·51	...	·62
1873 ... Central do. ...	4853·31	112	3·13		
1874 ... District do. ...	4896·61	154	3·14	·93	...
1874 ... Central do. ...	5062·62	112	2·21		

Subsidiary Jails.

The number remaining in confinement in Subsidiary Jails on the 31st December 1874 was 1,264 males and 81 females, being an increase of 173 males and a decrease of 51 females as compared with the number remaining on the 31st December 1873. The daily average number during the year was 1300·50 males and 281·51 females, being an increase to the extent of 97·18 males and 18·90 females. The total accommodation was for 3,728 males and 1,813 females, being an increase of 300 males and 197 females over the number shown in the return during the year 1873. The increased accommodation is owing partly to newly-constructed subsidiary jails, and also to certain additions and alterations made to existing buildings during the year 1874.

Health of prisoners in Subsidiary Jails.

The health of the prisoners during the year was particularly good. There were eighteen deaths out of a daily average strength of 1582·01, which is rather less than one and a quarter per cent. The daily average number of sick during the year was 44·35, being at the rate of 2·80 per cent. to the daily average strength. This was nearly the same as that during 1873, namely 2·17 per cent.

Period of Report, &c.

The statistics given in this section relate to the calendar year 1874 only. In the Appendix to this chapter will also be found Statements D 1 showing distribution of prisoners of all classes; D 14 showing particulars regarding civil prisoners; and D 15 showing particulars regarding persons under trial.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts.

During the year 1874 the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, which, under Section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts, Act III. of 1873, had been conferred on all Subordinate Judges in the Government Notification of the 18th August 1873, was either restricted or taken away in the case of certain Courts. The Small Cause jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Cuddapah was restricted to the taluq of Cuddapah. From the Subordinate Judges of Mangalore and Madura the Small Cause jurisdiction was entirely taken away. The Small Cause jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Calicut was restricted to the town of Calicut. The Small Cause jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge of Salem was restricted to the town and taluq of Salem.

Changes in the Courts.

Early in the year the High Court, on a consideration of the state of the files of the superior Courts in the several districts, recommended to Government the abolition of the Subordinate Judges' Courts of South Arcot, and of North Tanjore and Caroor (Trichinopoly and Coimbatore), and the establishment of Subordinate Courts at Tuticorin (Tinnevelly), Salem, and Cocanada (Godavery). Government approved of these recommendations, and gave effect to them by a notification. The newly-established Subordinate Courts at Salem and Tuticorin were duly opened on the 17th June and 9th July respectively. The Subordinate Court of Cocanada was not, however, opened until the year had almost closed. The delay was owing at first to the illness and afterwards to the transfer to Salem of the Judge originally appointed to the Court. On the 4th May Government issued a notification directing that from and after the 9th August following the District Court of North Tanjore, hitherto located at Tranquebar, should be held at Negapatam. In the same notification Government announced the abolition of the Small Cause Court of Negapatam, and the establishment in its place of a Subordinate Judge's Court at the same station. Statement E 1 in the Appendix to this chapter gives a list of the various Judicial Tribunals in the Presidency.

Process Service Fees.

The rates of process service fees sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings of the 1st August 1873 were found after trial to be insufficient to cover the expenditure. The Order of the Government of India (Financial Circular, dated 30th June 1871) requiring the receipts to balance the expenditure had led to the

establishments being cut down as low as was possible, and in some districts to their being reduced to a point which seriously impeded the administration of justice. Under these circumstances, the High Court felt called upon to recommend an enhancement of the rates. The alteration has been sanctioned, and has, it is believed, operated advantageously.

Act III. of 1873.

The introduction of the Madras Civil Courts' Act (Act III. of 1873) was stated in the Administration Report of 1873 to have been the chief event of the year then under review. The Act has not yet been for a sufficient time in operation to judge decisively of its effects. It appears probable however that the jurisdiction of District Munsiffs has not on the whole been extended as regards suits for landed property; the system of multiplying the assessment of profits for the purposes of valuation (Section 14 of the Act) in this class of suits leaves the jurisdiction nearly as it stood under the old Regulation No. VI. of 1816. The Act has added considerably to the work and importance of the District Munsiffs' Courts, and has proportionately diminished that of the superior Courts. It has been ascertained that suits relating to land do not on an average exceed 40 per cent. of the litigation coming before the Courts, excluding Village Munsiffs' and Revenue Courts. In suits of the other classes, such as suits on contract, for rent, personal property, &c., the enlargement of jurisdiction will have full operation. The relative increase to the files of District Munsiffs' Courts will appear from the following table:—

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
District Munsiffs	56,339	96·52	58,579	96·78	56,379	98·20	60,916	98·61
Subordinate Judges ...	938	1·61	1,012	1·67	502	·87	513	·83
Small Cause Courts as Sub-Judges ...	452	·77	392	·65	225	·39	102	·17
District Courts.	644	1·10	543	·90	310	·54	241	·39
Total ...	58,373	100·00	60,526	100·00	57,416	100·00	61,772	100·00

Law relating to Pleaders.

The state of the law relating to Pleaders and Vakils in Courts other than the High Court has come under consideration in several instances during the year. As the existing law (Regula-

tion XIV. of 1816) appears to be defective and unsuited in some respects to the present constitution of the Courts, the provisions of Act XX. of 1865 (Pleaders, Mookhtars, and Revenue Agents' Act) has been introduced into this Presidency.

Revised Fees in the High Court, Original Side.

A revised schedule of fees in proceedings on the Original Side framed by the High Court under 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, came into operation on the 1st August 1874. In framing the new schedule the principle adopted was that of striking out a number of petty charges and levying in their place a consolidated fee at the more important stages of the suit, such as the filing of the plaint, final hearing, decree, &c.

Comparison of the Civil work of each district.

The following statement shows the proportion in which each of the districts contributed to the civil work of the Presidency :—

	Number of Original Appealable Suits instituted in Courts subordinate to the District Courts.	Number of Appeals preferred in the District Courts.	Number of Regular Appeals preferred in the High Court.	Number of Special Appeals preferred in the High Court.
Malabar (South) ...	5,228	511	11	66
Tinnevelly	4,725	621	13	39
Godavery	4,688	510	3	20
Tanjore (South) ...	3,955	548	8	79
Kistna	3,756	160	8	14
Canara (South) ...	3,675	467	7	40
Bellary...	3,610	249	2	18
Madura	3,553	555	10	102
Vizagapatam	3,410	242	2	16
Salem	3,171	261	4	28
Cuddapah	2,973	183	4	14
Nellore...	2,966	203	2	7
Coimbatore	2,752	223	3	28
Arcot (South)... ...	2,589	256	1	39
Chingleput	2,585	286	3	24
Tanjore (North) ...	2,498	367	5	53
Arcot (North)... ...	2,382	165	3	21
Trichinopoly	2,205	181	7	24
Malabar (North) ...	2,162	505	6	51
Ganjam	1,824	112	...	3
Kurnool	1,582	51	2	2
Ganjam (Agent) ...	268	...	...	...
Vizagapatam (Agent)...	226	3	...	...
Nilgiri Hills	68	3	...	2
Total ...	66,851	6,662	104	690

General Statements.

Various particulars regarding the work of the Civil Courts in this Presidency are given in the Appendix to this chapter, Forms E 2 to E 7.

High Court, Original Side. Suits instituted.

In the High Court, Original Side, 817 suits were instituted as against 881 in the previous year. The suits instituted in 1874, although fewer than those instituted in 1873, show an increase in

the number instituted in 1872 and 1871, namely 767 and 772 respectively; and it is undersood that there has been a similar decrease in the number of suits instituted in 1874 both at Calcutta and Bombay. It is believed that 750 original civil suits were filed in the High Court at Calcutta during the year 1873, and only 688 during 1874; and that the number of original civil suits filed in the High Court at Bombay during 1873 was 851 as against 685 in 1874. Of the 817 suits instituted, 805 were ordinary civil suits, 6 testamentary and intestate suits, one was a civil and maritime suit, two were matrimonial suits, and three were for orders under the Acts for the Registration of Assurance. It may be noted that of 327 suits on written promises, 125 for sums amounting altogether to Rs. 3,60,000 were instituted under Act V. of 1866. The great number of suits in respect of small mortgages is also worthy of notice. Of 151 suits on mortgages, 76 were for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 53,000, of which 32 were for sums not exceeding Rs. 500, amounting altogether to Rs. 14,700, the total value of the 151 suits being little more than Rs. 4,20,000, or an average of less than Rs. 3,000 each.

—Probate, &c.

There were also in the High Court 130 uncontested petitions for Probate and Letters of Administration, and 174 petitions were filed in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

—Ordinary Civil Suits of small value.

Of the 805 ordinary civil suits in the High Court 107 were for sums or property valued at not more than Rupees 500, and 119 were for sums or property valued at more than Rupees 500, but not more than Rupees 1,000. A considerable number of these are however not within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court as at present constituted, 76 being suits on mortgages of immovable property, 14 being cases under Rupees 500 in which the cause of action arose but the defendant did not dwell within the local limits of the jurisdiction, 10 being cases which involved the taking of accounts, 2 being suits for declarations of trust, and 2 being actions founded on wrongs in which it was sought to recover more than Rupees 300 for damages; there were also among them 17 actions of ejectment. After deducting all these there still remain 105 suits properly belonging to Small Cause Court jurisdiction. At the time when attention was first directed to the subject, the fees of Court payable by suitors in the High Court frequently amounted to a less sum than the institution fee of the Small Cause Court, and it was thought that, under the opera-

tion of a new scale of fees which was sanctioned by Government on the 18th July 1874, and came into force on the 1st August 1874, the suits properly belonging to the Small Cause Court would thereafter be brought in that Court. The result however has not been what was anticipated, there having been no material diminution in the number of small causes filed in the High Court; and this in spite of the fact that in addition to the new fees being considerably higher in amount the whole amount, and not half as formerly, is now levied in suits for Rupees 500 and less. During the seven months preceding the day on which the new table of fees came into operation there were filed 581 plaints, of which 79 were for not more than Rupees 500, and 77 were for more than Rupees 500 but not more than Rupees 1,000; during the last five months of the year 224 plaints were filed, of which 28 were for not more than Rupees 500, and 42 were for more than Rupees 500 but not more than Rupees 1,000. This is somewhat remarkable, inasmuch as the extension to the Small Cause Court on the 19th August of the provisions of Act V. of 1866 giving a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange has undoubtedly relieved the High Court of a considerable number of small causes; only two suits for sums not exceeding Rupees 500 and three suits for sums exceeding Rupees 500, but not exceeding Rupees 1,000, have been filed in the High Court under Act V. of 1866 since the 19th August, while during the preceding part of the year there were filed twelve suits for sums not exceeding Rupees 500 and 12 suits for sums exceeding Rupees 500 but not exceeding Rupees 1,000. Probably the inability of suitors in the Small Cause Court to proceed in execution by attachment and sale of the judgment-debtors' immoveable property, or to have the judgment executed any where beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, is the true reason why they resort to the High Court rather than to the Small Cause Court.

—Result of new table of fees.

The financial result of the introduction of the new table of fees has been satisfactory, Rupees 24,600 having been received for Court fees between the 1st August and 31st December 1874, as against Rupees 21,800 in the last five months of 1873. Upwards of Rupees 20,000 was also paid during each of these periods for *ad valorem* duties, on grants of Probate and Letters of Administration; these duties however, though levied by the High Court, cannot properly be reckoned as Court fees. The

fees to the Accountant-General are not included, as they are not collected by the Court, and do not appear in the Court's books.

—Suits pending.

The number of suits pending in the High Court at the end of the year was 711; this is a large number, but only fifty or sixty were ready for hearing. Twenty-eight were waiting the return of commissions which had been issued for the examination of witnesses, one of them being a suit filed in 1867, one of them a suit filed in 1869, and seven of them suits filed in 1870; a large number were standing for the issue of second or subsequent summonses, three of these being suits instituted in 1864, and the rest belonging to subsequent years; thirty-one were being proceeded with before a Judge in Chambers under orders of reference, the oldest of them being a suit instituted in 1868, but in which the order of reference was not made till November 1871; forty-six were new cases in which the summonses were not returnable till some time in 1875. The list of pending suits includes also a number of cases under Act V. of 1866 in which the summonses have not been returned, and others in which the summons has been returned, but the service has not been sufficient. Probably some of these cases, and perhaps a considerable number of those waiting for a second summons to be taken out, have been instituted merely for the purpose of saving the Statute of Limitations; no entry of process on the roll from time to time as required in the Courts at Westminster under the Statute 2 W. 4, c. 39, or any equivalent appearing to be necessary in this country. The suits pending before a Judge in Chambers are all being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, the delay when considerable having been occasioned by the necessity for sales of property and other causes inseparable from the nature of the suit.

—Suits filed for two years.

The following is a Comparative Statement of Suits filed in the Original Side of the High Court in the two years, 1873 and 1874:—

——	Ordinary Civil Suits.	Petitions under Act XX. of 1866.	Civil and Maritime Suits.	Matrimonial Suits.	Testamentary Suits.	Total number of Suits filed.
1873	866	1	1	2	11	881
1874	805	3	1	2	6	817
Increase ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	61	...	...	...	5	64

—Business disposed of.

The following is a Statement of Business disposed of by the High Court in its Original Side :—

—	Remaining from 1873.	Filed in 1874.	Disposed of in 1874.	Days of Sittings with the number of Judges.			No. of days the Judges the set for disposal of.
				Days.	Barrister Judges.	Civilian Judges.	
Ordinary Civil Suits. Petitions under Act XX. of 1866 ... Civil and Maritime Suits ... ... Matrimonial Suits. Testamentary Suits	697	817	803	196	115	361	196

Subordinate Courts, Original jurisdiction.

The number of suits instituted in the Courts subordinate to the High Court during the year was 215,537, as against 207,916 and 199,217 in 1873 and 1872 respectively. The increase is in the suits instituted in the Revenue and District Munsifs' Courts. As noticed elsewhere, there is a gradual falling off in the proportion of suits instituted in the superior Courts. The large increase apparent in the number of suits instituted before the Revenue Courts gives rise to a suspicion that the returns of previous years from these Courts can scarcely have been accurate. A large proportion of these Revenue suits, more than one-third, are brought in the two Southern Districts of Tinnevelly and Madura. In 1873 a decided, though probably temporary, falling off in the number of Ordinary Suits filed before the Civil Courts was noticed. The figures for 1874 support the theory that the falling off then adverted to was merely temporary, the number of Ordinary Suits instituted in Courts other than the Courts of Village Munsifs and the Revenue Courts being 61,772 as against 57,416 in 1873 and 60,526 in 1872, and showing thus an increase of 4,356 and 1,246 respectively. The following detailed statement shows what proportion of the aggregate litigation was instituted in the several classes of Courts :—

—	Ordinary Suits.	Percentage.	Small Causes.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
1. Village Munsifs	49,309	42·36	...	...	49,309	22·88
2. Revenue Courts	5,320	4·57	...	...	5,320	2·46
3. District Munsifs, &c. ...	60,916	52·34	84,095	84·81	145,011	67·28
4. Subordinate Judges... ...	513	·44	6,786	6·85	7,299	3·39
5. Small Cause Court	102	·08	8,255	8·34	8,357	3·88
6. District Courts, &c.... ...	241	·21	...	...	241	·11
Total ...	116,401	100·00	99,136	100·00	215,537	100·00

The following table shows the nature of the suits instituted :—

	Number.	Percentage.	
On contract. On written promise	86,343	40·1	75·4
On contract. On unwritten promise ...	49,521	22·9	75·4
On contract. Other suits	26,626	12·4	75·4
For rent	8,369	3·9	24·6
For recovery of personal property	5,590	2·6	24·6
Relating to real property	28,294	13·1	24·6
Revenue suits	6,213	2·9	24·6
Other suits	4,581	2·1	24·6
Total ...	215,537	100·0	100·0

The proportion of suits on contract to suits of all other classes would appear to be slightly decreasing, namely :—

1874	75·4
1873	76·0
1872	77·5
1871	79·0

The accompanying table shows the number of suits for disposal and the number disposed of in the several classes of Courts during the year 1874 :—

	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of		Percentage of Suits disposed of to Suits for disposal.	
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small. Causes.
1. Village Munsifs	60,165	...	49,454	...	82	...
2. Revenue Courts	6,436	...	4,260	...	66	...
3. District Munsifs, &c.	90,399	92,479	63,517	86,075	70	93
4. Subordinate Judges	1,177	9,407	621	8,293	53	88
5. Small Cause Courts	152	8,709	110	7,906	72	91
6. District Courts, &c.	848	...	283	...	34·5	...
Total ...	159,117	110,595	118,245	102,274	74	92

The total number of suits for disposal on the file of all the Courts was 269,712 as against 261,584 in 1873. The number actually disposed of was 220,519, being an increase of 6,990 on the number disposed of in 1873 and of 13,330 on the number disposed of in 1872. The following table shows the number of suits disposed of, classified according to the valuation of the subject-matter :—

—	Number.	Percentage.
Below 100 Rupees	181,870	82·47
Between 100 and 500 Rupees	31,797	14·42
Do. 500 and 1,000 Rupees	3,636	1·65
Do. 1,000 and 10,000 Rupees	2,150	·98
Above 10,000 Rupees	96	·04
Not capable of valuation	970	·44
Total ...	220,519	100·00

The aggregate value of suits disposed of was £2,195,000 as against £2,755,000 in 1873. The following table shows the manner in which the suits were disposed of:—

—		Number.	Percentage.	Percentage.
Uncontested.	Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised.	95,780	62·76	69
	Decreed for plaintiff ...	50,987	33·41	
	Do. for defendant.	5,852	3·83	
	Total ...	152,69	100·00	
Contested ...	Decreed for plaintiff ...	50,324	74·12	31
	Do. for defendant.	17,576	25·88	
	Total ...	67,900	100·00	100·00

The number of suits pending at the close of the year (omitting suits before Village Munsifs and Revenue suits) was 33,006 as against 36,312 pending at the end of 1873, being a decrease of 3,306. The following statement shows a marked decrease during the last five years in the number of suits pending at the close of each year. At the close of 1870 the number of suits pending amounted to 25 per cent. of the whole file for disposal. On the 31st December 1874 the number of suits pending amounted to only 16 per cent. of the entire file for disposal.

Year.	Suits pending at close of	Total file for disposal.	Percentage of figures in column 2 to figures in column 3.
1870	46,886	186,321	25
1871	46,700	201,502	23
1872	40,330	205,707	19·5
1873	36,312	204,043	18
1874	33,006	203,111	16

The following statement shows the Revenue file of each Collectorate for 1874; the figures for 1873 are at the same time compared:— Revenue Courts.

Districts.	1873.	1874.
Arcot (North)	355	247
Arcot (South)	92	257
Bellary	57	96
Canara (South)	51	24
Chingleput	201	429
Coimbatore	87	73
Cuddapah	42	16
Ganjam	...	126
Ganjam (Agency)	...	...
Godavery	287	366
Kistna	40	95
Kurnool	37	20
Madura	491	701
Malabar (North)	...	...
Malabar (South)	...	...
Nellore	15	84
Nilgiri Hills	...	...
Salem	146	168
Tanjore (North)	8	51
Tanjore (South)	393	593
Tinnevelly	374	1,573
Trichinopoly	158	122
Vizagapatam	225	271
Vizagapatam (Agency)	14	8
Total ...	3,073	5,320

In the High Court 104 Regular Appeals and 690 Special Appeals were filed during the year as compared with 131 Regular Appeals and 874 Special Appeals in 1873. The total number of Appeals on the file of the Court for disposal was Regular Appeals 161, Special Appeals 1,033. Of these 124 Regular Appeals and 904 Special Appeals were disposed of in the manner indicated in the following table:— High Court, Appellate Side.

Statement.

—		Regular.	Special.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised...		6	10
Uncontested.	Confirmed	4	133
	Modified or reversed	4	16
Contested ...	Confirmed	71	587
	Modified or reversed	39	158
	Total ...	124	904

At the close of 1874 37 Regular Appeals and 129 Special Appeals were pending. Of these only 15 Regular Appeals and 47 Special Appeals were actually ready for hearing on the 31st December 1874. On the 31st December 1873 the number pending was 57 Regular Appeals and 343 Special Appeals. The average duration of a Regular Appeal from the date of filing to the date of disposal was as in 1873 four months, and that of a Special Appeal three months. Thirty-four Appeals from a single Judge sitting on the Original Side of the Court were disposed of during the year as follows:—Confirmed 26, Reversed 6, Modified 1—Withdrawn 1, Total 34. Under the head of Miscellaneous work, Civil, the High Court disposed of 114 appeals from the orders of the Subordinate Courts and 55 references under Act XI. of 1865.

—Appeals filed for two years.

The following is a Comparative Statement of Appeals filed in the Appellate Side of the High Court in the two years, 1873 and 1874:—

—	Regular Appeals.	Special Appeals.	Appeals from the Original Side.	References under Act XI. of 1865.	Criminal trials requiring confirmation of sentences of death.	Criminal Petitions.	Civil Petitions.
1873	131	874	43	60	71	470	388
1874	104	690	29	51	60	523	358
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	53	...
Decrease	27	184	14	9	11	...	30

—Business disposed of.

The following is a Statement of Business disposed of by the High Court in its Appellate Side:—

—	Remaining from 1873.	Filed in 1874.	Disposed of in 1874.	Days of Sittings with the number of Judges.			No. of days the Judges sat for the disposal of.
				Days.	Barrister Judges.	Civilian Judges.	
Regular Appeals ...	57	104	124	116	1	1	110
Special Appeals ...	343	690	904	18	...	2	113
Appeals from the Original Side	7	29	34	6	2	...	28
References under Mofussil Small Cause Court Act	12	51	55	6	1	2	35
Criminal cases requiring confirmation of sentences of death ...	4	60	60	1	1	3	30
Criminal cases including those appealed, revised, &c.	77	799	763	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Orders in Court	54	358	339	...	...	...	104
Miscellaneous Orders out of Court ...	...	8,119	8,119	...	...	...	241

Subordinate Courts, Appellate Jurisdiction.

In the Subordinate Courts the number of appeals preferred was 6,901, as against 6,506 in 1873 and 7,003 in 1872. The number on the files for disposal, excluding appeals transferred, was 10,866 as compared with 10,860 in 1873; the number actually disposed of amounted to 6,259. The accompanying statement shows the manner in which the appeals were disposed of in the Subordinate Courts :—

		Number.	Percentage.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised .		573	9
Decree of Lower Court...	Confirmed	3,469	55·50
	Modified	652	10·50
	Reversed	1,565	25
	Total ...	6,259	100·00

The proportion of cases in which the decrees of the Lower Courts were upheld is almost identical with that of 1873. The following statement shows the proportion in which the several classes of Appellate Tribunals contributed to the disposal of appeals :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Subordinate Judges...	2,323	37·11
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	433	6·92
District Judges	3,503	55·97
Total ...	6,259	100·00

Of the 3,503 appeals disposed of by District Judges, 385 were appeals from the decisions of Revenue Officers preferred under Section 69 of Madras Act VIII. of 1865. Comparing the return with those for 1873, it appears that while the number of appeals preferred in 1874 exceeded by 394 the number preferred in 1873, the number disposed of in 1874 fell short of that disposed of in 1873 by 634. Of the appeals pending, only 270 were pending for upwards of a year. In 1873 the number of appeals pending for upwards of a year was 497.

Principal operations in Madras Small Cause Court.

The following statement shows the principal operations of the Madras Court of Small Causes during the year as compared with those during the preceding year:—

Year.	Number of Suits. instituted.	Suits over 500 Rs.	Amount litigated in Suits instituted.	Amount recovered and paid to Suitors.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1873	26,209	180	8,48,780 5 9	1,33,594 10 8
1874	*27,480	158	8,44,951 14 0	1,32,357 7 4
Increase ...	1,271	...	... ...	... ...
Decrease ...	...	22	3,828 7 9	1,237 3 4

Year.	Revenue.		
	Income.	Expenditure.	Net Amount credited to Government.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1873	1,05,029 4 8	81,980 1 6	23,049 3 2
1874	1,06,947 1 9	81,550 3 1	25,396 14 8
Increase ...	1,917 13 1	... ...	2,347 11 6
Decrease ...	... ...	429 14 5	... ...

* Includes four cases instituted under Act V. of 1866.

The number of suits filed in 1874 exceeded considerably that of the two highest years on record. The more expensive scale of fees sanctioned for the Original Side of the High Court came into force in October 1874, but it is as yet too soon to know whether it has the effect of forcing Small Cause suits before the proper tribunal. Nor is it yet known how many persons suing on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes availed themselves of the Summary Procedure Act (No. V. of 1866), the provisions of which were declared applicable to the Small Cause Court on the 19th August 1874. The suits filed in 1874 exceeded by 1,271 those filed in 1873, and the amount litigated was about 4,000 Rupees less. The income of the Court came to Rupees 1,06,947-1-9; and the net amount credited to Government was Rupees 25,396-14-8, showing an increase of Rupees 2,347-11-6 over 1873. Of the 27,480 suits filed, 23,855 were valued at less than Rupees 50 and were within the Small Cause jurisdiction of a District Munsif; more than a part of the total suits filed came within the jurisdiction of a Village Munsif, or were of less than 10 Rupees value. A notification of the same date made applicable to the Small Cause Court the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which relate to "Arrest in Execution of Decrees for Money" and "The Execution of Decrees by Imprisonment." The total number of persons imprisoned in 1874 was 660, but 109 only were imprisoned from the date of the notification to the end of the year. Of these forty on being arrested applied for their discharge on the ground that they had no property or were ready to place what they had at the disposal of the judgment creditor. In one case only was the Court satisfied of the *bonâ fides* of the application. It has been frequently stated that many Small Cause suits are taken into the High Court, owing to the absence of any provision by which the Madras Court of Small Causes can reach the immoveable property of the debtor, and application was made during this year to the Government of India to legislate on the subject. It was decided however to let the matter lie over till the question of a revised Small Cause Court Act is taken up.

A.D.	No.
1873	... 26,209
1854	... 26,483
1874	... 27,480

There were 30,412 cases set down for hearing, of which 15,814 cases were decided wholly or partly in favor of plaintiffs; 687 cases were decided in favor of defendants; 380 cases were non-suited; 2,780 cases were struck off; 8,346 cases were compromised; and 1,460 cases were pending at the close of the year, Results of cases in ditto.

which, added to 945 cases instituted in 1874, but made returnable in 1875, make 2,405 cases pending on 1st January 1875, as appears from the following statement :—

—	Judgment for Plaintiffs.	Judgment for Defendants.	Non-suit.	Struck off and withdrawn.	Compromised.
Cases pending from 1873...	2,232	1,530	163	41	493	623
Cases instituted in 1874 ...	27,480	14,284	524	339	2,287	7,723
Total ...	30,412	15,814	687	380	2,780	8,346

—	Undecided.		Total.	Instituted in 1874, but made returnable in 1875.	Grand Total.
	Partly heard and adjourned.	On account of Summons not being served.			
Cases pending from 1873...	26	56	2,932	...	2,932
Cases instituted in 1874 ...	293	1,085	26,535	945	27,480
Total ...	319	1,141	29,467	945	30,412

There were two suits for more than 1,000 Rupees instituted in this Court, in one of which Rupees 200 and in the other Rupees 142-4-4 were abandoned to bring the cases within this Court's jurisdiction. There were 50 commissions to take evidence issued to this Court under Section 175 of Act VIII. of 1859 in reference to cases instituted in the Mofussil Courts, under which 57 witnesses were examined.

Establishment in ditto.

A considerable increase in the work of the Court caused by the reduction since April 1872 of the Institution Fee on sums over 200 Rupees from 2 Annas to 1 Anna in the Rupee rendered an increase of establishment necessary. The immediate effect of the change in the fees was to reduce the net amount credited to Government by Rupees 6,606, but in 1873 there was an increase of Rupees 14,125, leaving a surplus of Rupees 23,049 over and above the cost of the Court and the contingent charges. Under these circumstances the aggregate charge for the Court was raised from Rupees 6,794-8-0 to Rupees 6,923 per mensem.

It is to be observed that the information given in this section relates to the calendar year 1874 only, and not to the official year 1874-75. Period of Report.

REGISTRATION.

Registration has increased in this Presidency during the last few years at an average rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and this increase was reckoned upon in framing the Budget Estimate; but the actual results as presented in the table below show less than 3 per cent. in the total registrations of the present official year:— Registrations in Books I. and IV.

Years.	Book I. Instruments relating to Immovable Property.	Book IV. Miscellaneous Register.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of Registrations.	Rate per Cent.
1866-67 ...	89,229	11,196	100,425	...	...
1867-68 ...	97,172	11,759	108,931	8,506	8
1868-69 ...	107,740	11,561	119,301	10,370	9
1869-70 ...	121,955	12,008	133,963	14,662	12
1870-71 ...	135,754	13,176	148,930	14,967	11
1871-72 ...	142,950	11,331	154,281	5,351	4
1872-73 ...	176,969	13,278	190,247	35,966	23
1873-74 ...	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9
1874-75 ...	198,858	13,767	212,625	6,122	3

That the actual increase was so much below the assumed normal rate of advance is owing probably to the commercial depression which has characterized the past year. While the increase in the registrations in Book I. is only 2·6 per cent., that in the Miscellaneous Book IV. is rather more than 8.

The following statement shows the registrations in each district during the last two years, the total increase or decrease, and the percentage of variation:— Registrations in each District.

Statement.

Districts.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Book I.	Book IV	Total.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.
Calicut	43,171	2,411	45,582	44,475	2,522	46,997
Tellicherry ...	26,072	1,910	27,982	23,248	2,969	26,217
Tinnevelly ...	20,586	1,282	21,868	22,745	1,301	24,046
Tanjore... ...	22,258	1,257	23,515	22,676	1,349	24,025
Madura... ...	9,532	520	10,052	10,424	444	10,868
South Canara ...	8,609	1,321	9,930	8,280	1,228	9,508
Godavery ...	6,672	1,137	7,809	7,840	1,062	8,902
Coimbatore ...	6,858	171	7,029	7,420	169	7,589
Trichinopoly ...	6,220	389	6,609	6,135	377	6,512
South Arcot ...	5,382	143	5,525	5,475	166	5,641
Salem	4,832	142	4,974	5,431	171	5,602
North Arcot ...	4,360	168	4,528	4,255	148	4,403
Madras	4,577	346	4,923	4,029	352	4,381
Kurnool	3,983	93	4,076	4,003	109	4,112
Cuddapah ...	3,553	166	3,718	3,702	163	3,865
Vizagapatam ...	3,076	283	3,359	3,290	331	3,621
Chingleput ...	3,207	119	3,326	3,448	130	3,578
Bellary	3,311	227	3,538	3,329	175	3,504
Kistna	2,479	270	2,749	3,287	186	3,473
Nellore	2,798	194	2,992	2,740	204	2,944
Ganjam	1,830	156	1,986	2,093	201	2,294
Nilgiris	425	8	433	533	10	543
Total ...	193,790	12,713	206,503	198,858	13,767	212,625

Districts.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Number of Registrations.	Rate per Cent.
Calicut	+ 1,415	+ 3
Tellicherry	− 1,765	− 6
Tinnevelly	+ 2,178	+ 10
Tanjore	+ 510	+ 2
Madura	+ 816	+ 8
South Canara	− 422	− 4
Godavery	+ 1,093	+ 14
Coimbatore	+ 560	+ 8
Trichinopoly	− 97	− 1
South Arcot	+ 116	+ 2
Salem	+ 628	+ 13
North Arcot	− 125	− 3
Madras	− 542	− 11
Kurnool...	+ 36	+ 1
Cuddapah	+ 147	+ 4
Vizagapatam	+ 262	+ 8
Chingleput	+ 252	+ 8
Bellary	− 34	− 1
Kistna	+ 724	+ 26
Nellore	− 48	− 2
Ganjam	+ 308	+ 16
Nilgiris	+ 110	+ 25
Total ...	+ 6,122	+ 3

It will be seen that while there is an increase ranging from 1 to 26 per cent. in fifteen out of the twenty-two districts, there is a falling off of from one to eleven in the remaining seven. The districts which show the highest percentage of increase are Kistna and the Nilgiris, while those that exhibit a material falling off are Madras and Tellicherry.

Nature of instruments registered.

The different classes of instruments registered, with the increase and decrease under each head, are shown in the following table :—

Nature of Instruments registered.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
BOOK I.				
Instruments of gift ...	401	413	12	...
Instruments of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards.	44,348	45,894	1,546	...
Instruments of sale under Rupees 100.	16,586	16,267	...	319
Instruments of mortgage of Rupees 100 and upwards.	62,512	66,735	4,223	...
Instruments of mortgage under Rupees 100.	20,863	25,472	4,609	...
Perpetual leases	1,958	2,027	69	...
Leases exceeding one year, compulsorily registered...	29,376	22,920	...	6,456
Leases exceeding one year exempted from registration.	4,701	4,621	...	80
Leases not exceeding one year.	5,382	6,008	626	...
Awards of arbitration ...	13	22	9	...
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	277	167	...	101
Other instruments... ...	7,373	8,312	939	...
BOOK IV.				
Instruments of sale of movable property.	1,242	1,897	655	...
Bonds	8,096	8,386	290	...
Other documents	3,375	3,484	109	...

The number of deeds of gift registered is somewhat in advance of that of the previous year, being 413 against 401. There is an increase under the head of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property of 100 Rupees and upwards. In mortgages, a class of documents which constitutes the most important item of registration, there is a net increase of 8,832 or 10·5 per cent. Under the head of perpetual leases there is again a small increase. Against 1,958 in 1873-74 we have 2,027 in the past year. It is interesting to note the steady advance of this item of registration as taken for the whole Presidency.

1867-68	...	454	1871-72	...	1,447
1868-69	...	529	1872-73	...	1,648
1869-70	...	923	1873-74	...	1,958
1870-71	...	1,171	1874-75	...	2,027

Thus in eight years the number has more than quadrupled. Districts in which this item was nil a few years ago, such as Ganjam, Godavery, Nellore, Madura, and Coimbatore, are slowly coming into prominence. The number of leases exceeding one year compulsorily registered has declined by no less than 22 per cent. The item is one peculiarly subject to fluctuation owing to the leases given for varying terms being renewed or not, as they fall in, according to the state of the season or other causes. Leases exempted from registration were somewhat less than in the previous year. Most of them were registered in Tellicherry and Tanjore. The registration of leases not exceeding one year shows an increase of about 11 per cent. The awards have risen from thirteen to twenty-two, of which seven were registered in South Arcot. There is a small increase under the head of miscellaneous documents. Registrations in Book IV. show an increase in every item. Deeds of sale affecting the sale of moveable property are about 53 per cent. higher, and the increase occurs chiefly in Tellicherry.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The following abstract statement shows the aggregate value of the transactions in Books I. and IV.:—

Years.	Book I.			Book IV.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1873-74	6,01,48,358	1	1	59,95,629	7	1	6,61,43,887	8	2
1874-75	6,32,39,332	1	9	59,29,299	11	0	6,91,69,131	12	9
Difference ...	+30,91,474	0	8	—66,229	12	1	+30,25,244	4	7

Years.	No value stated.	
	Book I.	Book IV.
1873-74	2,186	849
1874-75	2,751	722
Difference ...	+565	—127

The increase of value in Book I. is over 5 per cent., and is therefore somewhat more than in proportion to the increase in registration. Of the 632 lakhs nearly three-fourths will be found to appertain to the districts named below. In the Telugu districts the amounts continue to be comparatively low. The value of the documents in Book IV. still continues to decline, though the falling off in the past year was slight. In seven districts the value was four lakhs and upwards and in seven others it was under one lakh of rupees.

Districts.	Lakhs.		Districts.	Lakhs.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.		1873-74.	1874-75.
Calicut	92	104	South Canara ...	39	34
Tanjore	97	95	Tellicherry ...	31	31
Tinnevelly ...	65	71	Coimbatore ...	26	29
Madura	36	46			
Madras	51	45	Total...	437	455

In the Appendix to this Chapter will be found Statement F.I showing the aggregate value of property transferred by documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency.

Average value of transactions registered.

The average value of the instruments registered is shown below:—

Class of Instruments.	Average Value or Annual Rent.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.
Book I.		
Deeds of gift	438	401
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards	472	471
Do. under Rupees 100	355	56
Total deeds of sale	59	362
Deeds of mortgage of Rupees 100 and upwards ...	437	442
Do. under Rupees 100	55	45
Total deeds of mortgage	341	332
Perpetual leases	28	31
Leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered.	103	115
All optionally registered leases	52	55
Total leases	94	99
Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court ...	740	475
Other instruments	756	760
Book IV.		
Deeds of sale	353	250
Bonds	396	401
Miscellaneous	697	601

While the average value of deeds of sales remains nearly the same as last year, and that of deeds of gift and of mortgages under 100 Rupees has somewhat declined, that of the more important mortgages and of leases of all kinds is higher. The value of deeds of sales of moveable property registered in Book IV. shows a marked decrease, being on an average only 250 Rupees in the past year against 353 in the previous year. Miscellaneous documents likewise show a falling off in value. The average value of instruments affecting immoveable property in each district is shown below. In thirteen out of the twenty-two districts this value is higher than in the preceding year, while in the remaining nine there is a decrease :—

Districts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Districts.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Neilgherries ...	1,931	1,154	Bellary	304	332
Madras	109	1,123	North Arcot ...	357	328
Vizagapatam ...	469	502	Tinnevelly ...	316	311
Madura	375	445	Nellore	409	310
Tanjore	436	417	Godavery ...	276	295
South Canara ...	447	416	Trichinopoly ...	368	294
Ganjam	336	410	South Arcot ...	256	267
Coimbatore ...	372	394	Calicut	212	234
Kistna	304	363	Cuddapah ...	108	199
Chingleput ...	278	340	Kurnool	177	161
Salem	392	333	Tellicherry ...	120	134

Compulsory and optional registration.

The following statement shows the total registrations distributed under their proper heads of compulsory and optional :—

Years.	Registrations in Book I.		In Book IV. Optional.	Total Optional Registrations.	Ratio of Optional to Total Registrations.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1873-74 ...	141,870	51,920	12,713	64,633	31
1874-75 ...	141,428	57,430	13,767	71,197	33

While compulsory registrations are very nearly the same as in the previous year, those of the optional class have increased by more than 10 per cent. The ratio of the latter to total registrations which had been stationary during the two previous years has advanced by two per cent.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The various operations connected with the registrations of wills and authorities to adopt are shown in the following statement :—

Operations.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Sealed covers deposited	9	2
Do. withdrawn	2	3
Do. opened	5	4
Do. removed to Courts	1	1
Wills presented open to... { Registrars	54	50
{ Sub-Registrars ...	388	402
Authorities to adopt { Registrars	...	...
presented open to. { Sub-Registrars ...	7	6

There were but two sealed covers deposited during the year in the whole Presidency, and this took place in the single district of Tanjore. The registration of open wills is increasing in consequence of the facilities afforded by the present Act. The following table shows the different classes of the community represented in the registrations just noticed :—

Operations.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	East Indians.	Europeans.	Parsees.	Total.
Sealed covers deposited	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. opened	3	...	...	...	1	...	4
Wills presented open to { Registrars ...	45	3	2	...	...	...	50
{ Sub-Registrars	376	22	2	2	...	...	402
Authorities to adopt { Registrars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
presented open to { Sub-Registrars	6	...	...	...	...	...	6

Some minor operations connected with registration are compared in the following statement :— Minor operations.

Operations.	1873-74.	1874-75.
General Powers of Attorney attested	368	334
Special do. do.	1,811	1,955
Attendances at private residences and jails by Registering Officers in person	2,751	3,017
Attendances at private residences and jails by persons deputed under a commission	182	112
Summonses	3,236	3,570
Copies of documents or memoranda received from other offices under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67 ...	3,166	3,170

The number of special powers of attorney attested, the attendances at private residences, and the number of summonses

taken out all show a marked increase. The attendance at private residences is a favorite arrangement with all classes of the people. Taking the total registrations and the total visits paid at private residences, it may be roughly stated that for every 200 documents registered in the offices of Registrars, three were registered at the houses of the parties. The proportion of cases in which a summons was issued was one in 60 against one in 64 last year. That a summons should have to be taken out in one out of every 60 cases which come before the Registering officers is a fact indicative of the obstacles which have to be removed before registration can be rendered thoroughly popular.

Refusals to register.

The following comparative statement shows the number of refusals to register, the appeals to the Registrars with their results, and the number of cases in which registration was ordered by the District Courts:—

Refusals and Results of Appeals and Petitions.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Refusals to register	955	1,068
Appeals to Registrars...	100	96
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration	27	25
Appeals refusing to direct registration	73	71
Registrations ordered by the District Courts ...	77	84

The number of refusals which fell in 1873-74, by about twenty-three per cent., has again risen by nearly twelve per cent. Last year there was one refusal to every 217 registrations, this year one to every 200.

Documents impounded.

The number of documents impounded has increased from 726 to 921. Penalties were levied in about thirty-six per cent. of the cases disposed of. The largest number was in Tanjore.

Prosecutions.

In 1873-74 sixteen prosecutions were instituted by Registering Officers and nine by private individuals. This year the number of prosecutions by Registering Officers was also sixteen, and that by private persons eight. Of the total twenty-four, five are still pending. Altogether convictions were obtained in twelve cases and against twenty-seven persons. Thirteen cases broke down, in which forty-nine persons were either discharged or acquitted, while five cases, in which thirteen persons were concerned, were pending on the 31st March last. The prosecutions

were mostly for forgery, false personations, and making false statements.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the last three years:— Financial results.

——	1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Collections remitted to Treasury	3,26,394	2	8	3,31,160	10	2	3,71,788	12	0
Total expenditure ...	2,38,481	1	4	2,52,100	8	8	2,61,574	4	9
Surplus on the year ...	87,913	1	4	79,060	1	6	1,10,214	7	3

The receipts under ordinary registration fees show an increase of upwards of 8,000 Rupees, or a little more than 3 per cent. Copying fees are also in excess of the previous year. Fees for attestation of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, searches, fines for delays and miscellaneous receipts all show an increase. The receipts under the old Act XX. of 1866 are diminishing, and will eventually disappear. Fees on commissions issued and on registrations by Registrars, and the fines levied on documents left unclaimed, are the only items which show a falling off. Altogether, there has been an increase in the collections of Rupees 14,160, an advance of upwards of 3 per cent. on the previous year. The large increase in the actual remittance to the treasury is only apparent, and is due to the collections being now mostly remitted within the year, which was not the case prior to April 1874. The average registration fee is the same as in the previous year, namely Rupees 1-5-1. Statement F 2 in the appendix to this chapter gives the number of deeds of various sorts registered during the year, with the collections made on account of them.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The following table gives the Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1874-75:— Madras Municipality.

Statement.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Tax, Rates, and Cesses.													
On lands and houses...				2,33,517	0	0	Collection of taxes and cesses				35,744	0	0
Assessed taxes				1,17,336	0	0	Education				12,970	0	0
Licenses				14,711	0	0	Medical				21,977	0	0
Government contribution towards maintenance of roads.				34,997	0	0	Minor establishments				11,637	0	0
							General management				24,075	0	0
				4,00,561	0	0	Conservancy				1,42,821	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts.							Lighting				23,819	0	0
							Refunds of revenue				1,118	0	0
Tolls	41,335	0	0				People's Park				14,687	0	0
Rents	9,992	0	0				Napier Park				3,759	0	0
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	406	0	0				Miscellaneous...				11,976	0	0
Fees and fines...	14,389	0	0								3,04,083	0	0
People's Park...	7,760	0	0				Public Works...				1,60,508	0	0
Grazing and avenues	2,575	0	0										
Sewage Farms	1,990	0	0				Total of Ordinary Expenditure ...				4,64,591	0	0
Napier Park	1,074	0	0										
Miscellaneous	11,206	0	0				**Debt Account.**						
				90,727	0	0							
Total of Ordinary Receipts ...				4,91,288	0	0	Interest and Sinking Fund on Water Works Loan	57,295	0	0			
Debt Account.							Advances recoverable	38,741	0	0			
											96,036	0	0
Loans	2,000	0	0										
Advances recoverable	16,104	0	0										
				18,104	0	0							
							Total of all expenditure ...				5,60,627	0	0
Total of all receipts ...				5,09,392	0	0							
Opening balance ...				52,962	0	0	Closing balance ...				1,727	0	0
Grand total including balance ...				5,62,354	0	0	Grand total including balance ...				5,62,354	0	0

The gross receipts for 1874-75 fell below those for 1873-74 by Rs. 21,703 and the expenditure by Rs. 20,219.

The Water Works were completed to the extent of the funds available. In addition to the length of piping reported to have been laid in 1873-74 amounting to nearly 39 miles, only 500 yards have been laid. Thirty-four public fountains and stand-pipes have been erected in various localities, and 86 house-connections have been made in addition to those reported last year. The cost of the works up to the close of the year was Rupees 13,20,014. The year was remarkable as having been entirely free from cholera, no death having been registered under that head. In other respects it was less satisfactory, but the total absence of cholera effected a reduction in the death-rate of from 37·50 per mille to 36·20. A scheme for draining the urban portions of the Municipality was prepared during the year. The total cost as given in the estimate amounts to Rupees 23,48,000; this sum includes a pumping station, the working expenses of which are estimated at Rupees 36,972 per annum. The debt of the Municipality amounted at the end of the year to Rupees 14,30,000; a sum of Rupees 38,196-9-8 was paid on account of interest during the year, and Rupees 19,098-4-10 transferred to the Sinking Fund, to which account Rupees 82,225-0-9 was in all paid reckoning to the end of the year. The incidence of taxation, including tolls, was about Rupee 1-0-1 per head of population.

Provincial Municipalities. —Changes.

During the year Caroor was added to the number of Municipalities to which the Towns' Improvement Act has been extended. This town, in the Coimbatore District, contains a population of 7,945 souls. It is on a line of railway, and inhabited by many well-to-do people. An association had for some time prior to this year existed among the inhabitants themselves for raising voluntary taxes and for carrying out certain pressing sanitary improvements. This system of voluntary taxation however did not work satisfactorily, and the inhabitants applied for the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act, which was accordingly introduced from 1st November 1874. The establishment of the Caroor Municipality and the abolition of the Municipality of Palcondah noticed in the last year's report left the total number of towns administered under the Act the same as it was in 1873-74, namely 47. In two cases the municipal limits were slightly altered, those of Coimbatore being extended to include the village of Pullapolliem, and those of Ghooty being restricted so as to exclude the railway station and premises.

—Balance-sheet.

In the subjoined abstract are shown the entire revenue realized and the charges incurred in all the Municipalities during the year compared with those for the previous year :—

Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Expenditure.		1873-74.		1874-75.
Current Taxes, &c.			*Public Works.*				
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate on houses and lands	2,26,697	2,60,482	Communications	.. 2,63,202		1,72,111	
Tax on arts, profession, &c.	1,38,412	21,330	Repairs	.. 1,36,173		1,29,161	
Tolls	3,34,544	3,17,015	Other items	.. 48,361		62,044	
Tax on vehicles with springs and animals	60,374	61,476			4,47,736		3,53,316
Registration of carts	22,868	24,187	Education	..	61,390		64,815
License fees	14,561	17,883					
Fines	10,839	10,857	*Sanitation and Medical Services.*				
	8,08,295	7,13,230	Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	1,28,192		1,52,803	
			Vaccination	10,103		10,310	
Area Taxes.			Registration of Births and Deaths	10,140		10,115	
1873-74. 1874-75.			Conservancy	.. 2,79,075		2,71,886	
Rs. Rs.					4,27,510		4,45,113
Rate on houses, &c. .. 18,449 28,457			*Miscellaneous.*				
Tax on arts, &c. .. 14,746 14,165							
Tolls 8,426 1,962			Lighting	.. 68,933		58,577	
Other items 2,273 2,395			Markets	.. 2,506		6,150	
	43,899	46,979	Choultries and Rest-houses ..	15,390		16,736	
Allotment by Government ..	24,564	31,051	Miscellaneous	.. 44,850		45,107	
Miscellaneous receipts	1,74,100	1,92,855			1,21,679		1,25,569
Recoveries	14,217	13,528	Management and Collections ..	..	1,05,487		95,944
Contribution from Local Funds ..	55,367	66,740	Advances	..	10,206		8,611
	11,20,442	10,64,384	Refunds other than of current taxes ..		1,392		2,814
Opening balance	2,32,580	1,74,655			11,75,399		10,86,182
			Balance	..	1,77,623		1,52,857
	13,53,022	12,39,039			13,53,022		12,39,039

It will be seen that, excluding the opening balance, the revenue was less than that of the previous year by Rupees 56,058 only; a larger decrease might have been anticipated, inasmuch as there was a failure of Rupees 1,17,082 in the proceeds of the tax on arts and professions, which was abolished in all the Municipalities, except Ghooty, Cochin, Mangalore, Negapatam, Tuticorin, and Vizagapatam, and applied in the case of the remainder to the five highest classes only in the schedule. The revenue from house-tax was in advance of that for the previous year in most Municipalities, owing partly to revision of house valuations and partly to the enhancement of the house-rate itself. Increase of house-rate was sanctioned for the following Municipalities:— —Revenue.

Adoni	.. .. ..	.. 6 to 7½	per cent.
Cocanada	.. ..	.. 5 to 7½	do.
Palghaut	.. ..	.. 5 to 6	do.
Salem	.. .. ..	.. 5 to 7½	do.
Mayaveram	.. ..	... 4 to 7½	do.
Tuticorin	.. ..	.. 3⅛ to 6¼	do.
Combaconum	.. ..	.. 5 to 7½	do.

and was intended in most cases to make up, at any rate in part, for the deficit caused by the abolition of the profession-tax. This tax was at first absolutely abolished in consequence of the strong popular feeling against it, and it was not intended at the time to make up for the loss of income by imposing other burdens on the people, but rather to arrange for reduction of expenditure so as to render the diminished income sufficient. It was found in practice however impossible thoroughly to carry out this resolution. A partial revival of the tax as above pointed out was sanctioned for some Municipalities where special circumstances were brought to notice; in others an enhancement of the house-tax or the rates of tolls or the fee for the registration of carts was found necessary. Thus in Rajahmundry the tolls were raised from ½ to ¾ schedule rates; in Ootacamund and Salem the fee for the registration of carts was raised to the maximum; and in Mangalore the tolls were raised to the maximum rates. On the whole the revenue from taxation during the year fell short of that for the previous year by Rupees 91,985. The allotment by Government, which consists of half the surplus Pound Fund realized within municipal limits and a few contributions in aid of certain special works or institutions managed by Municipal Boards, showed an increase of Rupees 6,488. The contributions from Local Funds, which are in aid of hospitals

and dispensaries that benefit alike the municipal population and that of a large portion of the surrounding country, showed an increase amounting to Rupees 11,373. When to these is added a large increase of Rupees 18,755 under miscellaneous receipts arising mainly from school fees, choultries and bungalows, markets, sale of sweepings and poudrette, slaughter-houses, private scavengering, proceeds of land sold, avenues, grazing rents, cart-stands, &c., the fact of the aggregate municipal income not being so far reduced as the abolition of the Trades tax would naturally lead one to expect, is sufficiently explained. The miscellaneous receipts include a loan of Rupees 12,500 granted to Negapatam by Government and a sum of Rupees 2,495 borrowed by the Trichinopoly Municipality from the Hospital Funds. There were other loans under the Loan Act, and the municipal income was supplemented in a few rare instances by special grants from Provincial Funds. The detailed balance-sheet of the Provincial Municipalities will be found in Statements G. 1 and G. 2 in the Appendix to this Chapter.

—Incidence of taxation.

The annexed statement shows the population and incidence of taxation per head of the population in each Municipality :—

Municipalities.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.	Municipalities.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
Adoni	22,723	23,684	0 8 0	Tellicherry	20,504	15,131	0 8 2
Anantapur	4,918	7,298	1 2 7	Coonoor	3,058	10,904	1 1 5
Bellary	51,766	63,392	0 14 11	Ootacamund	9,982	34,384	1 10 8
Ghooty	6,730	7,359	0 10 8	Nellore	29,922	35,897	0 8 11
Caroor	7,945	3,639	0 7 2	Vellore	38,022	59,637	0 10 8
Coimbatore	35,310	37,200	0 9 2	Wallajahpett	12,103	11,219	0 11 9
Erode	7,817	8,916	0 10 1	Salem	50,012	42,953	0 9 7
Cuddapah	16,275	23,230	0 14 9	Chellumbrum...	15,519	7,440	0 6 2
Berhampore	21,670	17,867	0 9 7	Cuddalore	40,290	34,316	0 9 2
Chicacole	15,587	14,160	0 8 0	Mangalore	29,712	22,421	0 8 6
Cocanada	17,839	24,271	0 14 5	Combaconum	44,444	38,956	0 11 2
Ellore	25,487	18,383	0 6 1	Manargoodi	17,703	19,659	0 10 10
Rajahmundry	19,738	19,310	0 7 6	Mayaveram	21,165	18,723	0 10 5
Guntoor	18,033	25,726	0 11 5	Negapatam	48,525	56,893	0 11 1
Masulipatam	36,188	22,076	0 8 6	Tanjore	52,175	45,706	0 9 10
Cumbum	7,295	7,145	0 7 2	Palamcottah	17,945	21,065	0 11 0
Kurnool	25,579	23,491	0 8 11	Tinnevelly	21,044	16,663	0 9 1
Conjeveram	37,327	25,234	0 6 5	Tuticorin	10,565	21,459	1 12 4
Dindigul	12,865	13,902	0 11 0	Srirungum	11,271	17,010	0 11 11
Madura...	51,987	98,344	0 12 1	Trichinopoly	76,530	76,906	0 8 7
Calicut	47,962	36,331	0 7 0	Bimlipatam	8,744	13,857	1 1 0
Cannanore	9,259	19,018	1 5 0	Vizagapatam	32,191	22,817	0 9 0
Cochin	13,840	16,431	0 8 4	Vizianagrum	20,169	10,909	0 8 5
Palghaut	30,752	27,707	0 8 10				

It will be seen that the incidence of taxation was, with a few exceptions, lower than that shown in the corresponding statement given in the report for 1873-74; this might have been expected from the abolition of the Trades tax to so large an extent. The exceptions were as follows:—

	Incidence in 1873-74.	Incidence in 1874-75.
Anantapur	1 2 5	1 2 7
Erode	0 9 8	0 10 1
Berhampore	0 8 5	0 9 7
Chicacole	0 7 10	0 8 0
Dindigul	0 10 8	0 11 0
Chellumbrum	0 2 11	0 6 2
Cuddalore	0 8 6	0 9 2
Combaconum	0 10 4	0 11 2
Tuticorin	1 6 1	1 12 4

In none of these except Berhampore and Tuticorin had the Trades tax been in force in 1873-74, and in all of them, except Combaconum and Tuticorin, the increase was due rather to expansion of revenue than to increased taxation. The small town of Anantapur raised a slightly increased revenue under House tax and Tolls. In the case of Erode, Berhampore, Chicacole, Dindigul, and Cuddalore the increased incidence was due either to the increase in the current revenue arising from a more correct re-valuation of houses, or to a casual increase under Tolls, or to a larger proportion of arrears having been collected during the year. In Chellumbrum the Municipality had only been in existence during the latter half of 1873-74. In Combaconum the increase in the incidence was but slight, being due to the house rate having been raised from 5 to 7½ per cent. In Tuticorin the increase in the incidence of taxation was higher than in any other municipality. This was owing to the house rate having been raised from 3½ to 6¼ per cent. and the Profession tax having been partially retained as well. The incidence here was the highest, not excepting even the hill station of Ootacamund, which has always necessarily showed a high figure. The fall in the incidence of taxation at Ootacamund was due to the abolition of the Profession tax.

—Expenditure under Grant I.

The total municipal expenditure aggregated Rupees 10,86,182 against an increase of Rupees 10,64,384, and thus reduced the opening balance from Rupees 1,74,655 to Rupees 1,52,857. The new works executed during the year took up Rupees 1,72,111

against Rupees 2,63,202 in 1873-74; the explanation for this large decrease is to be found in the fact that notwithstanding the increase in the rates of taxation above noticed it was still found necessary to enforce the most rigid economy in the various items of expenditure with a view to the loss of revenue arising from the abolition of the Profession tax. It was found more expedient to cut down the provisions for new works, which are charges of an extraordinary character, than those for works of a more permanent character. A part cause for the heavy reductions in the annual outlay on new works in some of the more important Municipalities was doubtless the decision arrived at by Government that inasmuch as a large proportion of the tolls collected in towns situated on through lines of communications and forming *entrepots* of trade was obtained from through traffic, such towns had no right to the exclusive enjoyment of the revenue from them; and that they must make over a proper share to the Local Fund Circles in which they were situated. The tolls being a popular form of taxation and largely utilized by the Municipalities, to the exclusion in some cases of all other forms of taxation prescribed by the Act, the Order of Government contributed materially to cripple their resources and to restrict the expenditure. The effects of the order were however less felt during the year under review than they will be hereafter, as the question of the exact proportion of tolls to be contributed in each case to the Local Fund Circles was not fully settled. In only four Municipalities was the expenditure on New Works above Rupees 10,000. Numerous small roads and drains were constructed, and in a few Municipalities Civil Dispensaries and markets were newly erected or completed. The question of water-supply appears to have received attention in Bellary, Coimbatore, Tuticorin, and Nellore. In the last-named Municipality, a considerable portion of the work already done was destroyed by the floods of October 1874. In Madura little was done towards carrying out the drainage and water-supply scheme already proposed, the expenditure incurred during the year being confined to the arrangement of the preliminaries, namely the survey of the town, the taking of levels and the preparation of an enlarged map. In Conjeveram the Commissioners went considerably beyond their income in the construction of roads not provided for in the budget. The amount spent on Repairs was nearly equal to that expended on the same head in 1873-74, and the variation under other items "Public Works" was also unimportant.

—Expenditure under Grant II.

The total educational expenditure under Grant II amounted to Rupees 54,815 against Rupees 61,390. The decrease in this case is not due to actual reduction of expenditure, but to the resolution of Government to transfer to Provincial Funds all charges connected with Normal Schools and Deputy Inspectors of Schools and their establishments, a large share of the expenditure connected with which the Local and Municipal Funds had hitherto borne. The Municipalities were also relieved during the year of the charges connected with elementary girls' schools. These changes doubtless set free funds; but owing to the low state of the finances no considerable extensions of Educational operations appear to have taken place during the year. The expenditure in only five Municipalities exceeded ten per cent. of the Municipal income and in many it was exceedingly small. Tellicherry showed a considerable falling off, Rupees 560 being the amount expended this year against Rupees 1,816 in 1873-74. In Cochin the expenditure on education is nearly 20 per cent. of the income, and the Commissioners realized about 1,000 Rupees in the shape of school fees.

—Expenditure under Grant III.

The expenditure under Hospitals and Dispensaries again showed an increase, being Rupees 1,52,803 this year against Rupees 1,28,192 in 1873-74 and Rupees 1,13,722 in 1872-73. This indicates increased confidence in the European system of treatment. The expenditure in Bimlipatam on account of the hospital was much in excess of that of the previous year owing to the hospital having been transferred to the actual management of the Municipality. The absence of any expenditure under hospitals in Vizianagrum is due to the munificence of the Maharajah, who himself maintains a hospital at the station. The following statement shows the attendance at a few of the most popular Municipal Dispensaries:—

	Population.	Admissions.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.
Conjeveram	37,327	280	14,388
Madura	51,987	322	31,481
Nellore	29,922	353	10,564
Cuddalore	40,290	432	16,563
Mannargoodi	17,703	286	9,399
Srirungum	11,271	175	11,525

Municipal vaccination charges amounted to Rupees 10,310, showing a small decrease of Rupees 207 compared with the

amount spent on the same object in 1873-74. Cuddalore, Cannanore, and Conjeveram showed considerable advance over last year.

	Amount spent.	No. of successful Cases vaccinated.	Cost of each Case.
	RS.		RS. A. P.
Cuddalore	680	812	0 13 4
Cannanore	425	1,947	0 3 6
Conjeveram	225	695	0 5 2

In Cuddalore the results system of payment was adopted and 4 Annas for each successful case was paid in addition to 2 Anna batta to those submitting to the operation. The charge is doubtless high and the results disproportionately low, but the Commissioners are adopting measures to bring the expenditure within more reasonable limits. Considerable difficulty appears still to exist in some districts, especially in the north, in getting people to submit to vaccination. In Coimbatore, the President reports very satisfactory results. Bellary showed no improvement, 1,391 operations being reported against 1,500 in 1873-74 with much the same expenditure as in the latter year. The registration of births and deaths cost Rupees 10,115, or nearly the same as in 1873-74. The returns, especially those relating to births, are yet far from trustworthy, but efforts are being made to secure as much accuracy as possible. The penal provisions of the Act on this subject were not enforced to any great extent. Conservancy received as usual a large share of attention; a sum of Rupees 2,71,885, or more than 25 per cent. of the income being spent on this object. The sum just mentioned is exclusive of the amount spent under Public Works on useful sanitary works, such as drains, latrines, markets, water-supply schemes, &c. The towns in which the expenditure on conservancy exceeded Rupees 10,000 are shown in the following abstract, from which it will be seen that Madura took the lead, as it did in the previous year:—

Statement.

Municipalities.	Population.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Incidence per head of Population.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bellary	51,766	19,778	0 6 1
Madura	51,987	27,157	0 8 4
Vellore	38,022	10,825	0 4 6
Salem	50,012	13,096	0 4 2
Negapatam	48,525	13,352	0 4 5
Tanjore	52,175	10,221	0 3 2
Trichinopoly	76,530	14,110	0 2 10

—Expenditure on Grant IV.

Lighting, which is one of the most popular objects of municipal outlay, did not suffer much during the year from the curtailed expenditure. The sum of Rupees 58,577 spent on it was nearly equal to the outlay of last year. Bimlipatam was the only Municipality in which it was newly introduced during the year. In many places kerosene was made to take the place of ordinary oil. The increase in the expenditure on markets from Rupees 2,506 to Rupees 5,150 indicates their growing importance. The sum shown as expended under Grant IV. is however exclusive of the outlay on buildings.

—Expenditure on Grant V.

The cost of management and collection again shows a decrease. It fell from Rupees 1,05,487 to Rupees 95,944, and was not more than 9·01 per cent. of the total income of the year. Excepting Chellumbrum, where a large defalcation was committed, the managing agency in all Municipalities was generally efficient. In three Municipalities the balance at the close of the year exceeded Rupees 10,000, but in most it was not more than what was absolutely necessary for meeting the current expenditure till the collections of the ensuing year began to come in. In Madura it is to be regretted that the balance, which was specially allowed to accumulate so as to be utilized in carrying out the drainage scheme, was reduced from Rupees 37,837 to Rupees 22,720. The balance in Negapatam was much larger than the instalment of loan received by the Commissioners during the year from Government, showing that the Commissioners over-estimated the amount of work they could execute within the year.

LOCAL FUNDS ADMINISTRATION.

The variations in the receipts during 1874-75 as compared with those of the previous year are explained in the financial statement of Local Funds accounts under Chapter V. **Receipts.**

Existing roads were on the whole maintained in fair order, and satisfactory progress was made in the formation of new roads. The number of miles constructed and maintained in the different districts is given in the following statement:— **Roads.**

Districts.	New Works.		Repairs.	
	Number of Miles constructed.	Amount spent.	Number of Miles kept in repair.	Amount spent.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Ganjam...	...	19,447	657¼	73,218
2. Vizagapatam	29⅓	36,956	447	56,381
3. Godavery	85¾	1,48,889	556¾	43,103
4. Kistna	158	1,16,146	534	69,480
5. Nellore	10⅜	66,070	702⅝	1,00,112
6. Cuddapah	Not ascertained.		...	...
7. Bellary	...	...	1,226	1,15,916
8. Kurnool	51	22,530	410	57,166
9. Chingleput	8	40,755	573	1,00,994
10. North Arcot	168¾	41,590	1,167¼	1,43,618
11. South Arcot	2	81,046	1,137⅝	1,34,334
12. Tanjore	11	64,746	1,163⅜	1,14,090
13. Trichinopoly	27	54,323	508	78,199
14. Madura	82¾	1,25,930	827½	1,03,962
15. Tinnevelly	200½	64,365	687⅞	98,982
16. Coimbatore	35½	35,679	1,120¼	1,22,710
17. Neilgherries	...	18,032	216	33,840
18. Salem	27½	15,265	946½	96,878
19. South Canara	24⅝	8,927	780¾	53,887
20. Malabar	51	16,195	1,435	1,72,076

The total number of miles of roads constructed and repaired and the amount spent is contrasted below with the previous year's figures.

—	No. of Miles constructed.	Cost.	No. of Miles repaired.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
1873-74	1,024	12,47,551	15,409	18,70,024
1874-75	973¼	9,76,891	15,097¼	17,68,946

The contribution from Local Funds on account of the supervision of works by the Public Works Department was 25 per

cent. on the actual outlay by that department; this is inclusive of the cost of the Local Fund Petty Establishment, except as regards the establishments maintained in the Salem Circles, which work exclusively under civil officers, and the cost of which is therefore made a separate and additional charge on Local Funds. This contribution on the part of the Local Funds is a new feature in the administration.

Educational. The Local Funds have been relieved of the payment of two-thirds of the salary, &c., of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and of the contributions to Government for Normal Schools; these amounts have been resumed as Provincial charges. There were 463 Local Fund Schools in existence at the close of 1873-74 and 122 new schools were opened during 1874-75. On the whole the working of the schools was satisfactory. Besides the schools maintained entirely from Local Funds assistance was given to private schools in the shape of salary grants and results grants to the extent of Rupees 1,33,080, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Salary grants	3,350
Results do.	1,29,730
Total ...	1,33,080

Sanitary, &c. There were 48 dispensaries maintained by Local Fund Boards at the beginning of the year, and to this number 16 were added. The district officers are of opinion that these institutions were appreciated by the people. The outlay on account of medical establishment, medicines, &c., aggregated Rupees 1,06,613 against Rupees 6,77,722 in 1873-74. The Vaccine Department has been unfavorably reported on, but the transfer of the department to the immediate control of the Local Fund Boards under the supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner has been ordered and in a few cases carried out, and this will, it is expected, effect an improvement. There was a very large increase of expenditure under sanitary establishments and cleansing of tanks and wells, many towns and villages being provided with scavenging establishments, and works connected with water-supply being largely undertaken. Existing works were repaired and improved. The increase of expenditure amounted to nearly Rupees 80,000.

MILITARY.

Army Strength.

The following tables show the strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1874 and 1st April 1875:—

European.

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1874 ...	2,755	934	8,145	34	11,868
1st April 1875 ...	2,777	899	7,812	36	11,524

Native.

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1874 ...	415	1,150	27,977	1,297	30,839
1st April 1875 ...	409	1,072	27,826	1,275	30,582

Relief of Troops.

The relief in 1874-75 was limited to the movements necessary for the periodical relief of troops in Burmah and the return to England of one Battery of Artillery. The troops moved were—

7 Batteries of Artillery.
3 Regiments of British Infantry.
2 Companies of Sappers and Miners.
7 Regiments of Native Infantry.

Transports employed.

The movements were chiefly by sea. The transports employed were two steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Government Transport *Czarewitch*, which was towed by one of the steamers. The voyages commenced on the 6th January and ended on the 17th March 1875.

Additional Movement.

After the completion of the ordinary relief it became necessary to send a reinforcement of a wing of Native Infantry (the 4th Native Infantry) to Rangoon. The *Czarewitch* alone was employed on this service, sailing from Madras on the 25th March 1875.

Filter Water-carts.

Her Majesty's 89th Regiment, on its march from Bangalore to Madras, was accompanied by filter water-carts of a pattern

designed by Surgeon-Major Nicholson. These carts were found to answer well.

Interruption in Railway communication.

In October 1874 heavy floods in the Cuddapah District seriously injured four large railway bridges, and prevented all movements of troops on the North-West Line for nearly three months. A Battery of Artillery for England was to have proceeded by this route early in November. It was sent instead to Beypore, and there embarked on a coasting steamer for Bombay.

Tour of the Commander-in-Chief in Burmah.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by some of his staff, proceeded in December 1874 on a tour to British Burmah, visiting *en route* the station of Vizagapatam in the Northern District. His Excellency left Madras on the 23rd December 1874, reached Rangoon on the 31st idem, inspected the troops there, and then proceeded up the Irrawaddy to Thyetmyo. From Thyetmyo the party proceeded by land across the Yomah range of mountains to Tonghoo, and thence down the Sittang river by boat, reaching Rangoon on the 9th February 1875, and returning to Madras on the 23rd idem.

New barracks under construction in India.

The construction of the new Cavalry Barracks at Trimulgherry is proceeding satisfactorily. The head-quarters and four troops of the 16th Lancers are in these barracks, leaving only two troops at Secunderabad. The two blocks of barracks at Bellary are also progressing. The upper-storied barracks for a Battery of Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount have not yet been handed over, owing to some difficulties with contractors.

Water-supply at Bangalore.

At Bangalore a scheme for collecting and storing water for the use of the station is being carried out. Two companies of Sappers and Miners have been lent to the Mysore Government for employment on this work.

Retirements.

Thirty officers were permitted to retire from the service with annuities, or the value of their claim to Colonel's allowances, in addition to the regulated pension to which they were entitled.

Garrison Instruction.

An increase to the Garrison Instruction Staff of two Assistant Garrison Instructors has been sanctioned.

Judge-Advocate-General's Department.

One supernumerary Deputy Judge-Advocate has been absorbed.

Native Regiments armed with Sniders.

Six Regiments of Native Infantry and one wing were armed with Snider Rifles during the year.

Health of the British Troops.

The official year 1874-75 was singularly favorable as regards the health of the British troops in the Madras command. There was a complete immunity from disease of an epidemic character, and the death-rate, 13·18 per mille of strength, was never so low before. A solitary case of cholera, which ended fatally, occurred in the G/9th Brigade Royal Artillery, Thyetmyo, in April 1874. Although small-pox prevailed extensively among the native inhabitants of the principal military stations and their immediate vicinity, the British troops escaped in a satisfactory manner, the exemption being attributable partly to precautionary quarantine measures, and partly to the attention bestowed by medical officers to vaccination and revaccination. As will be seen from the following table, one officer, four men, one woman, and two children, out of the entire force were attacked, and of this number one man and one woman died :—

Stations.	Officers.		Men.		Women.		Children.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Bangalore ..	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total ...	1	...	4	1	1	1	2	...

One case of dengue occurred at Bangalore in April 1874 and five cases at Thyetmyo in November 1874. This disease has apparently quite disappeared from Southern India. Ague and remittent fever were much less prevalent than usual. In 1873-74 there were 1,332 admissions and 3 deaths, in 1874-75 697 admissions and no deaths. As usual, however, Kamptee contributed more than half the total number of cases of ague.

The number of cases of enteric fever recorded was 31, two less than in 1873-74, but the deaths were 12 against 8. The disease was distributed over a larger number of stations than in the previous three or four years, but a marked diminution in the number of cases and deaths took place at Bangalore, Cannanore, and Secunderabad during the past year as contrasted with 1872-73. In every instance proper precautions were adopted to prevent the disease spreading, and every effort made to have existing sanitary defects remedied. The following table gives statistics under this head :—

Stations.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Months during which Cases occurred.
Madras ...	630	1	...	January 1875.
Palaveram ...	42	1	1	December 1874.
Bangalore ...	1,719	11	1	April, May, July, and Sept. 1874.
Cannanore ...	656	4	2	July and Oct. 1874, and Jan. 1875.
Wellington ...	497	1	1	June 1874.
Secunderabad...	2,447	8	2	August, Oct., and December 1874.
Kamptee ...	1,001	8	1	July and August 1874.
Seetabuldee ...	46	1	...	July 1874.
Thyetmyo ...	700	5	3	July, Nov., and Dec. 1874, and Jan. 1875.
Port Blair ...	100	1	1	January 1875.
Total ...	7,838	31	12	

The most important of the diseases of the digestive system, namely dysentery and affections of the liver, have always prevailed to a considerable extent in the command, particularly in Burmah, on the Malabar Coast, and at Secunderabad. The mortality from these diseases during 1874-75 was much less than usual, namely 55 against 80 in 1873-74 and 73 in 1872-73. The improvement was most striking at Secunderabad, where, the strength of troops being about the same, only 12 deaths occurred against 35 in 1873-74 and 38 in 1872-73. This was due in part to the favorable character of the season, but also to the greatly improved sanitary conditions under which the troops are now placed at Trimulgherry. Of the three deaths at Poonamallee only one was due to the climate of that station. The proportion of deaths to admissions from dysentery during 1874-75 was only 1·56 per cent. The following table gives statistics:—

Stations.	Strength.	Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.
		Dysentery.	Abscess of Liver.	Total.	
Madras	630	1	2	3	4·76
St. Thomas' Mount.	367	1	1	2	5·44
Trichinopoly ...	245	1	1	2	8·16
Bellary	930	...	3	3	3·23
Poonamallee ...	187	1	2	3	16·04
Bangalore	1,719	...	5	5	2·90
Cannanore	656	6	4	10	15·24
Calicut	99	1	...	1	10·10

Stations.	Strength.	Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.
		Dysentery.	Abscess of Liver.	Total.	
Wellington	497	...	1	1	2·01
Secunderabad ...	2,447	3	9	12	4·99
Kamptee	1,001	...	5	5	4·99
Rangoon	827	...	2	2	2·41
Thyetmyo	700	...	2	2	2·85
Tonghoo	425	...	3	3	7·06
On the march ...	171	...	1	1	5·85
Total ...	10,901	14	41	55	5·04

The general health statistics of the past official year compare favorably with those of 1873-74 as will be seen from the following table. The average strength, average daily sick, and number invalided being about the same, there were 1,171 fewer admissions and 52 fewer deaths in the past as contrasted with the preceding official year :—

Circles.		Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
							Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Presidency.	1873-74.	2,216	139	2,474	34	...	62·72	1116·42	15·34	...
	1874-75.	2,214	142	2,794	30	...	64·14	1261·97	13·55	...
	Increase.	...	3	320	...	...	1·42	145·55	...	...
	Decrease.	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1·79	...
Mysore ...	1873-74.	2,708	148	3,206	32	...	54·65	1183·90	11·81	...
	1874-75.	2,571	166	2,984	34	...	64·57	1160·63	13·22	...
	Increase.	...	18	...	2	...	9·92	...	1·41	...
	Decrease.	137	...	222	...	...	...	23·27	...	...
Hyderabad	1873-74.	3,519	194	5,204	59	...	55·13	1478·83	16·77	...
	1874-75.	3,494	176	3,964	35	...	50·37	1134·51	10·02	...
	Increase.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease.	25	18	1,240	24	...	4·76	344·32	6·75	...
Burmah ...	1873-74.	2,030	81	1,922	48	...	39·90	946·79	23·64	...
	1874-75.	2,052	80	1,867	18	...	38·98	909·84	8·77	...
	Increase.	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	1	55	30	...	0·92	36·95	14·87	...
Depôts ...	1873-74.	605	96	963	15	...	158·67	1591·73	24·79	...
	1874-75.	725	85	1,134	24	...	117·24	1564·13	33·10	...
	Increase.	120	...	171	9	...	...	...	8·31	...
	Decrease.	...	11	...	...	...	41·43	27·60	...	...
On the march.	1873-74.	326	7	197	12	...	21·47	604·29	36·81	...
	1874-75.	171	9	52	7	...	52·63	304·09	40·93	...
	Increase.	...	2	...	...	...	31·16	...	4·12	...
	Decrease	155	...	145	5	...	...	300·20	...	...
Total ...	1873-74.	11,404	665	13,966	200	306	58·31	1224·66	17·53	53·14
	1874-75.	11,227	658	12,795	148	617	58·61	1139·66	13·18	54·95
	Increase.	...	...	...	...	11	0·30	...	...	1·81
	Decrease.	177	7	1,171	52	...	...	85·00	4·35	...

Further sanitary statistics for the calendar year 1874 will be found under Chapter VI.

Health of Native Troops.

The health of the Native Army was very satisfactory, the percentage of sick and mortality to strength being considerably less than in the previous year as shown in the following table :—

Years.	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
1872-73.	29,096	29,163	241	1,019	100·23	0·82
1873-74.	26,998	23,100	201	835	85·56	0·74
1874-75.	25,808	20,530	171	785	79·54	·66

Fevers, rheumatism, and diseases of the digestive organs were the chief ailments among the troops. The following table gives the sickness and mortality in the different circles for the year 1874-75 :—

Divisions.	Natives.				Percentage of		
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all Causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated to Sickness.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency ...	3,640	2,200	32	107	60·43	·87	1·45
Northern ...	2,431	2,430	19	102	19·95	·78	·78
Southern ...	5,295	3,390	28	113	64·02	·52	·82
Mysore	3,289	2,281	23	99	69·35	·69	1·008
Ceded Districts ...	1,651	878	8	31	53·17	·48	·91
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	3,390	4,338	26	173	127·96	·76	·59
Nagpore Force... ...	2,868	2,498	17	74	87·09	·59	·68
British Burmah ...	3,244	2,515	18	86	17·52	·55	·71
Total ...	25,808	20,530	171	785	79·54	·66	·83

There was no cholera among the troops. The Native Army with but few exceptions was almost exempt from small-pox, although it was prevalent among the civil population in nearly all stations where troops were quartered. Of late years great care and attention have been bestowed on the extension of vaccination to the families of Native Corps, and their comparative exemption from the disease during the past two years when it was particularly rife in the Presidency may be considered a fair criterion of the amount of protection afforded. In the Presidency Division no case occurred among the sepoys, and only a few were reported among the families of the 10th Regiment. In the Northern Division, only two cases occurred at Vizianagrum in the 12th Regiment N.I. In the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force there were two cases among the sepoys and twenty-two cases among the families of the 40th Regiment N.I. In the Nagpore Force one sepoy of the 8th Regiment N.I. was attacked. In the Southern Circle seven cases among the troops and their families were reported. In Mysore and Ceded Districts the ratio per thousand was 0·99. Malarious fever was prevalent among the troops serving in the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force in Mysore and in the Ceded Districts; it was also prevalent in the Northern Districts, but of a mild type in the latter. It was somewhat more prevalent in the Presidency Circle than in the year previous, while in the Southern it does not seem to have prevailed to any unusual extent, and in the Nagpore Force it was less than in the previous year. Further Sanitary statistics regarding the Native Army for the calendar year 1874 will be found under Chapter VI.

Lock Hospitals and Venereal affections among troops

Eleven Military and two Civil Lock Hospitals were in operation during the year. The following table shows the number treated during the last five years:—

Years.	No.
1870-71	1,902
1871-72	2,228
1872-73	2,692
1873-74	2,828
1874-75	2,579

There was a decrease of 249 in the number treated last year as compared with the previous year. The percentage of mortality in 1873-74 was 0·70, and in 1874-75 0·38, showing a reduction of nearly one half. The following table shows the number

of persons who were treated and who died in Lock Hospitals during the year:—

Stations.	1874-75.	
	Treated.	Died.
Bangalore	418	4
Bellary...	144	2
Cannanore	57	...
Kamptee	106	...
Madras	894	4
Rangoon	401	...
St. Thomas' Mount	95	...
Secunderabad	219	...
Seetabuldee	68	...
Thyetmyo	36*	...
Tonghoo	Information not furnished.	
Trichinopoly	86	...
Wellington	55	...
Total ...	2,579	10
Percentage of Deaths to Treated	·32	

The type of disease was generally mild. Difficulties regarding registration, &c., still continue. The following table gives the admissions of European troops for venereal disease during the last two calendar years:—

Years.	Admissions.	Ratio per Cent. of Admissions to Strength.
1873	1,514	14·98
1874	1,911	18·57

The total charge for Military Lock Hospitals during the year 1874 was Rupees 25,823-15-0, whereas in 1873 it amounted to Rupees 31,057-12-4. In last year's general administration

* For nine months.

report it was entered as Rupees 29,846 instead of Rupees 31,057-12-4, Medical Subordinates' salaries, &c., for St. Thomas' Mount and Thyetmyo having been omitted. The cost per patient for 1873 was Rupees 16-0-2 and in 1874 Rupees 20-3-9, showing an increase of Rupees 4-3-7. Further information regarding Lock Hospitals will be found under Chapter VI.

Military Account Department.

The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rupees 8,590, the annual expenditure being Rupees 2,35,42,741. The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 1,78,117. The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rupees 7,582, the expenditure being Rupees 42,62,245. The supplementary charges authorized amounted to Rupees 2,17,205, but a saving of Rupees 23,081 was effected. The budget estimate for the year 1874-75, exclusive of the cost of stores from England, amounted to Rupees 2,87,17,510. The revised estimate of 1874-75 amounted to Rupees 2,88,30,000. The actual expenditure of 1873-74 was Rupees 2,90,62,317.

Ordnance Department.

During the year under review the Special Ordnance Commission appointed by the Government of India visited and minutely inspected the various Madras Ordnance Establishments at the following stations :—

Nagpore.	Bangalore.	St. Thomas' Mount.
Secunderabad.	Trichinopoly.	Rangoon.
Bellary.	Madras.	

The observations and recommendations of the Commission were embodied in a general report sent to the Government of India. Throughout the year the general operations of the factory were suspended to enable the Public Works Department to erect a new glazing and dusting house, and to repair the chimney of the engine which works the machinery of the granulating, glazing, and reeling rooms. This work remained unfinished at the close of the official year. Advantage was taken of the compulsory stoppage of regular work to utilize in other ways the permanent establishment of the factory. The actual cost of the establishment for the year amounted to Rupees 69,380-12-11, inclusive of that of the proving establishment Rupees 3,522-7-9, against Rupees 69,503-12-8 for 1873-74; representing thus a saving of Rupees 122-15-9, exclusive of the saving to Government of Rupees 1,287-1-5 for work unconnected with the factory. There

was a further saving of Rupees 934-5-8 on the cost of establishment, consequent on the cessation of work.

Gun Carriage Factory. It has hitherto been the practice to divide the work done in the Gun Carriage Factory into ordnance and non-ordnance works; but as the new Ordnance Vocabulary has been introduced and its system of classification carried out, the division of work cannot be shown as formerly. Ordnance and sundry works have been turned out in accordance with sanctioned indents of the Arsenal, Fort St. George, and of other departments of the public service, as well as additional miscellaneous work, the total aggregating Rupees 28,467-9-6. This total sum, reduced to sets of light field carriages, represents a whole yield of work for the year of 187 sets.

Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George. Articles of 318 various descriptions were made up in the Grand Arsenal during the year under report, such as bottles, zinc, oil, for ball-bags, Infantry; accoutrements, harness, and saddlery; bags, canvas, kit or vitry for European soldiers, painted; cats-o'-nine tails; cartridge bags; Wads' junk; spunge coatings; bags, serge, small, for testing tubes; bags, gunny, sand, common; tins for pouches, leather, ammunition; sulleetahs, kit, N.P., Europe, canvas, No. 4, &c. The total quantity of ordnance, &c., stores exported amounted to tons 204-13-3 by dead weight and tons 545 feet 11 by measurement; the quantity imported from England was tons 197-7-0 by dead weight.

Bullet Factory. In this section of the Ordnance Department, which was attached to the Grand Arsenal up to its final abolition on the 10th January 1875, thirty-four various descriptions of articles were manufactured, altered, and repaired, such as bullets, powder, and ammunition barrels; tubes, friction, copper, empty; fuzes, wooden, empty; brass studs; metal and wooden plugs; buckets, &c. The machinery was transferred to the Gun Carriage Factory in the third quarter of the official year, and the personnel eventually divided between that factory and the Grand Arsenal.

Commissariat Department.—Provisions for Europeans. Beef and mutton are now supplied at all stations by contract, except for hospitals at Thyetmyo and Tonghoo, where the sheep are fed and slaughtered under departmental arrangements. In March 1874 an experiment was sanctioned for rearing sheep near Tonghoo. It has not been sufficiently long on trial to admit of an opinion being formed of it, as the greater portion of

the flock only reached their destination on the hills in the beginning of 1875. The Karens are reported to be taking an interest in this experiment. Bread is supplied at all stations by contract, except at Madras, Bangalore, and Secunderabad, where Government steam-mills are now at work. The Bangalore mill after various delays has recently commenced operations. On comparing the cost of the produce with the ordinary market rates there is a saving from the Government establishments of Rupees 48,360-0-8. Consequent upon disease the potato crops on the hills and at Bangalore were very scanty. This affected unfavorably the stations in the southern part of the peninsula, but Bellary and Secunderabad were rendered independent of the crops on this side by the rail, which enabled contractors to draw ample supplies from Poona; no provision for preserved potatoes is necessary now at the latter station. The produce of the gardens established under the orders of Government at Thyetmyo and Tonghoo is considerably greater than last year, and the soldiers have received a greater variety of vegetables, and of better quality, than heretofore. Cachar and China tea have been issued this year in the proportion of two-thirds of the latter to one-third of the former. The rate of coffee rose to such a high price that, with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, its issue was discontinued for a time at most of the stations in the Presidency.

— Provisions for Natives.

Provisions for natives are supplied in Burmah only, and by contract. To avoid the expense of importing tobacco the Executive Officer at Tonghoo has commenced its cultivation for issue to the Native troops.

— Printing and advertising.

In this year the experiment was tried of advertising for tenders for supplies in the public prints at Bangalore and Madras; the expense was Rupees 471-2-0, and the effect has been a greater amount of competition than in the previous year.

— Commissariat Service.

The following animals were received by purchase or from other sources as shown below :—

10 Elephants by captures in Mysore.
6 Do. do. in Coimbatore.
174 Camels by purchase from Kamptee.
5 Do. do. from Secunderabad.
83 Mules from Bengal famine.
440 Young bullocks from Amrut Mahal.

The allotment of elephants in India is 140. There are 40 wanting at present. Arrangements were made to import these

from Burmah, but prices ranged so high for very ordinary animals that the purchase had to be abandoned. Kedda operations are being carried on in Coimbatore and Mysore. The mortality has been particularly heavy at Secunderabad this year. It is attributed to want of shelter, and application has been made for sheds. The casualties during the year are 14, or at the rate of 13·59 per cent. By the use of public for hired cattle, and by utilizing the services of bearers for pulling punkahs, a saving has been effected to the extent of Rupees 34,668-6-3 as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Public cattle	33,288	1	7
Dooly bearers	1,380	4	8

By feeding the camels and bullocks at Kamptee on half chenna and half lank there has been a saving of Rupees 2,561-12-1.

Army Clothing Department.

The amount value of stock in this department at the beginning of the year was Rupees 7,07,359, and the receipts during the year stood at Rupees 5,46,426. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 5,53,463, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rupees 7,00,322. The amount of stores indented for on England during the year was Rupees 4,71,104. The system of making up clothing by contract was introduced during the year 1874-75, and the results have proved most satisfactory. It is shown that while in the year 1872-73 the total cost for making up 50,063 garments, inclusive of establishment, was Rupees 41,514, the contract system cost for making up 52,234 garments, inclusive of establishment, was only Rupees 30,863, giving a saving of Rupees 10,651. There was also a larger outturn of work, and the quality has been considered unexceptionable.

Remount Depot.

There remained at the Remount Depôt on the 1st April 1874 (exclusive of six horses attached to the farm) 679
Purchased during the year 294

Total ... 973

Sent to the service in September 1874 ... 418
Sold 90
Died 10
Transferred to Farm 2

Total ... 520

Remaining at depôt 1st April 1875 453

Instead of 550 horses for which funds were sanctioned, the Remount Agent was able to purchase only 294 selected from about 700, namely :—

Australians.	Persians.	Northerns.	Total.
243	42	9	294

Australians.			Persians.			Northerns.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
553	1	4	527	6	1	461	1	9	546	9	6

The average price paid for each horse—

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1870-71 was...	547	0	0
In 1871-72 do.	544	0	0
In 1872-73 do.	517	10	11
In 1873-74 do.	537	2	0
In 1874-75 do.	546	9	6

The market was indifferently supplied with Australian horses. Only two Persian dealers have imported horses for the depôt during the year; one of these brought over forty-two horses in April 1874, among which were some better class of Persians than have been seen here of late years. Only nine Northerns were purchased during the year. The following classification has been given by the Committee :—

Classes.	Horse Artillery.		Royal Artillery.		Dragoons.		Body Guard.		Light Cavalry.		Total.
	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	Chargers.	Remounts.	
Australians ...	35	71	31	95	28	21	...	...	1	...	282
Arabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	10
Persians	...	...	1	...	2	26	...	2	3	34	68
Northerns ...	...	...	3	39	2	110	...	7	7	135	303
Total ...	35	71	35	134	32	157	...	10	16	173	663

The Committee examined and passed 663 horses for the several branches of the service as above. None were rejected. The horses for Royal Horse Artillery were all Australians, and were considered quite up to standard in quality and appears ance. The horses for Field Batteries were Australians and Northerns, in the proportion of 4 to 1 and 1 Persian, and were considered of a good stamp suited to the service. Thirty-seven horses were castrated during the year without a casualty. The deaths from other causes were ten, or a little over 1 per cent.

of the number of horses that passed through the depôt in the course of twelve months. The Farm attached to the depôt has been worked with success during the past year, and, notwithstanding the destruction of the lucerne crop in October, shows a net profit of Rupees 7,836 after paying all expenses, nominal and actual; this is shown by the following statement:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Produce (hay, grass, and lucerne)				19,356	8	1
Actual expenditure.	10,869	10	0			
Nominal expenditure.	650	6	4			
				11,520	0	4
Actual Profit ...				7,836	7	9

MARINE.

New Acts. Two new Acts have been passed by the Legislative Council of India during the past year affecting the Marine Department, namely Act No. IV. of 1875, or the Indian Merchant Shipping Act; and Act No. XII. of 1875, or the Indian Ports Act. The former enactment was designed to amend Act No. I. of 1859, known as the Indian Shipping Act, with regard to the investigation of wrecks and casualties, and other matters and charges against Masters, Mates, and Engineers. It also repeals Act No. XV. of 1863 (an Act to amend Act I. of 1859), and re-enacts certain of its provisions with amendments. It also amends Act X. of 1841, the Indian Registration Act, in making certain of its penalties recoverable otherwise than on information laid by the Advocates-General of the Presidencies, a defect that was brought to the notice of Government by this department in the official year 1872-73. Act XII. of 1875 consolidates and amends the law relating to ports and port-dues, and repeals the Conservancy Act of 1855, Madras Acts VII. of 1858, I. of 1864, and VII. of 1867, and other enactments having reference to the Presidency of Bombay, Burmah, and other places or ports. It defines the powers of Government and Port Officers; lays down rules for the safety of shipping in port, and for the levy of port and hospital dues upon shipping generally. Mention was made in the last Administration Report of a Bill published by the

Supreme Government for the consolidation and amendment of the Indian Passengers' Acts. This Bill, however, did not become law, and another was substituted in its stead termed the Native Passengers' Ships Bill.

Acts X. of 1841 and XI. of 1850.—Registration of Ships.

During the past year it was found that Registrars of Shipping adopted the practice of granting time-passes, extending from three months to a year, to vessels to trade without a register, the application being generally made by the agent or owner of a ship on some frivolous pretext. It was pointed out that the issue of time-passes was contrary to the provisions of the law, and Registrars of Shipping have been requested to discontinue the practice referred to. It was recently decided by the Government that by 3rd and 4th William IV., Chapter 55, Section 3, every Collector of a maritime district in British India is the Registrar of Shipping under Act X. of 1841, it being open to the Government to appoint additional Registrars; and that the Master Attendant or Conservator of a Port is a Surveyor of Shipping for registration purposes by virtue of his office. Under this order the Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara have been recognized as Registrars of Shipping under the Indian Act, while all ports in their collectorates, presided over by a Master Attendant or Conservator, are now regarded as ports of registration. Twenty-five vessels were registered in this Presidency during the year, aggregating 2,654$\frac{3}{4}$ tons, and paying Rupees 331-13-6 as fees under the Act. A fee of Rupees 2 for endorsing a change of master on a ship's register was sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the Acting Registrar of Shipping for Madras, and a sum of Rupees 130 has been collected at the ports of Madras, Gopaulpore, Coringa, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, and Calicut up to the close of the official year.

Acts IV. of 1842, IV. of 1869, and II. of 1873.—Boat Acts.

The number of masulah boats licensed at Madras under the Boat Acts is 138, lighters 26, jolly boats 7, and the registered number of their crews aggregates 1,672 men and 138 boys. No prosecutions under the Act took place during the year.

Merchant Shipping Acts.

The number of European seamen relieved in the Presidency was 46, and the cost incurred in consequence amounted to Rupees 758-12-0. The commanders of three vessels were prosecuted at Cocanada for discharging sand ballast within the limits of the port. In two cases conviction followed, and the offenders were fined Rupees 100 and 50 respectively. In the third instance the case was dismissed, because the commander asserted that

the ship had received 300 tons of sand at Cuddalore and landed 400 tons at Cocanada. The tindals of two pattimars were prosecuted at Calicut for refusing to obey the orders of the Conservator to moor their vessels into proper berths, and being convicted were sentenced to pay fines of Rupees 60 and 50 respectively.

Act XII. of 1870.—Native Passenger Ships Act.

The commander of the S.S. *Mecca*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, was prosecuted by the Superintendent of Sea Customs at Calingapatam under the orders of Government for carrying a greater number of passengers than his license under the Act permitted. The commander was tried at Berhampore and fined Rupees 500.

Reliefs by Sea.

The reliefs of the season, which were unusually heavy, were carried out by the aid of two hired steam transports belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, the *Abyssinia* and the *Himalaya*, the latter towing the Government sailing transport *Czarewitch*. The following troops were moved between the 6th of January and the 17th of March:—6th Regiment Madras Native Infantry from Cocanada to Rangoon. 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry from Rangoon to Cocanada. No. 7 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery from Madras to Rangoon. 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry from Rangoon to Madras. 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry from Madras to Rangoon. No. 7 Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery from Madras to Rangoon. H. M.'s 45th Foot from Rangoon to Madras. No. 2 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery from Rangoon to Madras. H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers from Madras to Rangoon. No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery from Rangoon to Madras. Detachment 1-21st Fusiliers, Detachment 15th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to the Nicobars and Andamans from Madras, and Detachments 45th Foot and 27th Regiment Madras Native Infantry from the Andamans to Madras. 15th Regiment Native Infantry from Madras to the Andamans and Moulmein, and 27th Native Infantry from thence to Madras. C Company Sappers and Miners were despatched to Rangoon from Madras by the Mail Steamer which brought back the B Company Sappers and Miners from Rangoon. The families of the 10th Madras Native Infantry from Calingapatam to Madras. The total number of troops moved was Men 7,680, Women 365, Children 692. In addition to these troops 188 male and 22 female convicts were transported by sea from Madras to Port Blair.

In the Appendix to this chapter however will be found Statement A 2 showing the wrecks, &c., which occurred at the various ports. Wrecks, &c.

The table below shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency. The British vessels entering were 2,371 of 2,173,581 tons burden, or an average of 916 tons; 1,953 vessels paid port and other dues at the rate of 11 Pies per ton; 418 vessels of 125,351 tons entered at ports where no dues are collected; of these 358 Devipatamin Madura for passengers to Ceylon, and 26 at Ipurpolliem (which is now occasionally made a port of call by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers) for oil seeds and other country produce; 478 British vessels called at ports in the Malabar District; 352 of these at Madras, 185 at Cocanada and 171 at Cochin. The foreign vessels are chiefly small craft from the Gulf and Arabia, &c., which enter at ports on the west coast. Nine hundred and eighty-two entered at ports in South Canara, and of these 461 paid dues at Mangalore and 521 entered at ports where there are no dues. The average burden of the foreign vessels is 138 tons, and they paid 20 Pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 37 tons, and including all country vessels the dues were 5 Pies per ton, but two-thirds of these vessels frequent ports where no dues are levied, and if those be deducted the rate on the remainder is 13 Pies per ton. The dues collected were ·09 per cent. of the value of imports and exports at all ports, and 0·1 per cent. on Rupees 15,81,61,780, the value of the trade of the places at which dues are levied. The sea-borne trade of these ports is 90 per cent. of the whole :— Navigation.

Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			Rs.
British ... ... {	1,953	2,048,230	1,24,411
	418	125,351	...
	2,371	2,173,581	
Foreign ... ... {	703	149,908	16,159
	531	21,319	...
	1,234	171,227	
Native ... ... {	18,156	446,320	30,969
	20,428	708,120	...
	30,584	1,154,440	
Total ...	34,189	3,499,248	1,71,539

Light-houses. An important change was made in the illumination of all the fourth-order dioptric lights by the substitution of kerosene oil for cocoanut. As the kerosene lamp requires no trimming and less watching than the oil lamps hitherto in use, a reduction was made in the establishments of some of the light-houses. Statement H 3 in the Appendix to this chapter gives a list of all the light-houses in this Presidency.

Results at Ports generally. Statement H 1 in the Appendix gives particulars as to the trade of ports in each district, and Statement H 4 in the Appendix shows the receipts, disbursements, and balance connected with port charges and dues.

Port of Madras. The year 1874-75 was signalized by the sanction accorded to the construction of a close harbour for this port. During the past year the T end of the Pier was repaired and strengthened, the stays and tie-rods bent or loosened in the cyclone of 1872 having been either replaced or refastened. It was found also that the entire deck or planking of the Pier, extending over a length of 900 feet, composed of mango wood, was entirely decayed and in a dangerous condition; several of the transverse beams were also found to have been destroyed by white-ants. The repairs to the Pier were begun in the latter end of the official year, the deck of mango wood being replaced by Benteak obtained from Palghaut. The traffic has, however, gone on uninterruptedly, the cranes, trucks, and lines of rail being in fair working order. Considerable changes and reductions in the establishment of the Pier were effected to suit present requirements and with a view to make itself self-supporting. The Madras Light-house and its illuminating apparatus are in good order. From reports received from commanders of ships frequenting this port, the Madras light still maintains its character as a superior first-class light. During the past year several complaints having been received by the Master Attendant from passengers embarking from the Pier of the unruly conduct of boatmen in dealing with their luggage, a Passengers' Boat Office has been established in connexion with the Pier. Madras was visited by a heavy cyclone on the 5th and 6th May 1874. The storm was ushered in with a north-west wind, which afterwards veered to north, north-east, and east as the storm passed to the southward of the port. The lowest barometric pressure during the storm noted by the Government Astronomer was 29° 18′, and the greatest force of the wind at an hourly velocity of 49 miles, accompanied by an unusually copious downfall of rain.

This port having of late years become a port of call for the Mail Steamers, and the rapid yearly increase of its trade, rendered it necessary to appoint a competent officer as Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port. The passenger trade between this port and British Burmah continues to be active. A new boundary pillar was constructed during the year to mark the limits of the port. The boats belonging to Gopaulpore are 92 in number, and are all in good working order. An application was made to the Secretary of State for India by the local Government to have the name of this port entered in the Commercial Code of Signals as Gopaulpore, and not as Monsoorcottah, the name by which it was formerly known. Gopaulpore.

On the 24th October 1874 a cyclone was experienced at Bimlipatam beginning at N.W. and veering to North North-East and S.E., accompanied by heavy rain, but the shipping in the roads sustained no damage. The storm had a beneficial effect on the state of the river. Owing to the copious fall of rain a heavy fresh came down the backwater and deepened the channel at the entrance and over the bar, forming a sand ridge to the north of the entrance, in an E.S.E. direction, to a distance of 500 yards. For years past great inconvenience was felt at this port owing to the paucity of water in the river and over the bar, laden boats having had to wait for half flood before they could cross over the bar, where there is now no less than five feet at low water. Bimlipatam.

The plan for the improvement of the harbour at Vizagapatam has been abandoned. During the year 1873-74 an Emigration Agency was established at Vizagapatam by the Mauritius Government, and during the past year 679 emigrants were embarked for that island. Vizagapatam.

The Bay at Cocanada has been year by year silting up, and the anchorage ground for shipping has in consequence been gradually shifted up the coast; this removal has been carried to such a distance north of the Cocanada river that the best telescopes are now useless to make out signals given by the shipping at the Master Attendant's Office or *vice versâ*. The Bay of Cocanada will probably be silted up in time and form part of the delta of the Godavery. To remedy this dredging has been resorted to for some years past under the orders of the District Engineer. It has now been recently decided to transfer the responsibility and the execution of the dredging operations to Cocanada.

the Marine Department. Hitherto dredging has been carried on indiscriminately all over the bay, but the object now to be kept in view is to mark off a channel from the mouth of the river to the present anchorage, and to dredge within this course so as to preserve a deep water channel between the anchorage and the river. Consequent on the extension of the delta of the Godavery northward and the shoals off the N.E. end of Hope Island it has been found that both light-houses are out of position, and consequently of little value to ships bound to Cocanada. In March 1874 it was decided by Government to erect a screw pile light-house in three fathoms of water to the N.E. of Hope Island, and to exhibit a second-class fixed dioptric light. Arrangements are being made with this object.

Masulipatam. The mouth of the river here has been for some years steadily shifting its position northwards, and a spit of sand formed abreast of it has also been extending in the same direction; both results have led to the lengthening of the passage between the river and the shipping. The local Master Attendant is of opinion that if the continued progress of the drift is not checked in some way the river will ere long be closed for traffic.

Tranquebar. During the official year under review the port of Tranquebar has for the first time been visited by the coasting steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Negapatam and Nagore. The river and bar at Negapatam and Nagore continue to remain in an unsatisfactory condition, and shipping operations are much retarded. Three new vessels were built at Negapatam port, and after much labor and considerable expense managed to cross the bar and get to sea; two other vessels are now building in the docks in the river.

Paumben. The buoys and beacons pertaining to the Paumben Channel and its approaches are in good order, as well as the departmental boats and boundary pillars. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two vessels, of which twenty were steamers, passed through the Paumben Channel, the gross amount of tonnage being 258,593. The Government share of pilotage amounted to Rupees 23,404-6-11, being Rs. 465-5-4 less than last official year. Seven hundred and sixty-five vessels passed through the Keelakarry Channel, realizing Rupees 816-7-6 as Government share of pilotage, an increase of Rupees 65-8-0 over last year's collections. Rupees 2,080 were collected under the head of Warps and Grapnels, falling short of last year's fees

by Rupees 741. A sum of Rupees 9,297-3-7 has been expended by the Public Works Department in dredging and blasting operations in the Paumben Pass.

Cochin.

The most important fact connected with Cochin during the past year is the loss it has sustained in the collapse of the old Dutch Tower, which fell during the heavy monsoon rains in June 1874; as it was considered unsafe to allow the remaining portion of the structure to stand, it was demolished by blasting. Apart from its historical associations and its picturesque appearance, its position was of utility to the mariner in the offing, standing out when viewed from seaward in marked contrast with the low coast on each side of it.

AGRICULTURAL.

Destruction of Wild Animals.

Rewards to the extent of Rupees 29,359 were disbursed for killing wild animals, against Rupees 23,642 in the previous year. The increase is partly due to the enhancement of rewards sanctioned in G.O., dated 25th June 1874, No. 780, and partly to the larger number of wild beasts killed. The number killed during 1874-75 is compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Tigers	199	223
Cheetahs	641	848
Bears	45	167
Wolves	24	36
Hyænas	92	190
Alligators	1	...

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Scheme for School of Agriculture.

It has been determined to inaugurate a school of agriculture at Sydapet, as experience there and elsewhere has proved that mere example in farming is not sufficient to influence to any satisfactory extent the practice of the present race of cultivators, and that in order to set in operation the reforms so greatly needed in the agricultural practice of Southern India, direct agricultural training must be placed within the reach of all young men desirous of becoming farmers. A scheme to this end is now under consideration.

Sydapet Property.

The services of the Assistant Superintendent of Government Farms being available for employment, it was thought advisable to utilize his services in superintending the carrying out on the Sydapet property of certain extensive estate works, some of which had been allowed to stand over some time for want of suitable supervision. Amongst various other improvements undertaken were the following:—The surface of nearly all the undulating land chiefly composed of sand has been greatly altered and in many instances terraced, in order to prevent water flowing over its surface during heavy rains and the consequent washing out of the soil of all soluble manure which had been applied to it. The surface of other land on the Model Farm over a considerable area has also been altered to enable the land to benefit by occasional irrigation from the Marmalong Tank. On the same farm nearly the whole of the wet land has been re-arranged and its surface reformed in order to provide more completely for its irrigation and for its partial drainage. A number of casuarina and other trees were planted over the estate.

Sydapet Government Farms.

The weather experienced during the past year was unpropitious, consequently very few of the experiments made in the field in connection with the Sydapet Farms proved of any use. Several elaborate series of experiments with different kinds of manure were instituted, but owing to the absence of seasonable rains most of them had to be abandoned, and those that were partially successful were of little or no use in affording information. Several crops of plants that had not previously been cultivated there were grown on the Experimental Farm; amongst these, jute, roselle, sunu, sun-flower, black gram, wheat, korali, &c. A large area of land was cropped with jute under experimental cultivation; it was sown at various seasons throughout the year in different experimental plots, variously treated as regards cultivation, manuring, watering, &c., but in every instance, though the seed germinated well and produced a healthy growth of young plants, the flower appeared much too early and the plants became branched and dwarfed, thus rendering them of but little value for producing fibre. Probably this was due to the great change of climate to which the seed had been subjected. The roselle grew well and produced plants that yielded a strong and lengthy fibre. The sunu also grew well, but its stems were woody and the fibre much inferior to that of the roselle plant. The sun-flower grew to about four feet in height, when it flowered; but few of the flowers produced any seed. The black gram was successful; it seems well adapted for such soils as prevail on these farms. The wheat seed was obtained from the Nilgiris and from Coimbatore; both produced healthy plants of a vigorous growth which flowered about three months after sowing, but the yield of grain was exceedingly small. It seems probable that had the seed been sown earlier in the season, in time to benefit from the rains of the monsoon and the lower temperature that then prevails, the result would have been more encouraging; the experiment will be repeated. The korali seed was obtained from the Nilgiris, where it is the prevailing crop on high elevations; it grew well and produced good fodder. The Chinese sheep and pigs imported last year have not done well on the Experimental Farm; it is evident that the change of climate was too great and too sudden. A bull, a cow, and two calves of the Aden breed were imported from Aden in May last.

Farm Accounts.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and charges on account of the farms.

Receipts.				Charges.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Sydapet Experimental Farm.	3,609	14	4	General Supervision ...	18,190	9	0
Sydapet Model Farm ...	1,974	11	8	Sydapet Experimental Farm.	8,156	2	0
Implement Workshops ...	2,243	11	9	Sydapet Model Farm ...	5,057	5	4
				Implement Workshops ...	2,120	12	0
				Educational	3,010	0	0
				Estate Improvements of a permanent character on the Government Farm Estate.	4,856	2	6
Total ...	7,828	5	9	Total ...	41,390	14	10

Nellore Agricultural Shows.

The Cattle Show at Addanki was held as usual, but the Nellore Agricultural Exhibition was put off in consequence of the disastrous floods in the district in October. In point of the number of cattle exhibited, the Addanki Show was the most successful ever held. The expenditure was Rupees 2,292-11-2.

Report on the Neilgherry District.

In 1871 the Superintendent of Government Farms was directed to proceed to the Neilgherries in view to reporting to Government on the agricultural capabilities of the district, especially with regard to the breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep; to the facilities for establishing small farms on the European system; and to the improvement of the husbandry of the hill-people. He was also instructed to give some attention to the planting operations that had already been undertaken in view to the production of coffee, tea, and cinchona bark, and to contrast the prospects of these enterprises with the probable results that might be secured by farming on the system followed in Great Britain. The Superintendent proceeded to the Neilgherries in the latter part of January 1872, and remained in the district pursuing these inquiries until nearly the end of March. He again returned to the Neilgherries in October of the same year, and devoted that month and the next to similar investigations, and in the year under review while on privilege leave during several months he again gave his attention to the subject. The observations have thus been made at different seasons of the year, and over a period extending to nearly three years. The report contains much interesting descriptive matter and many useful discussions and suggestions on subjects of general interest. Some conclusions arrived at as to the actual condition of agricultural enterprise on the Neilgherry Hills may be briefly stated here.

—Cultivable area.

The area of the district is about 510,000 acres, and of this area only 55,000 acres appear to be under cultivation. As to the cropping, 33,000 acres appear to be under food grains, &c., 2,000 acres under potatoes and garden crops, and 20,000 acres under coffee, tea, cinchona, and Australian trees. Of the 33,000 acres under food grains, korali and samay occupy 22,000 acres. In addition to these 55,000 acres under crops, there is annually about 20,000 acres of arable land under bare fallow, or, it should rather be said, temporarily abandoned, for no cultivations are performed on the so-called fallow. To this may be added about 33,000 acres of the so-called grass land used for grazing and feeding, with the help afforded by the straw produced on the arable land, the 18,000 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep belonging to the district. If there is added to this the area taken up by the Municipalities and other hill settlements, the land under roads, &c., it will be found that less than one-fifth of the area of the district is now utilized. From this calculation has been purposely omitted the land occupied by natural forest, which in its present state can be classed only as waste land. Probably one-half of the entire district, including the greater part of the Koondahs and the more elevated and rocky parts of the mountain ranges, is altogether unsuited for the use of the agriculturist, or at any rate will be unsuited for it as long as plenty of good land is available. It is true that the 150,000 acres that remain is not all fit for the immediate use of the farmer, but a very considerable proportion is so; and the remainder by judicious planting, clearing, draining, &c., could be made available in a few years. It is to be regretted that nothing is known with any degree of certainty as to the area of each description of unoccupied land on the Nilgiris. The absence of trustworthy information of this nature cannot but be highly prejudicial to the interest of the district. There is a general impression that all the good land has been taken up; it is true that all the good land within easy distance of the different stations is taken up, but the total area of the land thus appropriated is but small in relation to the area of good land yet available.

—Population.

The condition of the inhabitants remains much the same as in recent years. When the last census was taken in 1871, the population was found to number 49,501 persons, or about 66 persons per square mile; a very scanty population when contrasted with that of the two adjoining Collectorates, Coimbatore and Malabar, which respectively contain 237 and 376 persons per

square mile. Thinly populated as the country would be if its inhabitants were evenly distributed over its whole surface, it is in reality much more scantily peopled than these figures show, owing to the fact that so many of the inhabitants are congregated together in small areas of country; thus, the two Municipalities, containing together not more than 30 square miles of country, have a population of 13,040 persons, while the Badagas, which number together 19,476 souls, nearly all reside in the villages situated in the centre of the district. Wellington, Kotagherry, and Lovedale together contain 2,487 persons, leaving the remainder of the district to be divided amongst less than 15,000 persons, of whom, 880 only are hill-people, the remainder probably being plantation coolies and their families, and immigrants from the low country who gain a livelihood, partly by occasional labor for hire and partly by cultivating small plots of land. The latter, it is to be noted, are not distributed over the district, but are met with chiefly near the villages of the Badagas and the large European Settlements. A large proportion of the district is altogether without inhabitants, and another considerable proportion only inhabited during certain seasons of the year. The recent extension of the Madras Railway to Mettapoliem cannot but prove beneficial to the Neilgherries, but the centre of the district is yet more than 35 miles from the railway station; and for the conveyance of goods over these 35 miles of road the charge is greater than would be the freight on similar goods between Madras and Liverpool. Though this is a serious drawback to the success of agriculture on these hills if its object is the raising of produce for export, or for use in the low country, it operates in quite a different way when the object of the agriculture practised is the raising of produce for local consumption or manufacture, as it tends to keep low-country productions out of the market. At present at the least one-half of the population of the district depend on the low country for the common necessities of life, and the price they usually pay for these productions is nearly 50 per cent. greater than the average price ranging at the same time in the producing districts at the foot of the hills.

Suitability of the climate for agriculture.

The district is under the influence of both monsoons, but the Dodabet range of mountains forms a line of separation, the country lying to the west and south of this range being watered by the south-west rains, and that to the north and east by the rains of the north-east monsoon. The south-west rains begin

in the early part of May and continue until the end of August; those of the north-east monsoon begin in October and cease about the end of November. The heaviest fall of rain is during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, one-half of the entire rainfall of the year being precipitated in this period. The heaviest burst is on the Koondahs, where the annual fall is not less than 150 inches; on the western crest of the slopes the fall is nearly as heavy, and at Neddivuttum, situated in the north-west corner of the district, the annual fall is from 100 to 120 inches. Going eastward there is a gradual diminution in the amount of rain, the quantity registered at Ootacamund being only about 55 inches, and at Coonoor and Kotagherry only a little over 50 inches. The south-west rains are accompanied by high cold winds which are alike prejudicial to the health of live stock and crops. Though the district is divided under periodical rains, no portions suffer from an inadequate rainfall, for in nearly every locality the monthly rainfall is sufficient for agricultural crops. It is true that in the first three months of the year the rainfall in all parts of the hills is light, and the atmosphere is very dry; but this is not generally the cropping season. The highest range of temperature is during the months of April and May, and the coldest weather is experienced during December and January, when the mercury frequently falls as low as freezing point. The temperature, like the rainfall, varies with change of locality; at Ootacamund, at about 7,500 feet above sea level, in moderately exposed situations, the mean temperature ranges between 40 and 65 degrees, while at Coonoor and Kotagherry, at 6,000 feet above sea level, in similarly situated positions, the mean range is between 50 and 70 degrees. Though the rainfall, excepting in the extreme western and south-western portions of the district, is generally suited for crops, it is owing to the manner of its precipitation frequently highly injurious to the health of farm stock, especially if recently brought up from the low country. During a considerable portion of the year it falls only in drifting fogs which gradually condense as they meet with resistance; and, though this may continue for days, and the actual fall of rain is light as shown by the rain gauge, yet in reality the precipitation is heavy.

A considerable area of the land occupied by native cultivators —Field C
continues to be annually under wheat. It seems probable that the seed originally came from Europe; but, if so, it has deteriorated greatly. There is a very large tract of land in the district

admirably suited for growing wheat under a superior agricultural practice. There is a large demand at remunerative prices for really good wheat, and this demand will go on increasing. Barley is grown still more extensively in the district than wheat. The variety most commonly cultivated is a naked barley, known to the hill cultivators as "Akki Ganji." Under better cultivation this barley might become valuable for the manufacture of barley flour; it is plump and well flavored, but as now cultivated it is of but little value and is scarcely known outside the villages of the Badagas. The oat crop is not cultivated by the hill-people, and is met with only on lands occupied by Europeans and Eurasians. Maize or Indian corn grows well in the more-sheltered portions of the Neilgherries, but as it was only recently introduced into the district, it is not yet grown as a crop, and the cultivation is confined to small plots of ground close to the huts of villagers. Korali continues to grow freely on the poorest and most exposed portions of the district, its grain forming the chief food of the hill-people. Other ordinary crops are raggy, kere, navoney, samay, castor-oil plant, and poppy. Tobacco was at one time a very popular crop with those Badagas who had land suitable for it, but it now receives little attention from them. There are several reasons for this: they cannot now produce a tobacco that they can afford to sell at a price that will enable it to compete in the native market with the tobacco raised in the low country; they find that the potato yields more speedy returns, and meets with a readier market; and they cannot collect enough manure to enable them to grow crops of both potatoes and tobacco on a scale sufficiently extensive to secure a reasonable profit. The hill-people are giving much attention to the raising of potatoes for sale. There is on these hills a wide range of country suited for the production of the potato; indeed, all the cultivated land situated at a higher elevation than 5,000 feet above sea level is available, and this includes nearly the whole of the arable land of the district. Its cultivation is however as yet confined to the low-lying land in the valleys, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund. The potato crop is said to thrive on land in the district situated as low as 4,000 feet above sea level, but the quality of the potatoes grown in such situations is very inferior. The potatoes raised in the Kaity and Kalhutty Valleys are perhaps the finest produced on these hills; and in these valleys the prevailing soil is one particularly well adapted for producing good potatoes: it is a

light, free, well-mixed loam, of a good depth, and is naturally well drained. The cultivated land in these valleys is about 6,500 feet above the sea level. A considerable area of marsh peaty land, situated within the limits of the Ootacamund Municipality, has been taken up for potato cultivation by speculative natives who pay a high rent for it. Though on such land heavier crops can be obtained with less trouble and at a little less expense than would be necessary on the better kinds of land, the quality of the potato produced is generally very inferior; however as these bog lands are so conveniently situated as regards the market for the produce they bear, they are in great demand. On some of these peaty soils attempts have been made by means of surface drains to carry off the surplus water, but nothing has as yet been attempted in sub-soil draining. Potatoes are planted at all seasons of the year on these hills, though generally the time of year in which frosts occur is avoided. Three crops are sometimes obtained in 12 months, but more generally the cultivator contents himself with two crops. The crop is generally more liberally manured than is usual with native grown crops, and the land is kept well weeded. With these exceptions however the potato cultivation on these lands is bad, the crop being repeated again and again until remunerative crops cannot be obtained. The result is that it is becoming more and more difficult to raise a good crop. This mismanagement is not confined to crops grown on the peaty soils just noticed, but is almost to as great an extent met with wherever the potato is grown by native cultivators on the hills. The subject of potato cultivation is important, as there is now a European population in the district requiring a large and regular supply; there is also a large demand to be met in the low country. The demand is increasing, and the price ranges from Rupees 30 to Rupees 40 per ton. Lucerne was introduced into the district more than 40 years ago; but the crop does not now occupy a larger area of land than it did 10 or 12 years after it was first introduced.

—Pasture

Many well-known kinds of English grasses have recently been introduced, but on a limited scale; though mistakes have occasionally been made in selecting the soils and situations best suited to their habits, many of these grasses have proved themselves to be well suited for supplying the wants of the district. There is no reason, if the proper means are employed, why good meadows and pastures should not be produced in abundance in nearly all parts of the plateau. It is necessary

however to undertake a liberal expenditure on manures and on cultivation.

—Coffee. A large area of land on the Neilgherries has proved to be admirably suited for the cultivation of the coffee shrub. Not less than 13,000 acres are now under coffee plantations, whereas 20 years ago the area under this crop did not much exceed 500 acres. This great increase is entirely the result of private enterprise, and has added much to the prosperity of the Neilgherries, while at the same benefiting the districts immediately adjoining. In the establishment of these coffee estates a property has been created worth about five million of Rupees, on which the annual expenditure cannot be less than two millions of Rupees. Of the total expenditure about one-third is for the payment of wages to coolies; and most of this is carried into the low country, either in payment for food grains consumed by plantation coolies, or as cash carried by the coolies themselves when they return to their homes. Estimating that the sum sent into the low country in this way represents annually Rupees 6,00,000, this will support about 14,000 families of laboring people. Moreover in carrying coffee to the coast, and in sorting, packing, &c., a large amount of other labor is employed. Until a few years previous to 1850 the coffee plantations in this district were found only on the eastern slopes, but they have now been extended to the southern, northern, and north-western slopes; there are also some extensive plantations in the Ouchterlony Valley and in the neighborhood of Coonoor.

—Tea. The tea plant was introduced on thch ills nearly 40 years ago, but it is only during the last 10 years that any real progress has been made in the cultivation. The experiments made between 1835 and 1840 were useful in proving that the tea plant would thrive on the hills, but little else resulted from them, though the opinions frequently expressed by Mr. John Sullivan and Monsieur Perrottet, and founded on these experiments, that the greater part of the district was well suited for tea culture, have now been proved to be accurate. It is difficult to account for the little interest that was taken in tea cultivation previous to 1865, for there was evidence that the plant would succeed well. At the present time the area under tea cannot be much less than 2,000 acres. The oldest estates are planted with tea of the China variety; those that have recently been opened, on situations not too exposed, are generally planted with the Assam variety, or with plants produced from a cross between the China and

Assam varieties. The China variety is the most hardy and best adapted for high and exposed positions, but grows slowly, and produces very little leaf. The Assam variety is suited only for sheltered situations on rich fertile soil; when so circumstanced it grows rapidly, and is a large producer of leaf. The hybrid is the most generally useful, combining the leaf-producing quality of the Assam with the hardihood of the China variety. Most of the tea estates on the Neilgherries are on land which was formerly under grass; such land especially, if heavily covered by ferns, gives good results, but shola land is preferred when it can be obtained equally well situated, as on such land the shrub grows with much greater rapidity, and gives earlier and heavier flushes of leaf. The plantations are generally small, ranging between 50 and 80 acres in extent, and besides these there are numerous gardens varying from plots of but a single acre up to 15 or 20 acres. The bulk of the plantations appear to have been started as experimental plots, and gradually increased until they have reached their present area. They are generally not well arranged, and are ill provided with buildings; many are altogether without buildings, being worked in connection with some other estate.

—Cinchona.

The area of land under cinchona is probably not more than 3,000 acres, and of this the greater portion consists of Government plantations. There are two good-sized plantations belonging to private owners, but the remainder of the area is made up chiefly of small plots attached to coffee estates. As yet, cinchona cultivation has not proved attractive to planters who generally believe that the crop is too much of a speculation.

—Live Stock.

No systematic attempts have yet been made in breeding horses on these hills. A considerable number of horses and ponies are kept in the district for saddle and harness use, but they are all brought up from the plains. The Neilgherry District probably possesses about 18,000 head of cattle. Of these about one-fourth are buffaloes, and the remainder chiefly common low-country cattle which have been brought up from the adjoining districts or have been bred on the hills. The buffaloes, which are supposed to be an indigenous breed, are owned almost exclusively by the Todas; the Badagas also own a few, but the buffaloes kept by them differ from those kept by the Todas, and are apparently similar to the buffalo of the plains. Little has been done in a systematic way to improve the ordinary cattle on

these hills. Enterprising residents have at different times introduced animals of the Durham and Aden breeds, but efforts in this direction have generally ended with the introduction of a single bull or a cow. There are some good cattle in the possession of European residents, but the majority are crosses of various degrees between the Durham, Aden, Nellore, Mysore, Poonganoor, Kangayam, and other breeds. The cattle owned by the Badagas and the hill-people generally are small and inferior, and not so good as those met with in the districts that adjoin, from which they must at one period have been brought. A considerable number of cattle are kept by coffee planters for making manure for use on their coffee estates; these cattle are generally grazed during the day in charge of a herdsman on the grass land belonging to the estate, and at night they are either confined in an open yard or kraal, or in large sheds built with roofs. Many attempts have been made to introduce sheep into the Neilgherry District, but with one or two exceptions these attempts have ended in failure. The results which have attended most of the experiments made are probably not so much due to the climate, as to mismanagement, to the choice of sheep unfitted for the hills, and to the absence of proper food. The Neilgherry District probably possesses about 2,000 head of sheep, and this includes the goats kept by the hill-people, which number as many as the sheep. European pigs thrive well in most parts of the Neilgherries, while the food most suited for them, maize, barley, potatoes, &c., is raised in abundance at a very moderate cost. The poultry kept on the hills is indifferent. Attempts have recently been made to introduce from Madras acclimatized poultry descended from imported birds, but such experiments have failed owing to the delicate constitution of the fowls, the result of the hot climate of Madras.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Seasons, &c. There was not such a contrast between the Northern and Southern Districts as was noticed in the report for the year 1873-74. Throughout the Presidency the season was, except in a few parts, decidedly favorable. The storm of May, and the heavy and almost unprecedented rains of September and October, gave

cause for much anxiety, considerable damage having been done to many important public works. But the damage to crops was not so great as to necessitate remissions of land revenue except in a very few districts, and these only to a limited extent. In Nellore, Cuddapah, and North Arcot the heavy floods of September occasioned great injury to public works, while in parts of these and of the Kistna, Kurnool, Chingleput, and South Arcot Districts the crops also suffered considerably. On the Nilgiris, there was great want of rain during the earlier part of the year, while the continuous rains that followed destroyed the crops. On the whole, however, the yield generally was above the average :—

Districts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Ganjam	59·54	39·69	43·18
2. Vizagapatam ...	52·14	41·43	41·34
3. Godavery	46·04	38·63	41·03
4. Kistna	36·32	27·28	35·62
5. Nellore	47·86	33·85	45·55
6. Cuddapah	41·00	25·47	50·30
7. Bellary	27·69	19·64	37·07
8. Kurnool	28·45	24·39	49·77
9. Madras	78·74	45·14	66·08
10. Chingleput	78·14	28·75	64·62
11. North Arcot ...	52·64	29·70	55·06
12. South Arcot ...	63·78	33·42	48·62
13. Tanjore	56·41	42·54	40·16
14. Trichinopoly ...	47·66	31·28	35·13
15. Madura	28·39	25·76	29·61
16. Tinnevelly	27·82	19·98	25·83
17. Coimbatore ...	27·72	23·18	24·23
18. Nilgiris	58·15	46·19	44·02
19. Salem	38·43	25·48	36·82
20. South Canara ...	173·40	116·10	180·98
21. Malabar	115·64	108·03	135·59

The value of crops reported to have been destroyed by wild beasts is Rupees 15,306.

Cattle Disease.

The mortality among cattle was great during 1874-75. The deaths numbered 710,153 against 507,303 in 1873-74, showing an increase of 202,850. Exposure to the inclemency of the weather in Cuddapah, North Arcot, and South Arcot, scarcity of pasturage and water owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon in Tinnevelly, and losses during the cyclone of May 1874 in Coimbatore and Salem, seem to have been the causes of the great increase of mortality in the districts noted below :—

Cuddapah	13,960
North Arcot	9,312
South Arcot	36,372
Tinnevelly	20,392
Coimbatore	16,296
Salem	103,988

Prices. Prices declined in some of the Northern as well as in the Ceded Districts. The price of wheat was throughout the Presidency lower than it was in 1873-74.

Items.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	No. of Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.	No. of Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.
Price of rice, second sort, per Rupee ...	16·3	15·3
Do. paddy, do. do. ...	29·3	27·2
Do. cholum, do. do. ...	26·4	25·6
Do. cumboo, do. do. ...	26·6	26·0
Do. raggy, do. do. ...	28·7	27·9
Do. veragoo, do. do. ...	41·9	36·9
Do. wheat, do. do. ...	9·4	10·8
Do. salt, do. do. ...	16·2	16·1
Do. cotton, per candy	Rs. 124	Rs. 111

The following table exhibits the average prices of the staple grains in fasli 1283, compared with the previous fasli, and the average prices of the previous ten faslis:—

Grains.	Average Price per Madras Garce for ten years, Faslis 1272 to 1283.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.	Increase or Decrease in Fasli 1283 as compared with the Average.	Percentage of Columns 2 and 5.	Increase or Decrease in Fasli 1283 as compared with Fasli 1282.	Percentage of Columns 3 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
First Sort Paddy, per Garce.	184	149	156	— 28	— 15	+ 7	+ 5
Second do. do. ...	167	135	140	— 27	— 16	+ 5	+ 4
Cholum	215	168	197	— 18	— 8	+ 29	+ 17
Cumboo	197	150	180	— 17	— 9	+ 30	+ 20
Raggy	195	146	169	— 26	— 13	+ 23	+ 16
Horse-gram ...	245	221	242	— 3	— 1	+ 21	+ 10

The subjoined statement shows the market prices compared with the commutation rates in the districts which have been newly settled. The commutation rates are far below, in several cases less than half, the ruling prices, except in the case of varagu in the district of Salem:—

Grains.	South Arcot.		Trichinopoly.		Salem.	
	Commutation Price per Garce.	Market Price during the Fasli.	Commutation Price per Garce.	Market Price during the Fasli.	Commutation Price per Garce.	Market Price during the Fasli.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy, 1st and 2nd Sort.	72	151	67	148	100	154
Cholum	117	248	100	191	100	169
Cumboo	93	211	83	180	100	156
Raggy	93	202	83	169	100	122
Varagu	52	108	50	133	100	79

Grains.	Godavery.		Kistna.		Kurnool.	
	Commutation Price per Garce.	Market Price during the Fasli.	Commutation Price per Garce.	Market Price during the Fasli.	Commutation Price per Garce.	Market Price during the Fasli.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paddy, 1st and 2nd Sort.	72	113	90	168	110	156
Cholum	84	140	95	236	105	169
Cumboo	60	123	70	228	...	155
Raggy	66	124	...	179	...	149
Varagu	...	109	...	194	60	113

In the Appendix to this Chapter will be found Statement A 2 showing the prices of various grains compared for the last two official years. A statement showing the prices of second sort paddy in each district is appended.

Districts.	Price per Garce.				
	Average of five years from Faslis 1267 to 1271.	Average of five years from Faslis 1272 to 1276.	Average of five years from Faslis 1277 to 1281.	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	84	127	104	87	87
Vizagapatam ...	101	144	128	133	112
Godavery ...	94	137	106	113	109
Kistna	116	178	143	162	159
Nellore	127	178	148	124	137
Cuddapah ...	155	229	185	148	144
Bellary	135	233	156	137	141
Kurnool	142	225	175	178	147
Madras	140	176	158	116	148
Chingleput ...	...	...	139	115	141
North Arcot ...	135	171	145	105	128
South Arcot ...	136	163	166	114	144
Tanjore	131	167	137	125	128
Trichinopoly ...	156	190	152	125	140
Madura	163	221	185	141	157
Tinnevelly ...	161	224	185	179	180
Coimbatore ...	182	226	188	148	167
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	157	186	150	126	144
South Canara ...	137	176	145	147	135
Malabar	164	211	174	168	167

(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Price per Garce.			
	Increase or Decrease as compared with Column 2.	Increase or Decrease as compared with Column 3.	Increase or Decrease as compared with Column 4.	Increase or Decrease as compared with Column 5.
	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	+ 3	— 40	— 17	...
Vizagapatam	+ 11	— 32	— 16	— 21
Godavery	+ 15	— 28	+ 3	— 4
Kistna	+ 43	— 19	+ 16	— 3
Nellore	+ 10	— 41	— 11	+ 13
Cuddapah	— 11	— 85	— 41	— 4
Bellary	+ 6	— 92	— 15	+ 4
Kurnool	+ 5	— 78	— 28	— 31
Madras	+ 8	— 28	— 10	+ 32
Chingleput	+ 141	+ 141	+ 2	+ 26
North Arcot	— 7	— 43	— 17	+ 23
South Arcot	— 8	— 19	+ 8	+ 30
Tanjore	— 3	— 39	— 9	+ 3
Trichinopoly	— 16	— 50	— 12	+ 15
Madura	— 6	— 64	— 28	+ 16
Tinnevelly	— 19	— 44	— 5	+ 1
Coimbatore	— 15	— 59	— 21	+ 19
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...
Salem	— 13	— 42	— 6	+ 13
South Canara	— 2	— 41	— 10	— 12
Malabar	+ 3	— 44	— 7	— 1

Excluding South Canara and Malabar, where the areas are unknown, the area of Government land cultivated was— Cultivation.

Unirrigated Acres.	13,551,481	Assessed at Rs.	1,49,57,979
Irrigated do.	3,223,025	Do. at do.	1,73,42,216
Total ...	16,774,506	Do. at do.	3,23,00,195

In the Appendix to this Chapter will be found Statement A.1. showing the cultivation of Government lands in the several districts.

In the general area cultivated there was a decrease of acres 226,447, but in the assessment an increase of Rupees 4,17,208. The decrease of acreage however is nominal, arising out of certain arrangements in connection with waste lands. In eleven districts there was an increase and in seven a decrease both in the extent and assessment. In six out of the former (Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, and Salem) the increase is attributed to the favorable character of the season. In Kurnool the increase is due to the introduction of survey areas and of the new rates of assessment. Out of the seven districts in which a decrease appears, in four (Godavery, Kistna, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore) it is ascribed to the exclusion from the present accounts of portions of fields left waste; in Cuddapah, where the decrease was large, it is explained by the fact that in one of the three taluqs in which the new settlement rates were introduced the Curnams, being doubtful whether the new or the old assessment should be entered in the monthly cultivation accounts, did not submit those accounts at all, and that consequently the actual cultivation was not brought into the accounts of the year in most of the villages, and that in another taluq (Cuddapah) the cultivation accounts of March last were received too late to admit of their being embodied in the general statement. In Tinnevelly the decrease is due to the want of seasonable rains. —Increase and Decrease.

The area cultivated with cotton was 1,502,555 acres, or 189,366 acres less than in the previous year. —Cotton.

Statement.

Districts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase or Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	6,905	7,958	+ 1,053
2. Vizagapatam	14,125	17,432	+ 3,307
3. Godavery	16,399	15,593	— 806
4. Kistna	235,239	226,414	— 8,825
5. Nellore	22,733	15,852	— 6,881
6. Cuddapah	86,403	62,653	— 23,750
7. Bellary	410,956	337,550	— 73,406
8. Kurnool	242,510	202,284	— 40,226
9. Madras	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	4	5	+ 1
11. North Arcot	355	210	— 145
12. South Arcot	25,583	25,072	— 511
13. Tanjore	3,879	4,391	+ 512
14. Trichinopoly	14,190	8,489	— 5,701
15. Madura	91,947	97,060	+ 5,113
16. Tinnevelly	302,507	276,697	— 25,810
17. Coimbatore	195,270	192,759	— 2,511
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...
19. Salem	22,884	12,099	— 10,785
20. South Canara	32	37	+ 5
21. Malabar	...	...	...
Total...	1,691,921	1,502,555	— 189,366

Nearly the whole of the decrease occurs in the five districts noted below, and is chiefly due to the falling off in the price of the article:—

Cuddapah	43,750
Bellary	73,406
Kurnool	40,226
Tinnevelly	25,810
Salem	10,785
Total ...	173,977

—Indigo. The area under indigo was 231,454 acres, or 53,431 less than in 1873-74. In North and South Arcot, the decrease amounted to acres 59,373, owing to untimely rain in the former and to lands ordinarily cultivated with indigo having been cropped with cereals in the latter.

Districts.	Area under Indigo.		
	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase or Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	1,080	1,371	+ 291
2. Vizagapatam	6,201	8,167	+ 1,966
3. Godavery	2,599	2,461	— 138
4. Kistna	27,151	31,585	+ 4,434
5. Nellore	41,978	43,154	+ 1,176
6. Cuddapah	40,751	41,914	+ 1,163
7. Bellary	2,341	6,681	+ 4,340
8. Kurnool	34,915	36,895	+ 1,980
9. Madras	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	12,741	4,925	— 7,816
11. North Arcot...	31,033	9,954	— 21,079
12. South Arcot...	78,872	40,578	— 38,294
13. Tanjore	1,446	1,027	— 419
14. Trichinopoly	1,413	678	— 735
15. Madura	19	36	+ 17
16. Tinnevelly	568	571	+ 3
17. Coimbatore	22	...	— 22
18. Nilgiris	...	...	...
19. Salem	1,755	1,457	— 298
20. South Canara	...	...	...
21. Malabar	...	...	...
Total ...	284,885	231,454	— 53,431

Area under different crops.

The following is a general statement of the area under crop in the Government and Inam Villages arranged with relation to revenue years. There was a decrease of 426,000 acres in the cultivation of fasli 1283, which is due to the unfavorable character of the season :—

Crops.	Area cultivated in Fasli 1282.	Area cultivated in Fasli 1283.	Increase.	Decrease.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Food-grains	20,869,000	20,611,000	...	258,000
Seeds	1,130,000	1,041,000	...	89,000
Green and garden crops.	467,000	478,000	11,000	...
Topes and orchards ...	480,000	488,000	8,000	...
Special crops, such as cotton, indigo, &c. ...	2,070,000	1,972,000	...	98,000
	25,016,000	24,590,000	19,000	445,000
Net ...	...	...	...	426,000

The proportions of land cultivated with the different species of crops are shown below:—

	Fasli 1282.	Fasli 1283.
Food-grains	83·4	83·9
Seeds	4·5	4·2
Green and garden crops ..	1·9	1·9
Topes and orchards	1·9	2
Special crops, such as cotton and indigo, &c.	8·3	8
	100	100

Of the land under food-grains, 20·2 per cent. was artificially irrigated rice land, and the remainder 79·8 per cent. was under dry crops chiefly dependent on rainfall. Information regarding the population, area, acreage of crops, and number of cattle and sheep in each district for the fasli will be found in the Appendix to this chapter, Form A-3.

HORTICULTURE.

Government Cinchona Plantations.

The past year was unfavorable to the operations of the Government Cinchona Plantations, being unusually wet and cold. The rains were so continuous, especially at Neddivuttum, in June, July, and August, as entirely to stop the growth of the plants during these months. The total rainfall during the year at Neddivuttum was 156·59 inches, or 50½ inches above the average. This heavy rainfall was followed by a season of extreme cold and frost. In January and February the frost was more severe than during the previous cold season, and the damage done to private plantations was very great. On the Government plantations however only a few plants in low and land-locked situations were injured. The principal operations of the year were the conservancy of the estates, the filling up of vacancies, clearing, weeding, maintaining roads, drains and fences, and the collection of bark for local manufacture or shipment to Europe. To the propagation of new varieties considerable attention was given, as also to the raising of seedlings by artificial hybridisation. There was at the close of the year a fine stock of hybrids, possessing unusual vigor of growth. These

were procured by crossing the variety of crown bark *C. angustifolia*, *C. pubescens*, *C. succirubra*, and *C. magnifolia*. As a scientific experiment, a few hybrids were also raised by crosses with inferior varieties, such as *C. pahudiana*. From these inferior plants there has in some instances been procured a vigorous and healthy progeny. The plants however are young and the value of the bark unknown. During the ensuing season a few only were to be planted out, and on different exposures in order to ascertain the value of the bark. The object of the experiment is to throw some light, if possible, on the function called into action by hybridisation; for commercial purposes reliance is placed only on hybrids produced by a high class of parents on both sides. The propagating operations were confined to rearing the hybrids above mentioned, numbering about 1,500 plants in all, and the propagation of 2,500 plants of *C. pubescens*, 8,400 plants of *C. angustifolia*, and 1,140 plants of *C. pitayenses*; making a total of 13,540 plants during the year.

—Stock in permanent plantations.

The tables given below show in detail the number of plants in permanent plantations, and the date on which they were planted up to the 31st March 1875. The amount of base and surface measurement under cultivation is stated at the same time. In order to form a correct estimate of the plants in permanent plantations, it is necessary to deduct from the total number planted in each year 30 per cent. for failures subsequently filled up. These data give a close approximation to the actual number of plants now capable of yielding bark; as also to the number which will in each succeeding year become productive.

Date.	Denison, Kilgraston, and Napier Estate, Neddivuttum.						
	Crown Barks.	Red Barks.	Yellow Barks.	Grey Barks.	Other Species.	Acres, Surface.	Acres, Base.
1862-63	4,200	12,000	500	3,000	300	...	...
1863-64	16,000	4,700	1,000	1,500	...	...	...
1864-65	10,000	23,500	...	2,500	...	...	...
1865-66	2,000	22,720	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67	5,000	49,000	8,000	1,140	...	...	...
1867-68	15,000	94,800	6,200	9,000	...	...	...
1868-69	20,000	72,000	7,700	2,500	...	...	...
1869-70	3,550	70,680	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...
1871-72	...	...	2,750	...	...	...	...
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	75,750	349,400	29,650	19,640	300	455	371·24

Date.	Dodabetta.						
	Crown Barks.	Red Barks.	Yellow Barks.	Grey Barks.	Other Species.	Acres, Surface.	Acres, Base.
1862-63	14,350	500	...	100	50	...	...
1863-64	2,432	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864-65	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865-66	39,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67	55,000	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
1867-68	105,000	...	3,400	...	1,600	...	...
1868-69	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	49,048	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	...	...	...	...	800	...	...
1872-73	1,000	...	...	...	500	...	...
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	337,830	500	4,600	100	2,950	378	287·25

Date.	Wood and Hooker Estates, Pykarra.					
	Crown Barks.	Red Barks.	Grey Barks.	Other Species.	Acres, Surface.	Acres, Base.
1863-64	2,000	3,000	1,000	...	...	...
1864-65	14,700	15,000	1,019	...	...	...
1865-66	4,500	11,300	...	...	...	...
1866-67	7,000	28,000	2,000	...	...	...
1867-68	25,701	54,000	5,000	...	...	...
1868-69	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	18,297	78,483	...	...	...	...
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	700	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	4,961	...	...	7,394	...	...
1873-74	15,743	...	...	4,686	...	...
Total ...	93,602	189,783	9,019	12,080	336	243

Date.	Stanley Estate, Malakondah.				
	Crown Barks.	Red Barks.	Other Species.	Acres, Surface.	Acres, Base.
1867-68	5,000	15,000	...	...	...
1868-69	5,000	5,945	...	...	...
1869-70	14,100	19,310	899	...	...
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24,100	40,255	899	75	40·28

The following table gives the same information totalled for all plantations :—

Date.	Total Number of Species of Cinchona Plants planted.						
	Crown Barks.	Red Barks.	Yellow Barks.	Grey Barks.	Other Species.	Total.	Acres.
1862-63... ...	18,550	12,500	500	3,100	350	35,000	63
1863-64... ...	20,432	7,700	1,000	2,500	...	31,632	55
1864-65... ...	56,700	88,500	...	3,519	...	98,719	99
1865-66... ...	45,500	34,020	...	...	...	79,520	80
1866-67... ...	67,000	77,000	9,200	3,140	...	156,340	156
1867-68... ...	150,701	163,800	9,600	14,000	1,600	339,701	340
1868-69... ...	65,000	77,945	7,700	2,500	...	153,145	153
1869-70... ...	84,995	168,473	...	...	899	254,367	254
1870-71... ...	...	...	3,500	...	...	3,500	2
1871-72... ...	700	...	2,750	...	800	4,250	5
1872-73... ...	5,961	...	...	...	7,894	13,855	15
1873-74... ...	15,743	...	...	...	4,686	20,429	...
Total ...	531,282	579,938	34,250	28,759	16,299	1,190,458	1,244

—Particulars of outturn.

The average height of the finest plants of *C. succirubra* was a little over 33 feet, and that of *C. officinalis* 26 feet. The number of plants issued to the public during the year was 41,316, and 16 ounces of seeds were gratuitously distributed, a quantity sufficient to raise 400,000 plants. Of green bark 85,771 lbs. was supplied to the Government Quinologist for the manufacture of amorphous quinine, *viz.*, of stem bark 4,210 lbs. and of branch bark 81,561 lbs. Of dry bark 28,659 lbs. was shipped to England for sale in the London market. The prices realised were considerably higher than those of last year, and averaged about 4*s.* per lb. The whole of the bark collected during the year was obtained by the mossing process. From 1,000 experimental red bark or *C. succirubra* trees planted in 1862-63, from which the first harvest was collected by the mossing process in 1871 when the trees were eight years of age, there were this year removed 2,659 lbs. of dry stem bark, making the total yield of the 1,000 experimental mossed trees 8,727 lbs. of dry stem bark. From 3,000 red bark or *C. succirubra* trees of the planting of 1865-66, which had also their first harvest of bark removed by the mossing process in 1871 when the trees were in their sixth year of growth, there were collected 1,270 lbs. of dry stem bark, making the total yield of these trees 8,085 lbs. 2,000 crown bark or *C. officinalis* trees planted in 1863-64 gave this year 780 lbs. of dry

stem bark, or 0·39 lb. per tree. The renewed bark from these trees realised at the last sale in the London market 5*s*. per lb.

—Coppicing operations.

Coppicing experiments have not been extended. The trees coppiced in 1864 have not yet produced shoots capable of yielding commercial bark. 240 red bark trees coppiced on the 10th May 1871 maintained satisfactory growth during the year, and the shoots are becoming healthy and vigorous. The shoots on the stools of the plants coppiced on the 30th May 1873 still continued at the close of the year in a stunted and unhealthy state. The condition of the 57 plants coppiced on the 14th October 1873 was still more unsatisfactory, 40 per cent. having already died out, and such as were still alive making weak and unhealthy growth. The 53 trees of *C. officinalis* coppiced at Dodabetta on the 2nd June 1873 were also in an unsatisfactory condition. Ten per cent. of these plants had already died out, and, except in two or three cases, the shoots were weak and unhealthy. Farm-yard manure was applied to upwards of 5,000 trees in quantities varying from 25 to 50 lbs. to a tree. The trees manured in 1863 with the manure supplied by Messrs. McMeikan & Co. of Melbourne, in alternate rows with farm-yard manure, have as yet given no indication of deriving any benefit from the process. The same may be said of the trees manured in 1869 with guano, sulphate of ammonia, and stable-manure, for they do not at the present time indicate any difference of growth as compared with unmanured trees of the same age. The cinchona plants, when once they cover the ground, add year by year to the richness of the soil by the fall of the leaf; this speedily rots upon the surface, and adds to the inorganic matter in the soil. The trees thus manure themselves at the expense of the atmosphere. Considerable inconvenience was experienced this year in consequence of the scarcity of labor.

Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund.

The most important new works undertaken and carried out during this year have been in the upper part of the gardens. The hill-side consisting of about ten acres of ground which forms the northern boundary of the gardens was cleared, roaded, and partially planted some twelve years ago, but was again allowed to become jungle; this has been cleared of scrub and partly pitted, and will be planted during the ensuing season with varieties of Eucalypti, Conifers, and other large-growing trees. The grassing and planting of the slope on the eastern boundary of the lower garden have been completed. Preparations

have been made for the construction of a large fernery. The lawns of the lower garden were twice top-dressed last year with vegetable soil taken from a tank-bed. During the year the collection of pines, cypresses, and other coniferous trees at Stone-house have been considerably added to, while the trees first planted are making a rapid growth.

—Orchard-house and fruit.

The new Orchard-house was completed in June last. The patent rolled glass with which the roof is glazed has proved conducive to the growth of plants, and the young vines, peaches and figs, have made healthy progress. Hitherto the chief obstacle to the successful cultivation of these fruits on the hills has been the inability to regulate the growth by artificial watering; this difficulty is now obviated. Two dozen of the best varieties of vines have been introduced. A number of the finer kinds of French pears were grafted and sent out last season. As an experiment the quince was adopted as a stock for the more tender varieties in preference to the China pear. So far there are reasons to be satisfied with the results of the experiment. Several varieties of currants have been introduced during the year and distributed. The new varieties of strawberry have been propagated and distributed in large numbers and have now become favorably known on the hills. The Superintendent of the Farm at Lovedale writes: "The strawberry plants have done well. The Duc de Malakoff has shown itself an unusually good cropper; it is grown in a bed with Frogmore Late Pine and Cockscomb. The difference between the fruiting is very marked, being fully twenty to one in favor of the Duc de Malakoff. The latter is unmistakably the best strawberry I have seen on the Hills."

—Potatoes.

A quantity of the most approved and popular kinds of potatoes, were introduced this season. A few sets of each kind have already been given to persons interested in the improvement of the tuber on these hills; the others are planted in the garden nurseries, and will be available for distribution. The following are the new kinds now under cultivation in the nurseries:— *Hundredfold Fluke*—Those who have grown it in England speak of it as a very superior kidney-potato. It has withstood the disease in districts where other varieties have been entirely destroyed. It is a good cropper, and when cooked is mealy and well flavored. *Red Skin Flour-ball*—Described as the most productive and best-flavored potato in cultivation when

grown in light, loamy soil. *Royal Ash-leaf Kidney*—Very productive; an excellent early potato. *Sutton's King of Potatoes*—A good-flavored, heavycropping potato which keeps well. *Early Giant King*—A very early variety, highly recommended. *Graffle Castle*—Very prolific, good-flavored, and succeeds in almost any soil. *York Regent*—An old and popular variety of good quality. These potatoes will, it is anticipated, soon take the place of the inferior varieties now to be met with on the Hills. The seedling potatoes noticed in last year's report have turned out well. Four distinct varieties and about 20 lbs. of tubers have been raised; these have been again planted, and, if they prove to be superior kinds, are intended for distribution.

—Interchange with other Gardens.

The interchange of living plants and seeds with other Botanic Gardens has been extended. During the past year 371 fruit-trees, 1,815 ornamental trees, 7,416 shrubs and flowering plants, and 4,642 packets of seeds have been sent out. The receipts have been 690 living plants and 123 packets of seeds. The most noteworthy are the following:—*New Coffee*—Twenty-five healthy plants of a new variety of coffee have been introduced from the West Coast of Africa. This coffee has of late excited a great deal of interest and speculation amongst planters. It is generally believed to be superior to the *C. Arabica*, being more prolific and producing fruit of a larger size. Six plants were sent to the Planters' Association, South-East Wynaad, two to an estate at Hoolicul on the lower slopes of the Nilgiris, one to Manantoddy in North Wynaad, one to Munzerabad in Coorg, two to the Government Gardens at Burliar, nine to the Nursery Garden at Kalhutty; two were planted in the Orchard-house in the Ootacamund Gardens, and two plants were put out in a private garden in Coonoor. The reports received from Wynaad regarding the growth of the coffee are encouraging. The owner of the Velleramulla Estate reports that his plant "has thriven uncommonly well; it is strong and healthy, and has thrown out several new leaves luxuriant and large in size. The plant has not grown much in height, but this I do not expect until the monsoon rains commence. As far as I can judge, coffee of this species will thrive admirably in the Wynaad; and I think is likely to be of even stronger and more vigorous growth than the *C. Arabica*." Owners to whom the plants were sent in Munzerabad, Manantoddy, and Hoolicul, have sent similar reports. The two plants put out in the gardens at Burliar have made a luxuriant growth, and seem to be at home in the climate of that place. Those in the Kalhutty garden after

two months looked sickly; they were therefore taken up and transferred to the Burliar Garden where they are now doing well. The two plants at Coonoor died. It has not yet been ascertained at what elevation this new coffee will succeed best; but from the facts of its not thriving at Coonoor and Kalhutty, and growing freely at Burliar, it may be concluded that it is not so hardy as the *C. Arabica*, and will not succeed so well at the higher elevations. The plants under glass in the Ootacamund Gardens have produced six healthy cuttings which are to be forwarded to Travancore. *Rhuem Officinale* (*Medicinal Rhubarb from Western China*)—A healthy plant of this drug has been raised from seed received from Kew. This is the first plant of the true variety raised in India. It will be increased by propagation as rapidly as possible. *Araucaria Bidwillii* (*Bunya-Bunya Pine*)—Upwards of 200 plants of this conifer have been raised from seeds forwarded by the Superintendent, Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Madras, from the Queensland Acclimatisation Society. *Orchids*—Special attention has been paid to the improvement of the collection of these plants. Upwards of 50 species, principally from Sikkim, Kassia Hills, Burmah, Travancore, and the Western slopes of the Nilgiris, have been added during the past year. They have been planted in baskets or fixed to blocks of wood and placed in the new Orchard-house, where they are making a satisfactory growth. *Bulbs and Succulents*—The collection of bulbous and succulent plants have been augmented by purchase and contributions. *Camellias*—The new varieties introduced last year have made a healthy growth and will be increased this season by grafting. *Begonias*—Two elegant varieties of the tuberous-rooted section, *Begonia Sedani* and *Begonia Beloviensis*, have been introduced. *Roses*—More than one hundred of the best sorts have been budded and planted in different parts of the garden. *Indigenous Seeds*—Several pounds of Dodonæa, Rhodomyrtus, and other indigenous seeds were collected and forwarded to the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and to several persons resident in the hill-stations of Northern India. *Fodder-plants*—Several of the finer kinds of fodder-grasses and clovers have been introduced and recently distributed, with a view to encouraging the cultivation of a superior class of hay and green fodder on these hills.

Coonoor Gardens.

The new branch garden at Coonoor consists of the land formerly known as Hannington's tope. It has an area of about 30 acres,

and is formed by the slopes of two hills united by a belt of forest. The southern slope is partially covered with forest and scrub; the other has been grass-land with a few jungle-trees. The operations during the year have been confined chiefly to the widening of roads, and the trenching, laying out, and planting of that portion of the garden adjoining the public thoroughfares. During the year more than 1,000 ornamental trees and shrubs have been planted out, comprising Spanish chesnut, walnuts, oaks, cupressus, pines, Eucalypti, &c. These are all established and growing well. About 5,000 flowering plants of different kinds have been planted on the terraces and in beds on the lawns; amongst them several large specimen Camellias. This garden will be useful as a branch of the Ootacamund garden by affording scope for the acclimatisation of rare exotic trees and shrubs which will not succeed in a cold climate.

Burliar Garden.

The Ipecacuanha cultivation may now be considered as established at Burliar. The plants are in a healthy condition. During the year the mangosteen, clove, nutmeg, cocoa, and other tropical fruits cultivated at Burliar, were propagated to a considerable extent. The demand for plants and seeds of fruits has increased rapidly, and in several instances there was an inability to supply the demand. Hitherto the produce of this garden has been leased by the year to a contractor, but this year the whole of the fruit produced will be retained and sown in the nurseries, so that plants may be raised in sufficient quantities.

Kalhutty Garden.

The Kalhutty Garden has been thoroughly put in order and extended. New nurseries have been made, which will be devoted this season to the raising of flower and vegetable seeds. Seeds of good quality can be raised in this garden to an unlimited extent, and they cost less than half of what it does to import them. Acclimatised seeds, it is found, succeed better on the plains than those imported.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Examination in the Wynaad District.

An examination was made this year of the gold-bearing rocks in a part of the Wynaad District. The whole of the upland country, included under the name of Wynaad, is too extensive to be examined on one single occasion, but that part of it in which

gold has been known to exist, and which still presents the best indications of the metal, namely, South-East Wynaad or the country of Nádgáni, Devallah, Nellialum, Cheyrambadi, and Sultan's Battery, has been now sufficiently explored to enable a fair estimate to be given of its capabilities. The area referred to is a part of the Wynaad edging the western ghauts, and bounded on the south-east by the Gudalur-Nádgáni road and the Ouchterlony Valley, on the north-east by the road from Gudalur to Sultan's Battery, and on the west by a line drawn from Sultan's Battery to Mayapadi. Though gold has been long known and worked in the Malabar District, the industry which now promises to be started in the Wynaad may be called a new one, consisting as it does of the opening up of large quartz-reefs as yet untouched by the native miners. Our acquaintance with these lodes and their capabilities is only initiatory, but the indications are such as to lead to the conclusion that in the Nambalicode and Moonád Amshoms at all events the extraction of gold is likely to prove remunerative; gold has hitherto been obtained in the Wynaad from two sources; the alluvial deposits and surface soils, and the easily-mined matrix or vein-stone traversing the rock of the country. The Pannirs in former days washed the gravels, sands, clays, &c., of the alluvial deposits and obtained therefrom small quantities of very pure gold; while the Korumbars dug down to the small quartz-veins and subjected the stone to pounding and washing. In neither from of working does it appear that gold was obtained, except in rare instances, in larger quantities than would pay the average day's work of each man; from 2 to 3 Annas' worth of gold seems to have been an average outturn. At the present day when mechanical appliances are available, it becomes a question whether enough gold may not be got from either of the above sources to secure a profit on the labor.

Superficial deposits in ditto.

The superficial deposits may be considered in the order of surface soils, stream-sands, and alluvial accumulations proper. The surface soils, or the coatings of soil, earth, and clay on the hillsides, are very thin and not of any extent; they appear to hold a small portion of the gold which is taken out of the reefs by the annual atmospheric agents, but nothing more. The Pannirs have always been in the habit of resorting yearly to the same areas during the rainy season, and have always obtained the usual amount of gold; that is to say, a certain small amount of gold is washed down over these localities every year from the

adjacent outcrops of quartz-veins, and this is sufficient to pay for the working of these places during that part of the year when there is not much demand for labor. The stream-sands are also worked at certain fixed places, and the result is the same. The non-occurrence of gold in large quantities in the present streams or on the hillsides is probably due to the fact that much of the gold is actually carried away during the monsoon. There remain the older alluvial deposits now existing in the form of small flats of swamp and paddy land, and some of these undoubtedly contain gold. These flats are, however, at all times so charged with water and so largely made up of unstable materials that it seems doubtful whether they could be at all profitably explored; and work in them could only be carried on in the dry weather, the last two months of which constitute the unhealthy time in the Wynaad. One attempt was made in 1865-66 to pierce the flat near Devallah, but without success. A larger quantity of gold was obtained than was usually found by the natives, but it was not sufficient to encourage further search. On the whole there does not appear to be as yet such evidence as would induce the expectation of obtaining any paying amount of gold from alluvial washings. At the best a proprietor might be able in some cases to work a swamp in his land as an adjunct to the crushing of adjacent quartz-reefs. This result is particularly unfortunate, inasmuch as the gold obtained from the alluvial deposits, though small in quantity, is of great fineness as compared with the samples of reef-gold. This difference of fineness between alluvial and reef-gold exists in all other auriferous countries.

Vein-stone in ditto.

It appears that the question of gold-working in the Wynaad is limited to that of extraction of ore from the matrix, and this depends upon the amount of vein-stone procurable and the proportion of gold distributed through it. In the getting of this form of gold, the native miners do not appear hitherto to have labored more profitably than they did with the wash-dirt; but this is probably due to their inability to extract the ore in sufficient quantities. There is an unlimited amount of vein-stone in the country, and the stone at the places where the native miners used to work is still auriferous, but is in many cases beyond the depth to which they had the means of going. The gold matrix or vein-stone of the Wynaad occurs in two forms; either as a marked system of large reefs or lodes of quartz, or as a series of small veins called leaders, spurs, &c. The common rock or country rock traversed by these veins is

gneiss; it is of various kinds and degrees of hardness, but is mostly weathered or decomposed into a soft clay-like material easily worked. Wherever any gold mining operations,—and the number and extent of these is very great,—have been hitherto carried on, they have been mostly opened out in the small veins. Wherever the vein-stone was small enough to be handled by the native miners, burrowings were made at depths of from 30 to 40 feet. The great veins were beyond their power of search, nor was their appearance so promising as that of the smaller lodes. In some places the hillside in which the small veins occur has been sluiced by water, as being a simpler way of getting at the quartz. The gold obtained in this way is of nearly as good a color as that from the alluvial washings. The number of small veins lying between the large reefs is so great, and they are often of such a width, that it seems probable that the working of these will in many cases prove as remunerative as that of the large reefs, particularly as the gold is superior in fineness. It is in their favor that they can be worked easily. The country rock is, as already observed, generally decomposed, and the veins are often thick enough to give large quantities of stone daily, while they are not so thick as to require blasting. As seams of quartz, the smaller lodes and strings of vein-stone are hardly worth notice when compared with the more prominent reefs. The whole of Wynaad is traversed by the latter, and all are tolerably constant in their direction. They can be traced across the country in N.N.W. and S.S.E. directions, and run in some cases for several miles. Their thickness is not constant; here and there they are 15 feet and more, but the usual average is from 3 to 9 feet. The reefs run across the stratification of the gneiss and not with it as is often the case in other gold regions. The metal obtained from this quartz is an alloy of gold and silver of a pale yellow color which in its fineness or percentage of pure gold approaches more closely to the reef-gold of California, Nevada, &c., than to the richer ore of Australia. Three samples of reef-gold have been examined and give the following assays:—

	Gold.	Silver.
No. 1	67·07	32·93
No. 2	82·69	11·32
No. 3	86·86	10·96

Number 3 is of a fineness equal to 20 carats $3\frac{5}{8}$ carat-grains.

Prospects of remuneration in working.

These results are lower than any known to obtain in Australia. It must be remembered however that with matrix gold the fineness is exceedingly variable even in samples from the same reef, and that these three assays may not represent a fair average. Nothing can as yet be said as to whether these reefs are likely to become richer or poorer as they are worked downwards, but there is a generally prevalent notion that reefs ought to become richer the deeper they go. It appears that there are twenty-two conspicuous reefs in South-East Wynaad, of which eight are known to be auriferous, while nearly all the rest give promise of being so. Besides these, there are many other smaller reefs running in the same direction. The twenty-two reefs just mentioned have been subjected to a fair examination, and the results show average proportions of gold in each running from 3 dwts. to the ton to 11 dwts. to the ton. The statistics which have as yet been prepared on gold-mining in Australia, California, and Nova Scotia, seem to indicate that 5 dwts. of gold to the ton is a profitable proportion; and in those countries the labor is costly and the country-rock often more difficult to be mined than in the field under notice. Certain features connected with the supply of labor in Wynaad may, however, render the cost of extraction nearly the same as in those countries. There is a scarcity of native labor; and it is doubtful whether this labor, even if brought in by higher pay, would be available for the whole of the year. It will also be necessary to employ skilled English or Australian miners as captains or gangsmen. The physical features of the country will assist towards the development of this new industry. The land surface is sufficiently undulating and traversed by streams to allow of water being advantageously applied in the driving of machinery. There are extensive tracts of forest on the edges of the ghauts which can supply fuel and timber for many years to come. The climate is thoroughly adapted for Europeans during eight or nine months in the year, and more or less so all the year roudd, provided a moderate amount of care is observed regarding the manner of living.

FORESTS.

Reserved Forests.

As observed in the last year's report, forests are not strictly reserved in all the districts for departmental felling, the same tract being in several cases worked as regards some trees by departmental agency and as regards other trees by the license and voucher system. Correct information is not available regarding the areas of forests conserved in the several districts. There has been some correspondence during the year on the subject of survey of forest tracts, but no final plan has yet been resolved on, estimate of the cost not being ready. The survey of certain tracts in Salem and Cuddapah has been ordered, and it is hoped that something will thence be learned as to the character of the work required and its probable cost. The following table shows the estimated areas of some of the forests, no information being available for the others :—

	Sq. Miles.
Ganjam..	600
Kurnool	2,000
Anamallai	800
Bhowany	400
Collegal..	500
Sathiamungalum	500
Mudumallai	300
Seegur	40
Palghaut	21
Nelambur	59

The subjoined abstract statement shows the timber, &c., felled and sold by departmental agency during the year under review, as compared with that felled and sold in the preceding year :—

Statement.

—	Timber, &c., felled.			
	Quantity.		Value.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1784-75.
1	2	3	4	5
Teakwood in .. C. ft. ..	49,994	56,080	Rs. 36,159	Rs. 31,476
Logs ..	..	12		
Ebony or Blackwood do. ..	708	427	554	303
Rosewood .. .. do. ..	10,853	1,200	16,915	576
Sandalwood .. Maunds ..	14,321	10,641	26,254	19,951
Red Sander Roots or Posts. C. ft. ..	19,872	..	12,220	3,833
Maunds ..	77,440	35,736		
Other Junglewood used as Timber in Logs ..	..	38	..	..
C. ft. ..	54,106	c.l. 1,485 71,191	24,111	38,102
Railway Fuel and Firewood. Tons ..	1,783	326	2,653	517
Cart-loads	..	88		
Bamboos .. .. do. ..	1,443	157	7,648	816
No. ..	400	4,400		
Saplings .. .. Logs ..	44,750	21,598	20,818	7,101
Forest Produce .. Maunds ..	297	1,326	357	617
Total ..	..	..	1,47,689	1,03,292

—	Timber, &c., sold.			
	Quantity.		Amount realized.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	6	7	8	9
Teakwood .. .. C. ft. ..	83,345	80,516	Rs. 1,13,321	Rs. 69,746
Logs ..				
Ebony or Blackwood do. ..	371	287	408	301
Rosewood .. .. do. ..	8,651	7	24,323	14
Sandalwood .. .. Maunds.	12,758	10,902	44,660	45,163
Red Sander Roots or Posts. C. ft. ..	2,183	193	1,870	24,385
Maunds	306	1,32,505		
Other Junglewood used as Timber in Logs ..	..	..	..	..
C. ft. ..	29,719	13,927	24,095	9,191
Railway Fuel and Firewood. Tons ..	1,006	1,479	6,465	8,124
Cart-loads.	204	..		
Bamboos .. .. do ..	28,915	190	9,395	2,419
No. ..	..	11,321		
Saplings .. .. Logs ..	14,495	23,772	11,294	7,219
Forest Produce .. Maunds ..	301	761	4,502	599
Total ..	..	..	2,40,401	1,67,161

It will be observed that on the whole there has been a decrease not only in the quantity of timber felled and sold but also in the value and sale proceeds. The variations under the latter heads in the several forests are shown below:—

	Fellings.	Sales.
	RS.	RS.
Gumsur	+ 525	+ 549
Cuddapah	— 9,857	+ 15,290
Kurnool	+ 585	— 259
North Arcot	+ 12,458	+ 7,671
South Arcot	+ 741	+ 398
Trichinopoly	— 625	+ •15
Madura	+ 1,574	— 4,097
Tinnevelly	+ 312	+ 1,004
Anamallai	— 21,074	— 43,586
Bhowany	— 2,719	+ 1,440
Collegal	— 552	— 3,084
Sathiamungalum	— 2,410	— 1,188
Mettapolliem	+ 900	+ 509
Bolamputty	+ 139	— 2,004
Mudumallai	+ 8,184	— 20,943
Seegur	+ 390	+ 4,588
Salem	— 11,384	— 12,284
South Canara	+ 8,200	+ 2,771
Wynaad	+ 829	— 9,940
Nolambur	— 19,711	— 10,147
Palghaut	— 901	..
Total Increase ..	+ 24,837	+ 34,292
Total Decrease ..	— 69,233	—1,07,532
Net ..	— 44,396	— 73,240

The accompanying abstract statement shows the area of the reserves, the amount expended on them, and the receipts obtained from them up to date. Fuel Reserves.

No.	Ranges.	Area in Acres.		Charges.			Receipts.		
		1873-74.	1874-75.	During the years 1873-74.	During the years 1874-75.	Up to the end of the year 1874-75.	During the years 1873-74.	During the years 1874-75.	Up to the end of the year 1874-75.
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Cuddapah ..	9,230	15,830	444	12,554	*17,873	..	..	..
2	North Arcot ..	6,400	2,560	200	522	3,068	..	..	..
3	South Arcot ..	34,750	40,550	2,674	2,490	9,106	341	335	684
4	Trichinopoly ..	258	1,267	829	1,405	5,020	1,067	539	1,606
5	Madura	15,080	10,240	428	101	318	..	..	..
6	Tinnevelly ..	4,596	5,570	1,204	2,580	5,784	104	406	510
7	Mettapolliem ..	12,160	12,160	302	96	2,156	..	70	70
8	Bolumputty ..	1,010	1,010	753	866	11,842	20	300	559
9	Salem	13,764	16,804	1,867	3,534	18,110	89	581	690
10	Palghaut ..	1,712	4,002	532	†1,040	† 1,572	..	250	250
	Total ..	98,960	109,993	9,233	25,188	74,849	1,621	2,481	4,369

* This includes Rupees 2,000 spent in 1873-74, but not included in that year's account by a mistake.

† Exclusive of the prices of land purchased in 1874-75 (Rupees 25,000) and in 1872-73 (Rupees 20,600).

On the whole, the area of fuel reserves was extended during the year from 98,960 acres to 109,993 acres. The expenditure on these reserves, exclusive of the charges of the general establishment, amounted up to the end of 1874-75 to Rupees 74,849, but they have not yet commenced to yield any return except in a very few localities. The receipts against expenditure up to date amount to only Rupees 4,369. It is desirable that there should be an accurate account of the amount spent on each fuel reserve, including the proportionate cost of the general establishment, and measures have been taken to have such accounts compiled.

Plantations. The following statement shows the extent of the plantations in each range, and the cost and receipts during the year and up to date :—

Ranges.	Description of Trees.	Number of Plantations.		Area in Acres.		Cost.			Receipts.		
						During the year.		Up to the end of the year 1874-75.	During the year 1874-75.		Up to the end of the year 1874-75.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.		1873-74.	1874-75.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gumsur and Surada.	Teak, &c.	1	1	3½	3½	36	36	201	..	..	..
Cuddapah	Babul, Albizzia Lebbek, &c. ..	5	5	1,728	1,728	2,671	1,930	*39,035	..	..	..
Bellary	Do. Melia Azaderachta.. ..	1	1	405	405	563	54	9,168	..	..	..
Kurnool	Teak, Mango, &c.	2	2	15¼	15½	479	264	1,728	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	Casuarina, &c.	9	9	1,345	1,345	5,568	7,206	33,154	369	3,084	3,453
South Arcot ..	Twenty-eight different species of Trees.	3	3	17	17	146	138	598	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	Casuarina, Babul and Melia Azaderachta.	5	11	422	517	5,333	6,714	19,001	952	806	2,158
Madura	Teak, Babul, &c.	4	4	50	76	975	1,055	5,001	..	..	..
Anamallai	Teak, &c.	2	3	16	20	1,655	936	3,535	..	..	..
Sathiamungalum ..	Sandalwood	1	2	65	73	1,633	1,765	12,562	..	..	..
				Sq. Yds.	Sq. Yds.						
Bhowany	Firewood (name not known) ..	1	1	64	64	234	80	688	..	..	..
Collegal	Sandalwood	1	1	56	64	2,975	1,939	13,449	..	..	..
					Acres.						
Mettapolliem ..	Mahogany	..	1	..	6	..	177	177	..	..	..
Mudumallai ..	Teak	5	2	18	86	533	2,445	20,374	..	..	..
Seegur	Sandalwood	1	1	14	25	1,386	1,861	5,329	..	..	..
Salem	Teak, Sandalwood, &c.	2	5	70	37	2,405	798	†4,783	..	..	..
South Canara ..	Tea	1	1	75	85	699	1,325	7,746	..	..	..
Nelambur	Teak and Blackwood	1	1	2,990	3,220	21,954	11,049	‡2,11,167	11,280	7,068	1,01,318
Palghaut	Teak, Babul, &c.	2	2	181	181	486	60	3,907	..	..	..
				Acres 7,471	7,902						
				Sq. Yds. 64	64						
	Total ..	47	56	..	..	49,731	39,832	3,91,603	12,601	10,958	1,06,929

* Rupees 2,000 expended on account of Cuddapah Plantations in 1873-74, but which was not adjusted in that year, was not included in the last year's account. The error has been now corrected.

† This does not include the amount of Rupees 451 spent on Puchoor since abandoned.

‡ Exclusive of Rupees 80,000 paid in 1872-73 for land purchased.

The expenditure* on plantations was on the whole less in 1874-75 than in 1873-74. The receipts† were also less. The decrease in the receipts is almost wholly in the Nelambur Plantations, and is stated to be due to the delay in getting the saplings to the depôt. It is stated that before the saplings were brought to the depôt the Cutch and Arab traders who were large purchasers had left the coast.

Forests worked under the license and voucher system.

The following statement shows the collections in the different forests worked under the license and voucher system in comparison with the results of the preceding year:—

Description of Timber.	Measurement.	Quantity.		Amount realized.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
				RS.	RS.
Teakwood	Cubic feet ...	5,080	2,900	1,270	725
Ebony or blackwood ...	Do. ...	200	100	50	35
Rosewood	Do. ...	80	180	20	45
Other junglewood	Do. ...	602,681	‡466,760	59,518	65,944
Do. do. ...	Posts ...	...	8	...	
Firewood, &c.	Tons ...	38,139	44,603	74,698	68,602
Charcoal	Do. ...	4,938	2,576	9,202	9,827
Do.	Maunds ...	...	1,578		
Do.	Cart-loads ...	...	2,556		
Bamboos	Do. ...	40,228	25,803	28,863	19,104
Do.	No. ...	193,700	124,600		
Palmyras	No. ...	14	...	28	226
Forest produce	Maunds ...	25,751	12,176	9,261	9,613
Do. do.	Cart-loads ...	...	607		
Total ...	...	...	...	1,82,910	1,74,121

Compared with the receipts under this head in 1873-74 there is a decrease in each forest of Rupees 8,789 as shown below:—

	RS.
Gumsur and Surada	+ 2,011
Trichinopoly	+ 1,344
Collegal	+ 1,122
Mettapolliem	+ 3,918
Bolumputty	+ 543

Year.	RS.	
* 1873-74..	49,732	Exclusive of charges
1874-75..	39,832	on establishment.
† 1873-74..	12,601	
1874-75	10,958	

‡ This does not include the quantity of timber removed in the Godavery Forests; hence the apparent decrease in the quantity while the amount realized has increased.

			Rs.
Mudumallai	+		9
Seegur	+		20
Godavery	+		22,087
Chenat Nair	+		100
Golcondah	—		118
Cuddapah	—		15,498
Kurnool	—		6,467
North Arcot	—		3,850
South Arcot	—		877
Madura	—		834
Tinnevelly	—		4,402
Annamallai	—		350
Bhowany	—		349
Sathiamungalum	—		1,746
Salem	—		2,604
South Canara	—		2,780
Wynaad	—		68
Total ..	+	31,154	
	—	39,943	
Net ..	—	8,789	

The following abstract statement shows the total yield of the forests. Firewood removed free of payment from localities specially allotted for the purpose is not included in the statement :— Yield of Forests.

Statement.

Description of Timber, &c.	Quantity removed by Departmental Agency.		Quantity removed on License.		Quantity removed on Free Pass.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Timber .. .. Cubic feet.	116,633	128,898 Saplings 21,598 Logs .. 50 C. loads .. 1,485	608,041	469,940 Posts .. 8	413,547 Logs 2,385	315,133 C. loads 7,151
Maunds.	110,661	46,377	..	.....	..	.....
Firewood .. .. Tons.	1,783	C. loads .. 88	36,142	31,765	86,422	64,636
Railway Fuel .. .. „		326		12,838		C. loads 22,020
Bamboos .. .. Cart loads.	1,443	C. loads .. 157	40,228	C. loads .. 25,803	5,150	C. loads 2,295
	No. 400	No. .. 4,400	No. 193,700	No. ..124,600		H. loads 128
Charcoal .. .. „	..	.....	4,938	Tons .. 2,576 C. loads. 2,556 Maunds. 1,578	..	.....
Forest Produce .. .. .. Maunds.	297	1,326	58,871	12,176 C. loads. 607 Canes .. 600	..	.....
Palmyras .. .. No.	..	.....	14	.....	..	.....

The accompanying statement shows the receipts and charges during the year:— Financial Results.

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Charges.	Amount.
		RS.			RS.
I.	Revenue from Wood—		I.	Cost of Timber Operations—	
	1. Brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency.	..		1. On Wood brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency ..	..
	(a) Timber and Bamboos	1,09,875		(a) Timber and Bamboos	53,428
	(b) Firewood and Charcoal	6,474		(b) Firewood and Charcoal	9,390
	(c) Sandalwood ..	45,195		(c) Sandalwood ..	13,942
	2. Wood removed from the Forest by Purchasers, License-holders and Permit-holders	..		2. On Wood removed from the Forest by Purchasers, License-holders and Permit-holders ..	..
	(a) Timber and Bamboos	71,633		(a) Timber and Bamboos	661
	(b) Firewood and Charcoal	81,268		(b) Firewood and Charcoal	1,658
	3. Confiscated Drift and Waif-Timber ..	3,137		3. Confiscated Drift and Waif-wood	332
			II.	Cost of collecting Minor Produce—	
II.	Revenue from Minor Produce—			1. Grazing and Sale of Grass	48
	1. Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass ..	648		2. Other Forest Produce.	2,950
	2. Other Minor Produce.	41,471			
			III.	Cost of Forest Organization—	
III.	Duty on Produce of Foreign or Private Forests imported into British Territory—			1. Demarcation Lines and Boundary Pillars or Marks	472
	1. On Wood	..		2. Working Plans ..	..
	2. On other Forest Produce	..		3. Surveys	676
			IV.	Cost of Treatment and Creation of Forests—	
IV.	Miscellaneous—			1. Natural Forest ..	..
	1. From Fines and Forfeitures.. ..	61		(a) Protection from Fire	3,131
	2. From Refunds to the Department	2,479		(b) Fencing and Enclosing	15,588
	3. From other Sources..	2,085		(c) Improvement and Conservation ..	14,941
				(d) "Raboisement" or Restoration of denuded Areas ..	50
				2. Artificial Forests ..	..
				(a) Formation.. ..	18,157
				(b) Protection from Fire	606
				(c) Improvement and Conservation ..	20,413
				(d) Fencing and Enclosing	1,036
			V.	Rent of leased Forests ..	3,682

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Charges.	Amount.
		RS.			RS.
			VI.	Cost of collecting Duty on Produce of Foreign or Private Forests imported into British Territory ..	..
			VII.	Works of utility for the development of Forests—	
				1. Roads and Bridges ..	2,382
				2. Buildings and Offices.	3,105
				3. Compensation for Lands taken up for Forest purposes and for extinction of Forest rights ..	25,933
				4. Other Works.. ..	536
			VIII.	Cost of Departmental Cattle	
				1. Purchase of Stock ..	4,573
				2. Hire of Stock.. ..	1,693
				3. Feed and keep of Cattle	15,844
			IX.	Cost of Departmental Plant and Tools—	
				1. For Timber and Wood operations	827
				2. For other purposes ..	474
			X.	Miscellaneous Charges—	
				1. Refunds	2,998
				2. Law Charges	64
				3. Other Charges ..	2,274
				Total ..	2,21,864
				Establishment and Contingencies	1,76,208
	Total ..	3,64,326		Grand Total ..	3,97,872

Owing to the incorrect valuation of stock, there is no means of ascertaining whether departmental working is profitable or not. As the figures stand they show that timber, &c., valued at Rupees 1,34,135 were sold for Rupees 1,67,161, but no reliance can be placed on the figures representing the valuation which in some cases was calculated with reference to the selling prices, while in others it was taken at the actual cost exclusive of the general establishment charges *plus* the seigniorage value. The subject of valuation is under consideration. The total income and charges in each forest are shown below :—

Ranges.	Working Charges.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Total Cost.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office	..	27,489	27,489
Gumsur and Surada	750	2,580	3,330
Golcondah	..	300	300
Badrachelam	..	1,276	1,276
Cuddapah	15,403	9,216	24,619
Bellary	53	156	209
Kurnool	2,350	7,031	9,381
North Arcot	11,573	10,189	21,762
South Arcot	5,119	6,707	11,826
Trichinopoly	8,645	3,540	12,185
Madura	12,350	9,183	21,533
Tinnevelly	4,641	10,645	15,286
Anamalai	20,164	12,439	32,603
Bhowany	12,797	3,166	15,963
Collegal	7,800	2,521	10,321
Sathiamungalum	6,200	1,950	8,150
Mettapoliem	2,858	7,015	9,873
Bolumputty	1,521	1,110	2,631
Mudumallai	27,000	16,446	43,446
Seegur	3,500	532	4,032
Salem	12,558	12,667	25,225
South Canara	16,283	11,288	27,571
Wynaad	4,093	7,276	11,369
Nelambur	16,406	9,474	25,880
Palghaut	29,800	1,812	31,612
Total ..	2,21,864	1,76,008	397,872

Ranges.	Receipt.	Difference.	Add or Deduct the Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Office	19	— 27,470	..	— 27,470
Gumsur and Surada ..	5,442	+ 2,112	— 96	+ 2,016
Golcondah	207	— 93	..	— 93
Badrachelam	23,137	+ 21,861	..	+ 21,861
Cuddapah	51,979	+ 27,360	— 11,628	+ 15,732
Bellary	..	— 209	..	— 209
Kurnool	24,998	+ 15,617	+ 722	+ 16,339
North Arcot	20,625	— 1,137	..	— 1,137
South Arcot	5,955	— 5,871	— 106	— 5,977
Trichinopoly	1,898	— 10,287	— 15	— 10,302
Madura	14,566	— 6,967	+ 4,736	— 2,231
Tinnevelly	16,597	+ 1,311	— 1,651	— 340
Anamalai	23,734	— 8,869	— 17,156	— 26,025
Bhowany	19,691	+ 3,728	— 5,500	— 1,772
Collegal	14,343	+ 4,022	+ 425	+ 4,447
Sathiamungalum	11,189	+ 3,039	+ 675	+ 3,714
Mettapoliem	5,301	— 4,572	+ 600	— 3,972
Bolumputty	3,178	+ 547	+ 30	+ 577
Mudumallai	20,869	— 22,577	— 5,079	— 27,656
Seegur	6,672	+ 2,640	— 1,280	+ 1,360
Salem	53,760	+ 28,535	— 805	+ 27,730
South Canara	18,382	— 9,189	— 2,616	— 11,805
Wynaad	6,373	— 4,996	— 153	— 5,149
Nelambur	14,249	— 11,631	+ 10,065	— 1,566
Palghaut	1,162	— 30,450	..	— 30,450
Total ..	3,64,326	— 33,546	— 28,832	— 62,378

The above statement shows a deficit of Rupees 62,378, but it must be remembered that the cost includes the expenditure on fuel reserves and plantations which have not yet commenced to pay. Excluding the cost and receipts of plantations and

reserves from the account altogether, the transactions show a surplus of Rupees 41,702, as shown below :—

Ranges.	Working Charges exclusive of Charges on account of Plantations and Reserves.	Establishment and Contingencies exclusive of Proportionate Charges on account of Plantations, &c.	Total Cost.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office	..	23,167	23,167
Gumsur and Surada ..	714	2,567	3,281
Golcondah	..	300	300
Badrachelam	..	1,276	1,276
Cuddapah	919	4,046	4,965
Bellary	..	137	137
Kurnool	2,086	6,936	9,022
North Arcot	3,845	7,441	11,286
South Arcot	2,491	5,769	8,260
Trichinopoly	526	642	1,168
Madura	11,194	8,770	19,964
Tinnevelly	2,061	9,726	11,787
Anamalai	19,228	12,104	31,332
Bhowany	12,717	3,137	15,854
Collegal	5,860	1,828	7,688
Sathiamungalum	4,435	1,320	5,755
Mettapoliem	2,585	6,917	9,502
Bolumputty	655	801	1,456
Mudumallai	24,555	15,448	41,642
Seegur	1,639		
Salem	8,226	11,123	19,349
South Canara	14,958	10,814	25,772
Wynaad	4,093	7,276	11,369
Nelambur	5,357	5,539	10,896
Palghaut	3,700	1,424	5,124
Total ..	1,31,844	1,48,508	2,80,352

Ranges.	Receipts exclusive of those derived from Plantations and Reserves.	Difference.	Add or Deduct Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Office ..	19	— 23,148	..	— 23,142
Gumsur and Surada.	5,442	+ 2,161	— 96	+ 2,065
Golcondah	207	— 93	..	— 93
Badrachelam ..	23,137	+ 21,861	..	+ 21,861
Cuddapah	51,979	+ 47,014	— 11,628	+ 35,386
Bellary	..	— 137	..	— 137
Kurnool	24,998	+ 15,976	+ 722	+ 16,698
North Arcot ..	17,541	+ 6,255	..	+ 6,255
South Arcot ..	5,620	— 2,640	— 106	— 2,746
Trichinopoly ..	553	— 615	— 15	— 630
Madura	14,566	— 5,398	+ 4,736	— 662
Tinnevelly	16,191	+ 4,404	— 1,651	+ 2,753
Anamalai	23,734	— 7,598	— 17,156	— 24,754
Bhowany	19,691	+ 3,837	— 5,500	— 1,663
Collegal	14,343	+ 6,262	+ 425	+ 6,687
Sathiamungalum ..	11,189	+ 5,434	+ 675	+ 6,109
Mettapoliem ..	5,231	— 4,271	+ 600	— 3,671
Bolumputty ..	2,878	+ 1,422	+ 30	+ 1,452
Mudumallai ..	20,869	} — 14,101	— 5,079	} — 20,460
Seegur	6,672		— 1,280	
Salem	53,180	+ 33,831	— 805	+ 33,026
South Canara ..	18,382	— 7,390	— 2,616	— 10,006
Wynaad	6,373	— 4,996	— 153	— 5,149
Nelambur	7,181	— 3,715	+ 10,065	+ 6,350
Palghaut	912	— 4,212	..	..
Total ..	3,50,888	+ 70,534	— 28,834	+ 41,702

The deficit is chiefly in Anamalai, Mudumallai, and South Canara. In Anamalai, it is stated to be mainly due to the faulty valuation of the stock on hand at the commencement of the year. For Mudumallai, the cause is said to be falling off in the demand by the Public Works Department and the glutting of the Mysore market. In South Canara, the deficit is mainly due to the purchase of elephants and the charges for keeping them. It is difficult or impossible to come to any correct conclusion as to financial results, pending the revision of the valuation of stock, for which steps are now being taken.

The value of stock on hand at the commencement and close of the year is shown in the following abstract statement:— Stock in hand.

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year.	Difference	
			In favor of the year.	Against the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Sùrada.	784	688	..	96
Golcondah	..	..	..	..
Badrachelam ..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	12,018	390	..	11,628
Bellary	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	126	848	722	..

	RS.	
Add increase in the valuation of timber	8,350	
Add valuation of timber felled, as per Statement No. I. ..	1,03,292	
		1,11,642
Total Stock ..		4,85,906
Deduct the valuation of timber, &c., sold during the year ..	1,34,315	
Wastage	6,159	
		1,40,474
Balance of stock at the close of the year 1874-75		3,45,432

From the above it will be seen that the value of the stock on hand is less than that at the commencement of the year, but

much of the difference is due, as already remarked, to the difference in the mode of the present and former valuation; for instance, in the Anamalai Range 17,853 cubic feet of old timber, valued at Rupees 28,050, or Rupees 1-10-0 per cubic foot, were disposed of, and expunged from the stock accounts, and 21,756 cubic feet of new timber were added to the stock at a valuation of Rupees 7,630, or Annas 5-7 per cubic foot. If this timber was valued at the same rates as the old timber, the stock valuation would probably have exhibited an increase instead of a decrease. Ere long this anomaly of having two different valuations, one for the old and another for the new stock, will be corrected.

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year.	Difference	
			In favor of the year.	Against the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
North Arcot	2,837	2,837	..	..
South Arcot	891	785	..	106
Trichinopoly	625	610	..	15
Madura	16,516	21,252	4,736	..
Tinnevelly	11,505	9,854	..	1,651
Anamalai	1,42,929	1,25,773	..	17,156
Bhowany	6,989	1,489	..	5,500
Collegal	2,664	3,089	425	..
Sathiamungalum ..	2,478	3,153	675	..
Mettapoliem	400	1,000	600	..
Bolumputty	2,523	2,553	30	..
Mudumallai	76,513	71,434	..	5,079
Seegur	4,678	3,398	..	1,280
Salem	6,716	5,911	..	805
South Canara ..	27,111	24,495	..	2,616
Wynaad	18,702	18,549	..	153
Nelambur	35,689	45,754	10,065	..
Palghaut	1,570	1,570	..	..
Total ..	3,74,264	3,45,432	17,253	46,085

Subjoined is a statement of forest offences prosecuted and convicted during the year :— Forest offences.

Ranges.	Number of Persons prosecuted.	Number of Persons convicted.
Gumsur and Surada ..	7	7
Vizagapatam	3	3
Godavery	Not given.	Not given.
Kurnool	263	204
Cuddapah	21	9
North Arcot	Not given.	Not given.
South Arcot	10	7
Trichinopoly	133	85
Tinnevelly	726	167
Anamalai	20	Not known.
Bhowany	3	2
Collegal	12	1
Mettapoliem	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Bolumputty	27	Not given.
Mudumallai	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Seegur	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Salem	192	176
South Canara	30	24
Nelambur	2	2
Palghaut	4	4
Wynaad	Not given.	Not given.

TRADE.

The value of imported merchandize increased during the year by 3·5 per cent., and that of exported merchandize by 1·6 per cent. As usual, exports exceeded imports by Rupees 2,74,45,192. Exports of treasure exceeded the imports by only 1½ lakhs of Rupees. General Exports and Imports.

Value of Merchandize imported and exported for Series.

Years.	Value of Imports.				Value of Exports.				Value of Re-exports.		
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Duty.	Gross Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64 ...	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	7,63,41,458	12,75,208	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	7,19,579	17,35,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65 ...	4,18,02,487	3,03,13,958	7,21,16,445	11,17,875	8,36,71,790	1,81,50,942	10,18,22,732	6,67,464	10,04,383	88	17,85,427
1865-66 ...	4,79,87,412	3,66,42,492	8,46,29,904	12,19,300	9,00,15,155	1,26,10,223	10,26,25,378	7,00,548	14,61,719	660	19,20,508
1866-67 ...	4,16,74,201	1,36,86,606	5,53,60,807	12,77,505	4,45,86,571	1,75,29,881	6,21,16,452	5,23,008	4,86,237	79	18,00,592
1867-68 ...	5,08,27,573	1,12,93,529	6,21,21,102	14,78,349	5,80,09,230	1,01,55,634	6,81,64,864	8,59,953	4,39,318	26	23,38,328
1868-69 ...	5,14,00,610	2,25,60,091	7,39,60,701	15,87,846	7,67,50,999	36,81,960	8,04,32,959	9,97,564	14,45,965	1,010	25,86,420
1869-70 ...	5,11,84,481	1,76,42,023	6,88,26,504	16,60,771	7,32,45,315	62,22,657	7,94,67,972	9,03,985	18,65,985	322	25,65,078
1870-71 ...	5,49,93,170	82,68,321	6,32,61,491	17,92,481	6,24,26,649	1,72,12,961	7,96,39,610	10,24,902	26,75,979	11,985	28,29,368
1871-72 ...	5,04,11,411	1,04,92,486	6,09,03,897	16,28,068	8,79,57,788	68,99,824	9,48,57,612	12,83,329	21,72,662	3,294	29,14,691
1872-73 ...	5,29,04,662	1,19,42,830	6,48,47,492	16,76,243	7,92,95,348	69,92,958	8,62,88,306	10,90,191	20,81,746	...	27,66,434
1873-74 ...	5,46,45,249	84,69,288	6,31,14,537	17,77,535	8,26,86,748	1,84,09,184	10,10,95,932	13,68,595	25,58,661	...	31,46,130
1874-75 ...	5,65,69,225	96,01,625	6,61,70,850	16,80,945	8,40,14,342	97,59,965	9,37,74,307	12,32,260	28,04,065	...	29,13,205

Detailed Exports and Imports.

The following table shows the value of imports and exports of the chief articles of trade during 1874-75, as compared with the previous year. There was a very large increase amounting to 20 lakhs of Rupees in the importation of Railway stores; this was due to the construction of the Northern and Southern Extensions of the South Indian Railway in South Arcot, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly. In the imports of paddy there was also a large increase to the extent of 7⅓ lakhs of Rupees. In Malabar alone 617,295 cwt. of paddy, valued at Rupees 15,58,996, were imported, against 382,936 cwt., valued at Rupees 9,58,214, in 1873-74; but the increase in paddy was accompanied by a decrease to an equal extent in the imports of rice. In the exports of rice there was a large falling off to the extent of about 16 lakhs of Rupees, owing probably to the fact that the Bengal Famine gave a special stimulus to the export trade in grain during the preceding year. The decrease in the exportation of indigo was also large, namely, 31 lakhs, owing to the fall in the price of the article in the London markets :—

Imports.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Millinery and Wearing Apparel	16,28,656	14,48,625
Books	1,42,789	1,01,365
Twist	1,04,08,275	1,08,86,821
Cotton Piece-goods, Grey	98,94,376	86,56,215
Do. not otherwise described	58,15,064	49,15,538
Coral, unwrought	1,79,199	2,19,061
Drugs and Medicines	5,85,132	5,48,469
Dyeing and Coloring Materials	1,36,849	1,52,856
Earthen and Porcelainware	1,41,920	1,31,157
Glass, and Manufactures of	1,76,940	1,61,180
Paddy	12,67,668	20,23,948
Rice	20,38,452	13,77,331
Wheat	2,55,617	1,63,679
Grain of Sorts	13,20,600	9,28,551
Jewellery	64,555	57,842
Machines and Machinery	2,28,846	6,83,282
Malt Liquors	6,11,041	6,97,363
Metals	31,36,058	35,89,154
Paper	3,14,096	3,06,111
Provisions and Oilman's Stores...	4,77,143	5,40,049
Railway Stores	12,85,673	32,70,336
Seeds	3,54,167	3,06,008
Silk, Raw	9,75,469	12,74,753
Silk, Manufactures of	2,06,398	1,74,658
Spices, including Betel-nut	7,92,011	5,45,832
Spirits	6,30,735	6,17,072
Stationery except Paper	1,05,810	1,04,368
Tea...	1,49,681	1,47,253
Timber and Wood	13,52,500	15,79,554
Wine	10,23,212	7,31,283
Wool, Manufactures of	4,87,019	3,28,367
*Other Articles	84,59,298	98,01,144
Total ...	5,46,45,249	5,65,69,225
£ ...	5,464,524	5,656,915
* Including Government Stores ...	22,31,573	34,29,354
* Government Salt on the West Coast ...	3,11,403	9,58,810

Exports.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cocoanuts	27,18,550	32,47,605
Coffee	1,51,94,418	1,36,13,647
Cotton Wool	1,28,33,988	1,62,68,783
Cotton Goods	28,20,357	28,81,109
Coir, Yarn and Rope	18,84,384	20,04,854
Drugs	2,57,905	2,86,025
Indigo	88,28,959	57,15,508
Dyes of Sorts	4,55,138	8,55,406
Feathers	33,491	38,833
Fruits and Vegetables	2,24,520	3,50,845
Paddy	7,17,568	6,53,938
Rice	1,24,74,595	1,08,71,512
Wheat	89,723	47,076
Grain of Sorts	2,22,786	4,89,623
Hemp, and Manufactures of	46,772	77,434
Hides and Skins	61,97,039	56,26,796
Horns	2,01,158	2,54,274
Ivory and Ivoryware	11,100	9,404
Jewellery	28,056	45,813
Mats	29,090	32,205
Oils	32,36,786	32,96,080
Precious Stones	40,333	49,860
Provisions and Oilman's Stores ...	5,80,951	6,30,014
Salt	42,967	48,405
Saltpetre	6,926	45,901
Seeds	50,08,760	53,87,173
Silk, and Manufactures of	1,30,596	1,36,010
Spices	26,51,172	34,47,696
Spirits	2,671	5,535
Sugar and other saccharine matter...	11,72,886	25,01,415
Timber and Wood	10,28,803	10,65,906
Tobacco	7,90,811	7,63,922
Wax	1,09,016	1,25,312
Other Articles...	26,14,473	31,40,423
Total ...	8,26,86,748	8,40,14,342
£ ...	8,268,674	8,401,434
Government Store, Rupees ...	830	33,080

The subjoined statement shows the progress of trade in staple articles of export:— Staple Articles of Export.

Articles.	1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Coffee ... lbs.	35,464,229	82,84,862	56,889,888	1,38,34,164	41,548,950	1,12,76,512	4,15,79,112	1,51,94,418	36,652,965	1,36,13,647
Cotton Wool ,,	42,347,132	1,06,04,132	75,329,127	1,72,05,095	67,903,380	1,58,76,737	61,422,769	1,28,33,988	80,388,584	1,62,68,783
Cotton Piece-goods. ...	...	21,62,096	...	25,13,978	...	25,69,626	...	28,08,060	...	28,68,125
Indigo ... lbs.	3,883,600	85,30,756	4,702,764	1,20,82,388	3,868,648	69,78,726	4,248,496	28,28,959	cwt. 24,927½	57,15,508
Rice ... cwt.	2,072,584	74,70,920	2,387,097	85,46,649	2,110,384	80,59,319	3,490,663	1,24,74,595	3,042,118	1,08,71,512
Hides and Skins... No.	7,120,053	40,93,200	8,360,550	47,25,679	10,841,124	66,67,323	9,524,822	61,97,039	7,981,240	56,26,796
Oils { gals. / lbs.	1,931,127 / 24,123	27,58,226	4,193,712 / 23,497	55,84,816	4,016,896 / 28,657½	54,75,569	2,328,772 / 30,521	32,36,786	2,755,533½ / 38,482	32,96,080
Coir, Yarn, and Rope. cwt.	188,106	13,36,161	196,991	14,36,184	244,698	18,08,643	238,833	18,84,384	265,206	20,04,854
Oil, &c., Seeds ...	934,977	49,39,300	630,580	57,88,709	448,008	39,98,400	606,134	50,08,760	620,015	53,87,173
Spices ... { cwt. / No.	218,744 / 10,081,100	26,08,492	303,950 / 11,546,550	35,12,369	291,426¼ / 20,956,450	29,64,159	224,417 / 16,501,950	26,51,172	247,975 / 12,372,620	34,47,696
Sugar, and other saccharine matter... cwt.	199,943	13,74,525	333,977	20,10,428	472,512	30,24,485	223,375	11,72,886	459,617	25,01,415

The quantity and value of cotton exports for the last fifteen years are shown below:— Exports of Cotton.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LBS.	RS.
1860-61	78,822,027	1,12,21,211
1861-62	86,544,471	1,70,40,215
1862-63	62,374,133	2,38,12,882
1863-64	72,490,886	4,47,18,112
1864-65	73,101,578	4,04,18,937
1865-66	120,034,216	4,84,16,348
1866-67	24,367,331	94,37,789
1867-68	47,026,932	1,23,86,380
1868-69	89,181,858	2,13,99,827
1869-70	68,474,448	1,91,25,050
1870-71	42,347,132	1,06,04,132
1871-72	75,329,127	1,72,05,095
1872-73	67,905,380	1,58,76,737
1873-74	61,422,769	1,28,33,988
1874-75	80,388,584	1,62,68,783

There has been a very large increase in the cotton exported to France, Italy, and to the Mediterranean ports:—

Exports of Cotton.	1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
United Kingdom.	62,671,490	1,46,81,595	55,797,110	1,16,42,539	63,388,172	1,28,68,422
Aden	...	...	...	...	7,000	1,313
Ceylon	245,688	56,436	676,231	1,57,946	2,022,233	4,05,209
France	2,823,733	6,27,450	1,049,990	2,21,998	6,058,500	11,87,377
Hong-kong ...	42,600	13,312	683,576	1,43,167	641,708	1,33,001.
Italy	...	...	675,000	1,47,647	1,469,672	2,99,002
Maldive Islands..	56	6	...	...	12	3
Mediterranean Ports.	...	...	330,000	72,066	3,962,808	8,03,412
Africa	...	...	...	...	364	65
Bombay Presidency.	615,371	1,65,648	122,248	26,892	100,868	19,690
Bengal Presidency.	956,606	1,99,712	1,963,214	3,95,231	2,718,621	5,47,136
Travancore ...	...	...	...	...	18,626	4,153
Indian French Ports.	549,836	1,32,578	125,400	26,502	...	...
Total ...	67,905,380	1,58,76,737	61,422,769	1,28,33,988	80,388,584	1,62,68,783

The imports of food-grains were nearly the same as in 1873-74, while the exports decreased. Exports and Imports of Food-Grains.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1864-65	1,409,862	50,29,776	1,772,402	70,67,811
1865-66	1,100,554	41,77,128	1,736,223	73,38,883
1866-67	815,593	33,59,002	1,791,352	92,11,829
1867-68	966,179	51,38,534	1,987,273	77,67,790
1868-69	1,143,219	38,44,421	2,157,345	77,73,009
1869-70	1,637,485	55,91,345	1,734,207	65,86,690
1870-71	1,132,097	40,73,072	2,333,657	80,08,830
1871-72	1,045,463	33,60,866	2,704,660	91,67,768
1872-73	1,237,445	40,87,231	2,411,501	86,87,137
1873-74	1,170,799	35,62,953	3,860,044	1,32,85,409
1874-75	1,216,763	35,65,038	3,321,684	1,15,72,848

The export of food-grains to the United Kingdom and the Mauritius increased, whilst there was a considerable decrease as regards those to Bengal, Bombay, and Ceylon. This was probably due, as regards the two first-mentioned places, to discontinuance of exportation on account of the famine. The proportion that went to Ceylon fell to sixty-two per cent. of the whole. The following is the detail of exports of food-grains:—

	Detail of Exports of Food-Grains.			
	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	305,699	8,49,066	406,356	12,36,159
Arabia	9,955	42,637	40,247	1,76,935
Bengal	564,854	18,19,657	453,208	12,97,694
Bourbon	...	...	50,355	1,51,946
Bombay	100,419	3,68,234	55,696	2,02,333
Ceylon	2,684,412	95,31,280	2,069,658	76,83,295
Cutch	16,133	71,468	20,821	94,263
France	28,843	66,252	146	400
Laccadive Islands... ...	3,468	13,269	...	...
Maldive do.	3,395	9,873	304	1,448
Mauritius	26,833	79,770	113,191½	3,36,776
Penang	1,949	7,934	1,252	4,958
Persian Gulf	11,340	51,409	15,148	65,648
British Burmah	3,043	11,951	3,775½	13,596
Goa	58,861	2,10,017	21,594	76,893
Turkey	6,447	29,928	8,489	35,914
Travancore...	5,877	17,724	10,282	35,386
Indian French Ports ...	15,496	59,140	7,075½	25,387
Other Ports	13,020	45,800	44,086	1,33,817
Total ...	3,860,044	1,32,85,409	3,321,684	1,15,72,848

Exports and Imports of Bullion.

The imports of bullion increased and the exports decreased. The Government imported £89,000 and exported £642,864:—

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1858-59	3,03,310	1,39,92,297	1,42,96,207	66,805	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60	51,624	1,73,81,060	1,74,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61	...	2,07,25,887	2,07,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62	...	2,22,85,900	2,22,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63	51,02,833	2,52,84,057	3,03,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64	44,30,000	3,16,45,985	3,60,75,985	1,60,03,000	63,36,284	2,23,39,284
1864-65	...	3,13,13,958	3,03,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	1,81,50,942
1865-66	...	3,66,42,492	3,66,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	1,26,10,223
1866-67	...	1,36,86,606	1,36,86,606	67,28,685	1,08,01,196	1,70,29,881
1867-68	...	1,12,93,529	1,12,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,631	1,01,55,634
1868-69	...	2,25,60,091	2,25,60,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70	...	1,76,42,023	1,76,42,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657
1870-71	3,00,000	79,68,321	82,68,321	62,91,917	1,09,21,044	1,72,12,961
1871-72	3,09,718	1,01,82,768	1,04,92,486	6,37,525	6,26,299	68,99,824
1872-73	3,59,500	1,15,83,330	1,19,42,830	35,26,093	34,66,865	69,92,958
1873-74	2,00,000	82,69,288	84,69,288	87,39,492	96,69,692	1,84,09,184
1874-75	8,90,000	87,11,628	96,01,625	64,28,642	33,31,323	97,59,965

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL.

Assignments for Public Works generally.

The Imperial and Provincial assignments for Public Works were Rupees 39,28,000 and Rupees 23,91,158 respectively, distributed as follows :—

Imperial.

		Rs.
Military		5,85,400
Other Services		34,650
Irrigation ..	Ordinary	18,69,000
	Extraordinary ..	4,95,000
Establishment ..	Ordinary	6,58,000
	Extraordinary ..	1,75,000
Tools and Plant ..	Ordinary	80,950
	Extraordinary ..	30,000
	Total ..	39,28,000

Provincial.

Civil Buildings	7,36,818
Communications	2,00,297
Miscellaneous Public Improvement ..	35,037
Establishment	2,00,000
Tools and Plant	19,006
Total ..	11,91,158

Grant in aid to Local Funds.

	RS.
Original Works	6,50,000
Repairs	2,50,000
Establishment	3,00,000
Total ..	12,00,000
Total, Provincial ..	23,91,158

A statement giving a comparison between the grant and outlay for Imperial, Provincial, and Local Funds in 1873-74 and 1874-75 will be found in the appendix to this Chapter, Form B 9. The allotments in each case are as they stood finally at the close of the years referred to. In the Forms B 1 to B 8 will be found further information regarding the expenditure from Imperial, Provincial, and Local Funds.

Local Fund Outlay and Expenditure.

The allotments under Local Funds for the several districts are compared with the outlay for the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 in the following statement:—

Districts.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Allotment.	Outlay.	Difference.	Allotment.	Outlay.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,31,688	99,200	32,488	1,44,790	1,24,717	20,073
Vizagapatam ..	2,18,472	1,80,251	38,221	1,54,944	1,44,132	10,812
Godavery	3,65,507	3,22,703	42,804	2,88,548	2,47,901	40,647
Kistna	3,11,185	2,79,314	31,871	2,43,873	2,21,229	22,644
Nellore	2,20,323	1,96,069	24,254	2,07,328	1,85,387	21,941
Cuddapah	1,68,104	1,12,081	56,023	2,03,688	1,63,943	39,745
Kurnool	1,53,470	91,585	61,885	1,46,534	1,07,134	39,400
Bellary	2,19,197	1,71,064	48,133	2,72,445	2,13,949	58,496
Presidency	61,078	65,805	*4,727	63,170	38,941	24,229
Chingleput	2,54,836	2,07,233	47,603	2,36,029	1,54,192	81,837
North Arcot ..	1,95,745	1,71,775	23,970	2,45,263	2,04,936	40,327
South Arcot ..	3,07,030	2,50,262	56,768	3,02,528	2,56,017	46,511
Salem	1,68,729	77,454	91,275	1,83,459	1,65,337	18,122
Tanjore	3,05,996	2,01,467	1,04,529	3,18,224	2,20,961	97,263
Trichinopoly ..	1,59,407	1,28,549	30,858	1,67,552	1,47,310	20,242
Coimbatore	2,32,689	1,94,273	38,416	1,93,507	1,84,005	9,502
Nilgiris	52,390	52,669	*279	47,593	50,372	*2,779
Malabar	2,49,093	2,13,756	35,337	2,30,533	2,09,693	20,840
South Canara ..	1,61,463	1,00,016	61,447	1,51,538	1,28,273	23,265
Madura	3,67,304	1,07,714	2,59,590	3,48,919	2,51,989	96,930
Tinnevelly	2,50,567	2,69,738	*19,171	2,01,705	1,77,335	24,370
Wynaad	1,01,918	1,97,047	*95,129	1,76,063	1,42,244	33,819
Total ..	46,56,191	36,90,025	9,66,166	45,28,233	37,39,997	7,88,236

The unexpended balance of the year under review was Rupees 1,77,931 less than that of the previous year, but the general remarks made in the Administration Report for 1873-74 on this subject are still applicable. Allotments were made in the Budget by Local Fund Boards for fifty-eight works for which there were no estimates. The lower subordinate establishment hitherto exclusively employed on Local Fund Works is now being re-organized, and it is hoped that better results will follow.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c.

Works in Ganjam.

GANJAM—*Imperial—Military.*—A great portion of the Rifle range at Berhampore has been executed, the outlay being Rupees 775-5-0 out of an estimate of Rupees 1,500. The sanctioned estimate for Armourer's Workshops, Berhampore, amounted to Rupees 563, of which Rupees 493 were expended in 1874-75, and the work is reported on as being nearly completed. *Provincial —Civil Buildings.*—In this district, Cutcherries were completed or in progress as follows:—

——	Estimate.	Expended to end of 1873-74.	Expended in 1874-75.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Sompotta ..	6,420	3,928	2,011	Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry. Was completed and handed over to the Revenue authorities.
Poorshotapoor ..	3,370	2,348	980	Do. do.
Aska	3,300	2,598	651	Sub-Jail. Was completed.
Itchapore ..	641	255	386	Sub-Jail. Additions ordered. Completed.
Berhampore ..	724	..	428	Additions to Tahsildar's Cutcherry; the superstructure raised.

The Hill Jail at Russelcondah which was commenced in the previous year is reported as having made good progress during 1874-75, the outlay having been Rupees 5,636, and the total cost to date 6,957 Rupees out of an estimate of Rupees 9,880. A Sub-Jail at Soorada was completed at a cost of Rupees 3,385, showing a saving of Rupees 35 on the estimate; a similar Sub-Jail at Teckally was completed at the estimated amount, namely Rupees 3,300. A Police station-house at Jaganadapursad, which

was commenced in the previous year, was completed in 1874-75; the estimate was Rupees 816, and the expenditure Rupees 845. A similar station-house at Bodagada was completed at a cost of Rupees 815, the estimate being Rupees 816. A station-house on a larger scale was commenced during this year at Berhampore, the estimate being Rupees 1,361, and the expenditure to date 431 Rupees; half the superstructure has been raised.

Works in Vizagapatam.

VIZAGAPATAM.—There was no expenditure in the district from the Imperial grant. *Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—A District Munsiff's Court-house at Vizianagram was commenced in 1873-74 at an estimated cost of Rupees 5,240, of which a sum of 2,839 Rupees was spent in that year; the expenditure during last year brought the total cost to Rupees 5,078. The building has been completed and handed over to the Judicial Department. A small commencement was made in 1873-74 with the District Munsiff's Court-house at Yellamunchelly; a further outlay of Rupees 2,588 was made in 1874-75, and it is reported that the walls of the main building have been carried to a height of 7 feet; the doors and windows and some of the wood-work for the roof have been prepared. *Communications.*—This is the third working season on the Potinghy Ghaut. In the first season the country was explored with a view to finding the best line to the Jeypore country; several trial traces were laid out; the correct trace, *vid* Rodavalsa, was at last discovered, marked on the ground, and its adoption decided on. In the second season a bridle-path was cut along the greater part of the trace, huts and sheds were built, blasting of rock and building of revetments were begun, and a small portion of the trace was widened out to 13 feet in each work. Fifteen miles of bridle-path had been completed up to the end of March 1874, besides some widening, blasting, and revetment building. The remaining five miles of bridle-path were cut this year, and the whole length of the ghaut was widened out to from 13 to 19 feet, excepting only the most rocky portions here and there, aggregating a little more than a mile, which are being made available for traffic by blasting the rock and by building stone revetments. The whole of the ghaut is fairly passable for pack animals, but not for carts. In two or three of the most rocky places, *i.e.*, at Gumali and Sunki, where the road has not yet been established on the proper gradient, temporary passages have been made over the rocks to maintain through communication. The revetments and rock cuttings are now being widened out to 13 feet, and the earthwork to 19 feet. The complete removal of all the rocky

obstacles, and the opening of the whole ghaut road for cart traffic, will require another season's work, and an expenditure of from 15,000 to 20,000 Rupees. The four miles of road in the low country to connect the foot of the ghaut with Salur have not yet been touched; this being ordinary work, and presenting no difficulties of any kind. The supply of labor has been on the whole better this year than formerly. The hill people come to the work without reluctance, as they are liberally and regularly paid and considerately treated, and they continue to work well. Low country labor, which is much inferior to hill labor, has only been used on the lower parts of the ghaut, where the hillmen dislike being employed. The ghaut work was carried on up to July of last year, and stopped during the monsoon; it was recommenced in October.

Works in the Godavery District.

GODAVERY—*Imperial—Civil Buildings.*—The expenditure on the Telegraph Office at Cocanada up to the close of 1873-74 was Rupees 17,833, and a further sum of Rupees 2,434 was expended in 1874-75, when the work was completed at a saving of Rupees 2,203 out of the estimate. Certain improvements, such as a back staircase and opening arches between rooms in the building, were carried out at the request of the Telegraph Department; the expenditure includes the value of a large amount of timber, Rupees 1,187, supplied for the extension of the building first applied for and subsequently negatived by the Telegraph Department. The building is completed, and has been occupied by the Telegraph Department since the middle of January 1875. *Imperial—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The expenditure on coal-boring operations in the Godavery District during 1874-75 was very small (amounting to only Rs. 2,544) as the officer engaged for the work was employed in the Kistna District from June 1874 to February 1875; a seam of coal of inferior quality, 4½ feet thick, wa sdiscovered. The explorations however during this year were carried on with very inefficient tools, which have since been replaced by a supply from England. The quantity of stones worked out from the stone quarries at Dowlaishweram continues steadily on the increase; the quantities despatched during the last three years were as follows:—

	Cubic Yds.
1872-73	.. 29,500
1873-74	.. 29,200
1874-75	.. 32,400

This includes building stone dressed, Cyclopean, and groyne stones, as well as concrete material.

Works in the Kistna District.

KISTNA—*Imperial—Civil Buildings.*—The Telegraph Office at Masulipatam was commenced in September 1874 and completed by 31st March 1875, with out-houses, gates, &c., except asphalting the floor of the main building; had it not been for the inferior quality of asphalte received the flooring also would have been finished before the close of the official year, and the building handed over to the Telegraph Department. *Local and Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The following Cutcherries and Sub-Jails were in progress in this district:—

—	Estimate.	Expended to end of 1873-74.	Expended, 1874-75.	—
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Bezwada .. First-class Taluq Cutcherry and Sub-Jail.	17,540	13,655	3,611	1. The Bezwada Cutcherry is a first-class building; the masonry work has been raised to its full height, and all wood-work nearly finished and roof work in progress.
2. Bapatla Sub-Jail.	5,610	3,356	3,014	2. The Bapatla Sub-Jail was an incomplete work of last year, and has been completed and handed over to the Revenue authorities.
3. Repalli Sub-Jail.	5,220	4,472	2,944	3. The main building of the Repalli Sub-Jail, with out-houses, have been completed, except painting, blue-washing, and asphalte work.
4. Guntoor Sub-Jail.	4,810	3,605	850	4. Guntoor Sub-Jail was completed in 1874-75, and handed over to the Revenue authorities.
5. Gudivada Sub-Jail.	7,670	3,498	4,699	5. The Gudivada Sub-Jail is almost completed; work has been delayed by the difficulty of procuring materials.
6. Masulipatam Sub-Jail.	8,480	8,108	2,240	6. The Masulipatam Sub-Jail is completed; the excess expenditure will fall within 5 per cent., as recoveries have to be made in the adjustment of brick manufacture accounts.

A Range Office for the Public Works Office at Bezwada was sanctioned in September 1874; the superstructure in rough stone masonry is nearly completed, the flooring and roofing are in progress, and all the wood-work prepared will shortly be completed.

Works in Nellore.

NELLORE—*Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The Sub-Collector's Cutcherry at Ongole was in course of construction during the last two official years, and was completed during 1874-75, and handed over to the Revenue authorities. The Taluq Cutcherry at Atmakur is reported as nearly completed, and fair progress was made towards erection of out-houses, &c., connected with it. Two Sub-Jails were also under construction at Kandakur and Podella. The progress of the work was reported as unsatisfactory in consequence of rain having fallen for 120 days in the year; cattle disease was so prevalent that cartmen could not be induced to cart materials. An old Taluq Cutcherry at Ongole was converted into a District Munsiff's Court at an expenditure of 2,805 Rupees. *Communications.*—Although there were considerable difficulties in carrying on the work connected with the extension of the East Coast Canal in consequence of the season being unfavorable for working operations below mean sea level, still the progress made may be considered as satisfactory; water carriage is now available for 93 miles from Madras, a stretch of 7¼ miles has been opened up during the year.

Works in Cuddapah.

CUDDAPAH—*Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—A Taluq Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Sidhout, which had been under erection in 1873-74, was completed in 1874-75, and handed over to the Revenue authorities. The walls of the main building of Jamalamadugu Cutcherry have been raised to their full height; retaining walls to basement level wherever a verandah has to be constructed. Stone pavement has been laid over half the area of the building, and the wood-work for roofing is being fitted on. The basement and superstructure of the ryots' shed foundations are completed; cook-houses, prisoners' latrines, and a well are also completed; a police latrine is completed to roof level. The Cutcherry at Kaderi is nearly completed, and would have been finished in 1874-75 but for want of carriage and of stone wudders to supply stones. The superstructure of the main building of Mudnapully Cutcherry has been raised during the year 10 feet, and the height of the compound wall has been raised to 3 feet; the Jail wards have been completed except the roofing.

Works in Bellary.

BELLARY—*Imperial—Military.*—The Bellary Water-supply project has been in intermittent progress since June 1867; all

the works connected therewith have been completed with the exception of the rebuilding of the revetment of the tank bunds and certain minor works. The weak portions have been rebuilt, and the remaining portion of the work will be carried out as opportunities offer, it being necessary that water should be retained in the tank as long in the year as possible. The supply and discharge channels are now in good working order. Water was let into Bellary in April 1874, and the reservoirs filled. In October last the depth of water in the tank was 19 feet above the floor of the sluice, the greatest depth the tank has ever reached. The building formerly used as a shed for sick horses was old, and did not provide sufficient accommodation. The erection of a new building was therefore approved, and an estimate of Rupees 12,470 was sanctioned. The work was commenced in February 1874, and completed and handed over to the Military authorities for occupation during the year under report. On the representation made by the Military authorities of the insufficiency of the existing blocks of barracks at Bellary, which are nine in number, the erection of an additional barrack and band-room, at an estimated cost of 95,600 Rupees, was sanctioned. The construction was commenced in December 1873. The walls have been raised to the full height, and the roofing is in progress. The work is being executed under departmental agency. A restoration of the Bowling Alleys of the Royal Artillery and European Infantry, consisting in the removal of the floors in accordance with standard plan and the rectification of other defects, was accomplished this year. The Bowling Alley of the Royal Artillery was completed in December 1874, and that of the European Infantry in March 1875. *Imperial—Civil Buildings.*—An estimate amounting to Rupees 9,930 was sanctioned in July 1874 for the construction of Signallers' quarters to Telegraph offices at Bellary. The building consists of six rooms, 16 feet by 12 feet each, with front and rear verandahs, and a detached cook-house. The work was given out on contract and commenced in July last, and is now completed with the exception of pointing and plastering, which works were not carried out for want of funds. *Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The buildings and out-offices of the Taluq Cutcherry at Raidroog were completed and handed over to the Revenue authorities, and it was anticipated that the Cutcherry at Pennacondah would be ready for occupation by the end of April 1875. A Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Yemniganoor was in progress during the year. The works of the main

building have been raised to the height of the door frames. The cook-house requires to be covered in with tiles to complete the building, and the public and jail latrines are nearly completed up to the roof. A police station-house at Kudatiny, consisting of one lock-up 12 feet by 9 feet, and a guard-room 12 feet square, was commenced and completed within the year at a cost of Rupees 1,045, or 1 Rupee below the estimated cost; the buildings are now in the occupation of the police. A police station-house was also erected during the year at Camalapoor, the estimate being Rupees 975 and expenditure Rupees 785. Five police huts were commenced at Ramandroog in 1873-74, the cost to close of that year having been Rupees 855; during 1874-75 Rupees 1,124 were expended, and the works duly completed in March 1875 at a saving of Rupees 21 on the estimate.

Works in Kurnool.

KURNOOL—No civil or military buildings under Imperial were in progress. *Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The foundations of the main building of the Taluq Cutcherry at Koilguntla were completed and the basement raised 1 foot. The ryots' shed, cook-room, and latrines have been completed to basement level; delay has been occasioned in this work by a scarcity of masons this season, the artizans of this class having been very generally engaged in rebuilding the houses of the richer inhabitants which were damaged by the heavy rains in 1874. In April 1874 the Government sanctioned the conversion of the Military Hospital at Kurnool into a Court-house at an estimated expenditure of Rupees 10,270. It is reported that the roof has been thoroughly repaired and sky-lights fixed in position, and the several apartments for the accommodation of the Court officials have been made in the building. A new terraced verandah to the front of the building has been completed; the walls to the out-offices have been raised to the full height, and teakwood required for roofing has been purchased, the expenditure in 1874-75 being Rupees 5,300.

Works at the Presidency Town.

PRESIDENCY—*Imperial—Military.*—Two additional cook-houses for the families of the European Regiment in the fort were completed satisfactorily by contract. A new glazing-house and pump-shed were erected by departmental agency at the Gunpowder Factory, and the earthern traverses originally constructed were completed with casing at a cost of Rupees 28,406, against an estimated expenditure of Rupees 28,490. Additional

traverses between the buildings at the Gunpowder Factory were also completed by contract at a cost of Rupees 9,032 against an estimate of Rupees 9,400. Staff Serjeants' and Apothecary's quarters, Body Guard Lines, were commenced in July 1874 at an anticipated expenditure of Rupess 13,870; the whole work was completed in March 1875 at a slight excess, *viz.*, Rupees 14,486. A shed for Barrel-making Machinery at the Gun Carriage Factory was constructed at an expenditure of Rupees 3,565. *Provincial—Civil Buildings—Miscellaneous.*—Under Provincial, the erection of Public Works Stores and Workshops at the Seven Wells may be mentioned. The present workshops are to be appropriated for a Military Hospital. This work was commenced during the year, and the whole allotment granted was expended in laying in materials, &c. The factory, foundry, and engine-house are in rapid progress; the walls have been raised to full height, and the roof is under construction. The Nurses' quarters at the General Hospital were completed satisfactorily during the year, the whole having been executed by contractors. The arrangements for supplying water to Government House were sanctioned in November 1874, and the work was executed by the Municipality for the amount of the estimate. The Stationery Office to the Stamp Office was commenced in September 1874, and was expected to be completed by the end of May 1875. It would have been completed in 1874-75, but the iron columns used in its construction were not provided in time from the foundry attached to the Public Works Workshops. The main building of the new residence for His Highness the Prince of Arcot, with the exception of an open verandah to be added by recent orders, is practically finished, and the whole edifice externally and internally replastered and decorated. The zenana has been entirely finished, with the exception of certain additions recently ordered to be undertaken at the special solicitation of the Prince of Arcot; the palace grounds still require to be walled in, and the Durbar Hall to be furnished, when the palace will be ready for habitation. The expectation expressed in the last Administration Report that the Madras Senate House would be completed within 1874-75 has not been realized. The masonry of this building is practically complete, and the roofing three-fourths completed, but the western verandah is delayed on account of the stone carving. The new College Hall, which was in progress in 1873-74, was completed and opened to the public in November 1874. The Cornwallis' Fountain, unfinished in 1873-74, was

also completed during the year. The new Library and Lecture Hall, Central Museum, were in progress during the year, and were expected to be ready by the end of June 1875.

Works in Chingleput District.

CHINGLEPUT—*Imperial—Military.*—Artillery Barracks at St. Thomas' Mount were sanctioned in April 1872, and so far as the buildings are concerned they may be said to be completed. Some little work still remains to be executed to the out-houses and ablution-rooms to render them available for the occupation of the troops. The old Expense Magazine at Veysurpaudy was reported by the Ordnance authorities as unsafe for the storage of gunpowder, and it was considered necessary by the Military Department that earthern traverses should be thrown up round the newly-built Magazine at the Mount, where it is intended that the main stock of gunpowder shall hereafter be stored. A sum of Rupees 9,467 was expended in constructing this traverse, but it is now undergoing rectification, as the slope originally given was too steep, and the traverse was considerably injured during the incessant and heavy rains of last October.

Works in North Arcot.

NORTH ARCOT—*Local—Civil Buildings.*—No works of consequence were in progress from the Imperial Grant for Civil and Military Buildings. The estimates of Rupees 4,130 and 3,900 for the Sub-Jails at Chendragherry and Madapauk were only sanctioned in July 1874, too late to enable much progress to be made on them, the press of work at the latter end of the year having been very great. *Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The Taluq Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Gudiathum were completed during the year, with the exception of the sinking of wells, and also the Cutcherries at Arcot and Pooloor. Taluq Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails were completed at Pootoor, Calastry, Tripathy, Coopum, Gooriattum, Wandewash, and Polur. Sickness in the taluqs has caused some delay in the prosecution of the work of constructing the Deputy Tahsildars' Cutcherries at Vencatagerricottah, Poonganoor, and Palmanair. These three stations are all above the ghaut, in unhealthy localities.

Works in South Arcot.

SOUTH ARCOT—*Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—There was no expenditure from Imperial Buildings in this district. The foundations of the main building and walls of Kallacoorchi Cutcherry was raised to basement level; the public latrine and the male and female latrines were completed, except plastering and asphalting, and the rest of the work was in a forward state. The Chengum Sub-Jail was completed during the year at a saving of Rupees 454 out of the estimate. The improve-

ments to the Taluq Cutcherry, &c., at Villapooram are reported as nearly completed. A Munsif's Court-house at Virdachellum was commenced during the year on an estimate of Rupees 10,320; the full allotment made of Rupees 2,500 was all spent, and the work has so far progressed that the walls of the main building and the witness shed have been raised to the basement level, and some materials are collected at site. A similar Court-house was ordered for Villapuram at an estimate of Rupees 10,190, the expenditure during the year having been Rupees 1,775; and it is reported that the concrete work in the foundations of the main buildings and witness shed was finished; the brick-work to the foundation of the former was also finished and the latter in progress. Police huts were constructed at Chonien's Choultry on sanctioned estimate, Rupees 640. Five Police huts at Vanoor were commenced on an estimate of Rupees 1,010, and Rupees 988 were expended during the year; three of the five buildings have been completed. A Police station-house was also commenced at Primalore.

Works in Salem.

SALEM—*Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—A Taluq Cutcherry and Sub-Jail, which was in progress in 1873-74 at Penagarum, was completed in 1874-75. At Salem the alteration and improvements to the Collector's Cutcherry were all completed during the year 1874-75 at an outlay of Rupees 7,354 on an estimate of Rupees 7,075.

Works at Bangalore.

BANGALORE—*Imperial—Military.*—The Government Bakery was completed and handed over to the Military authorities in December last. The quarters for two Staff Commissariat Serjeants at the close of the year were almost completed, but the estimate has been exceeded and will need revision. The slaughter-house is also not far from completion. The shed for cattle has not yet been roofed in. In connection with the Ulsoor Water-supply Project four wrought iron cisterns were erected during the year in the Agram Hospitals, two in the Female Hospital, one in the Artillery Hospital, and one in the Cavalry Hospital. The rented portion of the Lock Hospital has been purchased at a cost of 4,046 Rupees. A Recreation-room to the Parade Barracks was commenced towards the end of May last. The superstructure is now nearly eight feet high, all the door and window frames are fixed, and one-third of the arch stones are ready. All the doors, windows, and swing windows are complete, and nearly all the wood-work for the roofs and sky-lights is ready to be put up. A canteen is in course of construc-

tion at the Parade Barracks. The superstructure is eight feet high and ten arches over doors are built. The frame-work for the grating is fixed, and some of the wood-work for doors and windows is ready; some timber for the roof is also on the ground. A large quantity of terrace bricks and flat tiles are also ready. Rupees 332 have been spent in completing a section of the drainage of the new lines. The Apothecary's quarters to the Sappers and Miners' Lines are approaching completion. The buildings are all roofed in; stone for the flooring is ready at site. The iron work for the cistern at Ulsoor Rock is ready to be put up and the stone and bricks for buttresses. A number of other works of minor character were completed during the year, the most important of which were the construction of quarters for the Medical Subordinates and Stop Butt at the Volunteer Rifle Range.

Works in Tanjore.

TANJORE—*Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The progress of work on the Taluq Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Puttucottah is fairly satisfactory; the out-houses and well are fully completed, and the only work remaining to complete the main building consists in roofing in the verandah, flooring and plastering some of the rooms, and finishing off the turret with wood-work; the whole was expected to be completed in May 1875. In the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry at Vedarniem most of the walls have been raised to within 18 inches of the required height, and all the wood and iron work required for the completion of the building are ready and at site; the failure of a Contractor prevented its completion during the year 1874-75. *Local—Miscellaneous Buildings.*—The additions and improvements to the College at Combaconum are now approaching completion; the iron girders for some of the larger halls are in position, and terracing is progressing; none of the ornamentation was begun in 1874-75, but it is expected that the whole work will be completed within the sanctioned estimate.

Works in Trichinopoly.

TRICHINOPOLY—*Imperial—Military.*—Verandahs were erected around each of the buildings occupied by the Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department. Latrines for the families of the Detachment of British Infantry were commenced in July 1873, and completed in June 1874 at a cost of Rupees 2,880. They were built by a Contractor, and afford accommodation for eight persons, and have been fitted with iron receptacles on the standard plan. The erection of Recreation and Coffee rooms for

detachment, British Infantry, was sanctioned in October 1874, and the work was commenced on contract in the same month; they were reported as likely to be completed in May. Minor Military Works comprised in four estimates, aggregating Rupees 2,440, were in progress during the year, and the works were for the most part completed. *Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The Deputy Collector's Cutcherry at Arealore was reported as almost completed on 31st March 1875, and the Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Kulitali was handed over to the Revenue authorities. The Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Turayur was expected to be quite completed in April 1875; plastering and asphalting the Court-room and verandahs was all that remained to be executed at the close of March 1875. The Sub-Jail at Killapalur was completed in March 1875 at a trifling excess expenditure over estimate of Rupees 33. *Police Buildings.*—Two large and two small wards together with a Police Guard-room were constructed at Jayani Khondasholapuram at an excess expenditure of Rupees 39 over the sanctioned estimate of Rupees 4,700. Similar Police accommodation was authorized for Arealore, the sanctioned estimate being Rupees 8,450, which has been exceeded by Rupees 680. It was expected that the remaining work would be completed in April 1875. *Miscellaneous Buildings.*—The conversion of the fine old Palace of the Nabob at Trichinopoly so as to adapt it for public purposes was sanctioned in November 1873; and, with the exception of flooring part of the yard of the District Munsiff's Court and roadway to the building, the works have been fully completed. The restoration of this old pile has proved a success.

Works in Coimbatore.

COIMBATORE—*Imperial—Civil Buildings.*—A record-room and office for Post Office Clerks is in progress at Erode. Rupees 2,199 were expended out of an allotment of Rupees 3,100 during the year. *Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—A house and office for the Assistant Superintendent of Police was constructed at Erode at a cost of Rupees 8,292, of which 4,292 Rupees were expended in 1874-75. Three Constables' huts at Coonatoor and a similar number at Vellayanay were constructed at a cost of Rupees 960, the full amount of the estimate. *Communications.*—A bridle-path to the Poonachy Saddle of the Annamallay Hills was in progress. At the close of 1873-74, two miles of the bridle-path from the Saddle downwards were nearly completed; during 1874-75, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles have been opened for traffic, and it was anticipated that the whole path would be opened out by May 1875.

NEILGHERRIES—*Imperial—Military.*—There was an expenditure of Rupees 4,758 on the Wellington Barracks during the year. The block consists of an upper-storied building containing four barrack-rooms 130′ × 21′, eight Serjeants' rooms 24′ × 9½′, four cook-rooms 21′ × 12′, four night latrines 12′ × 9½′, and store-rooms 21′ × 8′, with latrines and wash-houses as out-buildings ; the expenditure was incurred chiefly in the provision of building materials—by the manufacture of ten lacs of bricks, two lacs of tiles, and the construction of door and window frames, &c. The work will be carried on during 1875-76 out of an allotment of Rupees 50,000, and the buildings will probably be completed in all 1876-77. The total estimated cost of the whole block is Rupees 1,41,430, and it is intended for the accommodation of 152 unmarried soldiers. The annual expenditure in this district is chiefly on communications, to which in 1874-75 21¼ miles of new roads were added during the year, 4⅝ of these being for cart and carriage traffic, and 16⅝ being good bridle-paths, mostly 9 feet wide. Twenty-eight miles of road have been widened, drained, and furnished with parapets and railings, and one new timber bridge of 20 feet span has been built. As regards the details of the work thus generally described, it may be noticed that the new Kotagherry Ghaut has been completed and opened for traffic. It is 18 miles in length, and its ruling gradient 1-17 with a width varying from 8 to 12 feet; the latter dimensions being that of roads and first-class drains. The new Coonoor Ghaut has been widened for a length of 9 miles ; 1½ miles of catch drain, ¾ of a mile of stone parapets, 4¾ miles of earthen parapets, and 25 under-drains were constructed. The reclamation scheme at the head of the Ootacamund Lake has been in progress. Ten acres of land at the upper end have been raised and handed over to the Municipality, and altogether 32 acres have been made good. **Works in the Neilgherries.**

MALABAR—*Imperial—Military.*—Two blocks of Officers' quarters intended for the accommodation of four officers of the detachment stationed at Malliapooram were under construction. The work was commenced in July and is fast approaching completion; it is expected that the quarters will be ready for occupation in July 1875. For a Conductor and Staff Serjeant of the Commissariat Department, quarters are being constructed at Cannanore in accordance with the standard design, with the addition of a compound wall and covered passages and verandahs to the out-houses, the scale of out-offices for the Conductor **Works in Malabar.**

being that sanctioned for an Apothecary. The work is reported as nearly completed. Slaughter-houses and cattle yards were also in progress. The object of these buildings is to do away with the old slaughter-shed and to construct others of a permanent nature for the use of Meat Contractors of the Commissariat Department; the building is reported as nearly completed. An elephant shed was constructed at the request of the Commissariat Department for the accommodation of the elephants attached to the troops in garrison. *Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—A station-house at Poodoopaddy and additions to the Police Office at Calicut were ordered on sanctioned estimates amounting to Rupees 4,250, of which 3,355 Rupees were expended during the year, the station-house at Poodoopaddy would probably have been completed but for the prevalence of fever towards the close of the year; the additions to the Police Office at Calicut consist of a school-room for Constables and a stable, and are reported as almost completed. *Miscellaneous Public Improvement.*—The following works were in hand: 1—Connecting the rocky islet with the shore at the mouth of the Beypur River; 2.—Connecting the inner ends of groynes on the Vypeen side of the Cochin Harbour; 3.—Connecting the inner ends of groynes, Cochin Harbour. Of these the first was almost, and the second and third were entirely completed.

Works in South Canara.

SOUTH CANARA—*Imperial—Civil Buildings.*—A District Munsif's Court-house at Cassergode was nearly completed in 1873-74, and was finished and handed over for occupation in 1874-75. *Miscellaneous Buildings.*—A coir godown is being erected at Mangalore for storing the coir annually obtained by Government from the Ameendivi Islands; the work has been nearly completed except fitting the roof, plastering the walls, and putting the rails all round. There has been some delay in finishing the work of renovating the Court-house of the District Judge at Mangalore, as the Contractor failed to deliver teakwood trusses during the official year; the masonry work has been completed, and all the materials are ready on the spot.

Works in Madura.

MADURA—*Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The foundations for the verandahs and basement of the Taluq Cutcherry at Pereacolum were completed during the year, and the superstructure of the Jail portion was raised 4 feet throughout. The foundations and basement for the Cutcherry and the out-buildings at Pulni have been completed, the superstructure of the out-

houses has also been nearly completed, the door frames have been set up for the Cutcherry, and the superstructure is in progress. The estimate for building the Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Tiroochooly was sanctioned in January 1869, and a sum of 9,163 Rupees had been expended up to March 1874; the work was completed in 1874-75, and the buildings handed over to the Revenue Department. A Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Sub-Jail at Moodoocolatur was also sanctioned in January 1869 and completed in 1874-75, and handed over to the Revenue Department in February 1875. Three Police huts were completed at Ramaishweram and handed over to the Police; the sanctioned estimate for these buildings amounted to Rupees 1,140, and the total expenditure was Rupees 1,126. A Police station-house has also been completed at Metoor at a cost of Rupees 548. A similar station-house was under construction at Shuduputty on an estimate of Rupees 1,210; the expenditure to date amounts to Rupees 768, and it is reported that the building is completed with the exception of plastering and flooring. *Miscellaneous Buildings.*—The restoration of Tirumala Naick's Palace at Madura progresses gradually; the principal works undertaken during 1874-75 were chiefly confined to securing the building from further deterioration and protecting it with lightning conductors; 10,212 Rupees were expended for this purpose during the year. *Communications.*—On the Goodalore ghaut there has been great difficulty in getting Contractors to undertake work, and only 400 Rupees were spent in carrying out original work during the year out of an allotment of 5,000 Rupees; the damages which the road sustained during the last monsoon have nearly all been made good at an expenditure of Rupees 1,123. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—An estimate for deepening the Paumben Channel was sanctioned in March 1866, but this work from various causes has made but slow progress. Blasting operations were carried on for forty-eight days, and 10,017 cubic feet of stone were raised; and altogether during the year, with only one hand-dredge at work, 14,255 cubic feet of debris have been removed. The depth of the centre of the channel is on the whole fair, being not less than 11 feet at low water neap tides; the sides of the channel however require improvement, and will receive attention in future years' workings. *Imperial—Military.*—The following Minor Works, Military, were constructed during the year at the cost set opposite each item:—

	RS.
Rifle Range and Stop Butts at Palamcottah.	644
Do. do. at Quilon ..	1,530
Armourers' Shop at Quilon	820

Works in Tinnevelly.

TINNEVELLY—*Imperial—Civil Buildings.*—The estimate for the Post Office at Virdupatty was sanctioned in September 1873, but there was some delay in commencing the work, owing to the Contractor's brick-kilns proving failures. The foundations and basement have been finished and the superstructure is in progress. *Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The Taluq Cutcherry at Ambasamoodrum was completed during the year so far as the original design went, but additional works were subsequently ordered which were not completed at the close of the year. *Police Buildings.*—Police Constables' huts were erected at Solapuram and Vuduguputty, the total expenditure being equal to the full amount of the sanctioned estimates, *viz.*, Rupees 1,680, for the two blocks of buildings. In 1874-75 Budget provision was made for building a Munsiff's Court-house at Streevigundum, to the extent of an allotment of 5,200 Rupees, and the building was completed at a cost of Rupees 333 less than the estimate.

Works in the Wynaad.

WYNAAD—*Imperial—Civil Buildings.*—The construction of the Post Office at Goodalore was sanctioned in October 1874, and the work was completed within the official year and ready for occupation by the Postal Department. *Provincial—Civil Buildings.*—The Deputy Collector's Cutcherry at Manantoddy did not make much progress; the building was sanctioned in 1871, but there has been considerable difficulty in getting Contractors to undertake the work of the department on the Wynaad, or even to supply the necessary materials; the work has now been undertaken departmentally; materials for the roof and other woodwork have been got ready at site and the foundation laid; after the close of the monsoon work would be recommenced. The erection of a Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry at Vythery was sanctioned in September 1871; it was completed in 1873-74, except the out-houses and compound wall, which were finished in 1874-75, and the buildings were reported as ready for occupation. One block containing two Police huts was constructed at Oliote in the North Wynaad Range, the estimate being Rupees 2,470, and the expenditure in 1873-74 Rupees 1,548; the huts were completed in 1874-75 at a further expenditure of Rupees 618. A Police station-house at Panamaram was sanctioned in October

1874 at an estimated cost of Rupees 2,720; Rupees 865 were expended on the buildings during the year, and it was expected that the station-house would be roofed in before the setting in of the monsoon. In the South Wynaad Police huts were under construction in 1873-74 at an estimated cost of Rupees 1,870, a sum of Rupees 1,116 was expended in that year, and the work has been completed in 1874-75 at a further expenditure of Rupees 847.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION.

The following is a statement of the grants and outlay for Agricultural or Irrigation Works for the Presidency during 1874-75:— Grants and outlay.

I.

Grants and Outlay.

	Grants.		Outlay.			Total of Budget Head, Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	Capital.	Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	
Extraordinary.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New works	4,95,000	5,39,396	5,35,572	..	..	5,35,572
Investigation or preparation of projects ..	35,000	14,558	12,147	..	..	12,147
Tools and Plant ..	30,000	22,700	21,232	..	..	21,232
Total ..	5,60,000	5,76,654	5,68,951	..	..	5,68,951
Ordinary.						
New works	2,10,000	1,98,065	1,93,440	*34,764	18,169	1,76,845
Minor new works ..	1,03,950	94,540	91,485	32,256	6,976	1,30,717
Repairs	13,67,050	14,99,535	..	12,79,058	2,63,472	15,42,530
Investigation or preparation of projects ..	..	7,638	6,235	..	..	6,235
Tools and Plant ..	55,000	47,069	41,247	2,741	176	44,164
Total ..	17,36,000	18,46,847	3,32,407	12,79,291	2,88,793	19,00,491
Grand Total ..	22,96,000	24,23,501	9,01,358	12,79,291	2,88,793	24,69,442

It will be observed that the total outlay exceeded the original grant by Rupees 1,73,442 and the revised grant by Rupees 45,941. Under the head of Extraordinary Works however the expenditure was short of the revised grant by Rupees 7,703.

* Recovery.

These results were not unsatisfactory, and evidenced a closer approximation between estimated and real requirements than had been usual in former years when large sums generally lapsed. The expenditure during the year under review exceeded that of 1873-74 by Rupees 64,926.

System of Accounts, &c.

Little real progress was made during the year in establishing a definite system on which the Revenue and Capital Accounts of Irrigation Works should be compiled. The revision of the forms of account in which the Public Works expenditure generally is recorded has however been practically completed, and this, it is to be observed, is a necessary preliminary to the record in an abstract form of irrigation outlay. A Revenue Officer has been specially appointed to deal with the question of the returns connected with works in progress. As regards current revenue, there are several questions relating to the proportion of receipts to be credited to works which still require investigation and adjustment. Nothing has been done during the year in the collection of statistical information of a special kind. The officers of the department to whom application has been made to supply materials for compilation, report as a rule that their establishments are too fully occupied with current work and have too many demands made on their time to engage in such inquiries.

Extraordinary works.

The following is a list of the works in progress during the year from Loan Funds, together with particulars of estimated and actual expenditure, &c. :—

Name of Work.	Estimate.	Grant of the year (revised).	Expenditure in the year.	Total Expenditure to the end of the year.	Probable amount required to complete each work.
Godavery District.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extension of irrigation in the Eastern Delta.	13,14,000	1,49,300	1,44,300	6,06,597	7,07,403
Extension of irrigation in the Western Delta	13,04,640	1,61,437	1,64,962	6,62,183	6,42,457
Kistna District.					
Improvements to existing Delta works.	12,56,747	1,12,585	1,06,877	10,56,908	1,99,839
Nellore.					
Improvements to the Survapully channel.	4,20,060	22,774	42,982	4,00,243	19,817
South Arcot.					
Anicut across the Vellaur river at Palandorai	2,00,555	34,050	20,000	2,08,856	A revised estimate is under reference.
Tanjore.					
Regulators for the principal branches of the Vennaur river	2,05,106	7,157	4,580	2,03,455	1,651
Tinnevelly.					
Streeviguntum anicut.	10,40,480	52,093	51,871	8,86,692	1,53,788
	57,41,588	5,39,396	5,35,572	40,24,934	..

Of estimates aggregating Rupees 57·42 lakhs, there is yet a balance of 17·17 lakhs unspent, of which about 13·50 lakhs appertain to the Godavery Delta. The Sungum Project having been submitted to the Government of India was returned with additions to the estimate which were considered necessary on account of indirect charges, and these additions, if finally adopted, bring the total estimate to an amount such that the revenue realizable represents a return of less than 5 per cent. on the capital outlay. The project under these circumstances is relegated to the class to be carried out from the Ordinary grant, and that is so limited in amount and so urgently required for the renovation and maintenance of existing works that there is no probability that any but an insignificant proportion of it will be available for such purposes.

Extraordinary works in the Kistna District.

The grants and outlay for Extraordinary works in the Godavery District are shown below. The material reduction of the original grant was rendered necessary, partly by the weakness of the establishments in the deltas, and partly by other unavoidable causes :—

Budget Heads.	Grants.		Outlay.			Total Budget Heads of Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	Capital.	Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	
Extraordinary.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New works ..	3,46,737	3,10,737	3,09,262	..	..	3,09,262
Investigation or preparation of projects	..	1,776	695	..	..	695
Tools and Plant ..	20,670	21,170	20,326	..	..	20,326

The works in progress from Loan Funds and classed as Extraordinary were for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas of the Godavery. In the Eastern Delta the improvements of the Bank canal were commenced, and the first lock at the 9th mile was nearly completed. The second lock was commenced and the earthwork in the first reach partly completed. In the Coringa canal the earthwork from Alamur lock to Vellah lock was completed, and the weir at Alamur commenced. In the Ingeram canal embanking was partly carried out, and the main distributing sluices from the Samulcottah canal were commenced. It is reported that there has been no perceptible increase of irrigation. The largest area of irrigable land is that lying under the Coringa and Bank canals and amounts to 40,000 acres, and the distribution arrangements for the upper reach of the former and the whole of the latter canal have not yet been put in hand. It is stated that the land under the Bank canal is not of favorable quality for rice cultivation, being better suited for garden crops and cotton, and that it is probable water will not be used to the extent which has been anticipated. The expenditure on main drainage works amounted to Rupees 51,225. The Biccavole and Thooliabaga drains have been cut out to their full widths. The Takee drain has been completed to half its intended width, and its action will be under observation during the monsoon. With regard to the Western Delta, operations were carried on at the Nursapur canal, the Venkiah and Weyaru, the Undi, the Attili, and the Gostanuddy and Velpur canals for their improvements.

The Nursapur canal is 30 miles long. All the earthwork has been completed, except the Mogultur weir channel; the tidal lock at Mogultur opening into the Uputeru and communicating thereby with the sea has also been finished. Two weirs have been constructed and that at Mogultur nearly so. The minor channels and masonry works are in an advanced state. Of eleven head sluices five have been built, as also four out of ten dams, and one out of six ducts; under tunnels have been completed, and seven out of twelve channels have been improved. In the Venkiah and Weyaru, the Yelurpaud irrigation channel has been finished, and the alterations of the Chilkampad escape. Fifteen sluices and two dams are proposed, of which one sluice has been built. The excavation in the bed and banking of the Undi canal have been completed. A much larger quantity of water was carried down during the season than had been the case before, and there was in consequence an increase of cultivation to the extent of 5,600 acres. The head lock has been finished. Of the minor channels deriving from the canal, two out of eight have been completed and another nearly so. The improvement of a bad bend in the Attili main canal at the 9th mile was carried out. The Gunnumpaud lock weir having also been completed, an increase of about 700 acres of cultivation was the result of the regulation of the water level. Both the locks and lock weirs are completed and opened, and navigation to Attili has been established. The Ralinghy head sluice has also been built. The minor channels and masonry works are in progress, and ten out of eleven sluices, three out of ten dividing dams, and one out of one hundred minor sluices have been completed. Both under tunnels have also been built. On the Gostanuddy and Velpur the earthwork from the 14½ to the 20½th mile has been finished, and the junction between the Gostanuddy and Velpur canals made. The first two miles of the Gostanuddy earthwork has been completed; the head lock has been opened and the head weir built. The minor channels and masonry works have not been commenced. Of seven rest-houses which were proposed, one has been purchased, three have been built, and one is nearly finished. The earthwork is completed as well as the head sluices to the mid and low level channels and Nundamur weir. The earthwork is practically completed except the formation of tow paths. As regards the minor masonry works, twelve out of twenty-six sluices have been completed, and three masonry outlets built. The earth-

work of the minor channels is very nearly completed. All the earthwork of the main channel except for a distance of a quarter of a mile, has been finished, and about half the earthwork of the branch channel. The head sluice has been completed and the old one demolished. An under tunnel and all the bridges have been built. Six out of eight drops and all the village sluices, twelve in number, are finished, as also two escapes and regulating bridges. The earthwork of the Low Level channel has been completed and all the village sluices except two. Of the main drains in progress, the Perumalla and Pundicodu, the channel from the 9½ mile on the Mid Level channel to Pundicodu and a drainage diversion are far advanced towards completion. The Buggesweram and Gonteru drains, the Yennamaderu and Bondada drains and the Kaza drain were worked at during the year, and the first has been completed. The drain west of Nursapur canal was fully excavated and the masonry works built. On an estimate for Rupees 12,000, six iron ribbed punts were in progress during the year designed for use on the Delta works, four were completed, and the remaining two half built. A supplemental outlay of Rupees 4,332 will be required. The steamer *Rose* was converted into a stone boat at a cost of Rupees 5,650, and an additional iron punt for the works was built for Rupees 7,375. There were no investigations during the year of projects to be carried out from Loan Funds. The principal works carried on during the year from the ordinary grant were the protective embankment round Polaram Island and a new river embankment at Kotapilli lunka. About 10 miles of the island have been embanked. Only Rs. 423 were expended on the work last mentioned. Payment of compensation to thirty-two ferry boats amounting to Rupees 15,043 was made out of an allotment of Rupees 16,034.

Extraordinary works in the Kistna District.

The allotments and outlay on Extraordinary works in the Kistna District are shown below. Of the revised grant for Extraordinary works, Rupees 8,965 were not spent, owing to the difficulty in procuring labor and, it was said, to the presence of small-pox amongst the tank diggers :—

Budget Heads.	Grants.		Outlay.			Total Budget Head, Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	Capital.	Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	
Extraordinary.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works	96,572	1,12,585	1,06,877	..	..	1,06,877
Investigation or preparation of projects ..	5,300	5,300	4,080	..	..	4,080
Tools and Plant	1,420	1,480	906	..	..	906
Total ..	1,03,292	1,19,365	1,11,863	..	..	1,11,863

The statement annexed gives the details of the works in progress under Extraordinary. The outlay up to date, compared with the estimate, indicates fairly the state of progress in each case:—

Nature of Works.	Estimate.	Grant of the year (revised).	Expenditure in the year.	Total Expenditure to the end of the year.
Eastern Delta.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Improving channels in the Masulipatam section of the Kistna Delta ..	1,87,990	12,358	9,263	1,71,936
Constructing Inampudy tunnel at 29th mile of Masulipatam canal ..	19,000	10,000	7,930	7,930
Improvement of Ryves' canal and its branches ..	4,14,193	32,000	33,056	2,90,999
Widening the head of Masulipatam canal ..	1,13,530	28,327	26,327	90,269
Masulipatam canal, West side channel	49,860	423	418	49,433
Western Delta.				
Improving South Main canal from Seetanagarum to Duggirala	2,76,404	29,254	29,254	2,69,436
Enlarging Commamore canal, &c.	1,95,770	223	223	1,75,439
Total ..	12,56,747	1,12,585	1,06,471	10,55,442

The widening of the main canal between Bezwada and Kankipad and the Pullair between Wuyyur and Marrivada has been completed, as also the Wuyyur calingulah and the regulating bridge at Pamaru. The work on the Inampudy tunnel was confined to the excavation of the foundations and the collection of materials. The new head-sluice to Ryves' canal is nearly

completed, and the new cut has been completed to full depth for nearly the whole of its length. The widening of the canal to a bottom width of 30 yards was nearly finished from Comatigunta calingulah to Marrivada last year, and nothing more was done this year, as it was desirable to concentrate the labor on the cut. The expenditure in widening the Masulipatam canal was chiefly confined to the south side. Revetment was in progress on both sides, and materials were collected. The improvement of the South Main canal, Western delta, was very nearly completed, and the whole length of 13 miles between Seetanagarum and Duggirala has been enlarged to the full width, except in the first mile. On the Commamore canal the Duggirala rapid was completed during the year. The preparation of plans and estimates for the completion of the system of irrigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas has been carried on during the year. Those for the main Nizampatam and Bank canals of the Western Delta were forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India, who have called for further particulars of the prospective revenue returns.

Extraordinary works in Nellore.

The grants or allotments for the year and the outlay on extraordinary works in the Nellore District are shown below :—

Budget Heads.	Grants.		Outlay.			Total Budget Head, Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	Capital.	Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	
Extraordinary.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works ..	22,774	22,774	42,982	..	..	42,982
Investigation or preparation of projects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The only work in progress from Loan Funds was the Survapilly Project. The amount of the estimate, grant for the year, and expenditure were as shown below :—

	RS.
Estimate	4,20,060
Grant for 1874-75	22,774
Expenditure in 1874-75	21,515
Total expenditure to the end of the year.	4,00,243

A portion of the revetment of the main reservoir was reconstructed. The unfinished portion of the Survapilly channel

was deepened. The main drain was considerably enlarged for one-third of its length, and a syphon was constructed under the Survapilly channel for the irrigation of lands at Kanapartipad.

The increase to the grant under Extraordinary in South Arcot is reported to have been received too late in the season to enable it to be utilized. The statement stands as follows:— **Extraordinary works in South Arcot.**

Budget Heads.	Grants.		Outlay.			Total Budget Head, Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	Capital.	Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	
Extraordinary.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works ..	20,000	34,050	20,000	..	..	20,000
Investigation or preparation of Projects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tools and Plant	400	50	..	..	..	..
Total..	20,400	34,100	20,000	..	..	20,000

The anicut across the Vellaur at Pelandorai was in progress during the year under review, and is practically completed. A revised estimate was in preparation, and the cost will, it is now estimated, amount to Rupees 2,52,435. The excess has been caused by two works not provided in the estimate having been carried out; to an expenditure of Rupees 1,538 being incurred in experimenting with a brick machine; and to Rupees 1,805 being expended on continuous iron roofing for which there was no provision in the estimate.

Budget Heads.	Grants.		Outlay.			Total Budget Head, Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	Capital.	Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	
Extraordinary.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works ..	6,230	7,157	4,580	..	..	4,580
Investigation or preparation of Projects ..	7,277	7,482	7,372	..	..	7,372

In the Tanjore District under the head of extraordinary, regulating works for the principal branches of the Vennaur river were in progress. The particulars of estimates and outlay were as follow:— **Extraordinary works in Tanjore.**

		RS.
Original estimate ..	..	1,97,240
Supplemental do. ..	..	7,866
Total ..		2,05,106

	RS.
Grant in 1874-75	7,157
Expenditure in 1874-75 ..	4,580
Total Expenditure	2,03,455

These works have for their object the regulation of the discharge of the Vennaur river and its branches, namely the Vettaur, the Pamaniyaur, the Corayaur, the Paundavayaur, and the Vellayaur. They are now all completed and will henceforth render possible an economical distribution of the water supply amongst the natural water channels. The effect of this in increasing the irrigated area and the revenue has already been apparent.

Extraordinary works in Tinnevelly.

The statement below shows that the extraordinary grants in the Tinnevelly District were fairly worked up to; emergent repairs to works damaged by flood caused an excess outlay under that head of Rupees 9,775:—

Budget Heads.	Grants.		Outlay.			Total Budget Head, Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	Capital.	Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	
Extraordinary.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works ..	1,09,590	52,093	51,871	..	..	51,871
Investigation or preparation of Projects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The only work under execution from Loan Funds was the Striviguntum anicut project, which is now nearly completed. Certain additional works of trifling importance were sanctioned during last year. On the south side a portion of the stone pitching of the main channel was unfinished and a bridge was required near Alwar-Tinnevelly. On the north side some channel pitching was still required, and also a dam below Kilpadagi head-sluice, and about six-sevenths of the revetment of the northern tanks. Water was supplied during this year for the first time to the Municipality of Tuticorin from the Korempollam tank, which again is fed by channel from the

Striviguntum anicut. A large proportion, Rupees 23,961, of the year's allotment was expended in paying off liabilities for work done in previous years.

Ordinary works generally.

The total expenditure on ordinary works throughout the Presidency exceeded the amount of the revised grant by Rupees 53,644, the chief excess being for Minor New Works. An abstract list of new works executed is given below:—

——	No.	Estimates.	Outlay.	Completed.	Incomplete.
		RS.	RS.		
For Tanks.					
Waste weirs..	101	39,249	20,486	58	43
Sluices	222	59,863	27,002	95	126
Minor improvements ..	24	7,236	3,409	11	13
For Canals or Channels.					
Anicuts	7	3,180	1,394	5	2
Sluices	95	63,405	33,597	69	26
Waste weirs..	4	857	138	1	3
Distribution..	53	13,783	9,108	43	11
Navigation	13	6,292	3,844	12	1
Bridges	7	3,145	2,431	2	5
Drainage	3	4,615	2,395	2	1
Escapes	5	1,710	1,698	5	..
Tunnels	2	194	194	2	..
Sundries	115	5,820	5,874	38	77
	651	2,09,349	1,11,570	343	308
Deduct on account of recovery	..	..	47	..	..
Total..	651	2,09,349	1,11,523	343	308

Repairs generally.

The expenditure under the head of Repairs throughout the Presidency was satisfactory, inasmuch as not only was the whole grant expended but Rupees 30,224 in excess of the grant. A large increase to the annual grant under this head has been asked for from the Government of India, and the question is still under consideration. The following statement compares the grants and outlay for repairs during the past ten years, and it will be seen that during the two last years the amount allotted has been exceeded:—

Statement.

Years.	Grant.	Outlay.	Difference.	
			Short Outlay.	Excess Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	10,00,000	9,21,693	78,307	..
1866-67	9,63,454	8,75,364	88,090	..
1867-68	10,75,000	10,00,053	74,947	..
1868-69	10,75,000	10,16,257	58,743	..
1869-70	10,94,340	10,72,519	21,821	..
1870-71	12,00,000	11,44,826	55,174	..
1871-72	12,00,000	11,22,500	77,500	..
1872-73	14,63,047	12,61,253	2,01,794	..
1873-74	13,58,654	14,01,146	..	42,492
1874-75	14,99,535	15,29,759	..	30,224
Total ..	119,29,030	113,45,370	6,56,376	72,716

An abstract of the outlay in repairs, as distributed on the various classes of works, is given below :—

Description.	Number in the Presidency.	Number repaired.	Outlay.
			Rs.
Tanks	25,876	2,444	6,05,933
Channels and Canals.			
Anicuts (weirs)	1,091	145	1,33,753
Embankments or dykes or river protective works	133	444	2,86,860
Channels and distributaries	7,292	619	2,69,407
Head-sluices	42	60	6,486
Canals	1,028	133	1,71,595
Drainages	118	41	22,350
Temporary dams	81	8	9,423
Miscellaneous	63	29	6,479
Total ..	35,724	3,923	15,12,286

Flood damages.

The floods and generally abnormal rain-fall of 1874-75 threw an amount of additional work on the officers of the department in consequence of the damage thereby occasioned to numbers of irrigation works. The estimated cost of making good this damage amounts to Rupees 11,29,793, and it is calculated that a further outlay of Rupees 14,77,825 is necessary in the districts more particularly affected, in order to secure those works known to be inefficient or unprotected from a recurrence of the disaster

Repairs compared with revenue.

The annual statement of the irrigated area in each district for 1874-75 not being yet forthcoming, the outlay on repairs cannot be compared with the revenue for the same year, but the comparison made below of the revenue of 1873-74 with the outlay of the year under review gives results which are sufficiently clear for all practical purposes. In the sixth column of the statement the percentage of outlay on revenue is shown exclusive of that for establishment and direction; in the ninth column work, outlay, and establishment are shown.

Districts.	Irrigated Area, 1873-74.	Revenue.	Repair Allotment, 1874-75.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	192,770	5,17,379	30,000	32,769
Vizagapatam	55,148	2,50,647	17,500	17,450
Godavery	567,282	23,42,724	1,73,600	1,79,000
Kistna	191,153	10,21,647	1,59,600	1,60,685
Nellore	222,254	9,02,606	1,10,000	1,09,871
Cuddapah	135,293	9,04,311	60,000	54,278
Kurnool	38,573	2,43,597	30,000	29,147
Bellary	125,140	7,11,166	32,000	45,575
Presidency	..	..	3,000	3,001
Chingleput	326,976	9,71,240	73,000	85,375
North Arcot	266,115	12,08,020	1,35,000	1,33,892
South Arcot	370,285	16,24,415	1,40,000	1,33,982
Salem	106,686	4,77,536	36,000	39,817
Tanjore	940,618	36,33,103	1,70,000	1,72,051
Trichinopoly	227,126	7,61,058	1,14,000	1,22,163
Coimbatore	103,236	6,02,899	60,000	57,882
Malabar	388,171	11,65,177	1,835	1,829
Madura	160,823	5,54,577	42,000	41,988
Tinnevelly	166,199	13,40,273	1,12,000	1,21,775
Total ..	4,583,848	1,92,32,375	14,99,535	15,42,530

Districts.	Percentage of outlay on Revenue.	Establishments for 1874-75.	Maintenance Total of Columns 5 and 7.	Percentage of maintenance on Revenue.
	6	7	8	9
		RS.	RS.	
Ganjam	6·3	10,591	43,360	8·4
Vizagapatam ..	7·0	5,307	22,757	9·0
Godavery	7·6	22,205	2,01,205	8·5
Kistna	15·7	59,305	2,19,990	21·5
Nellore	12·2	17,838	1,27,709	14·1
Cuddapah	6·0	16,549	70,827	7·8
Kurnool	12·0	9,938	39,085	16·0
Bellary	6·4	9,293	54,868	7·5
Presidency	..	565	3,566	..
Chingleput	8·8	18,544	1,03,919	10·7
North Arcot	11·1	24,902	1,58,794	13·2
South Arcot	8·2	19,083	1,53,065	9·4
Salem	8·4	14,386	54,203	12·1
Tanjore	4·7	48,904	2,20,955	6·1
Trichinopoly	16·0	20,060	14,223	18·7
Coimbatore	9·9	16,832	74,714	12·4
Malabar	0·2	1,456	3,285	0·3
Madura	7·6	8,449	50,437	9·1
Tinnevelly	9·0	23,024	1,44,799	10·8
Total ..	8·0	3,47,231	18,89,761	9·8

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS.

Comparative statistics for two Railways.

The following return shows a comparison between the two Railway Lines of the Presidency, the Madras Railway Company and the South Indian Railway; the Carnatic Railway and the Great Southern of India Railway are now amalgamated under the second of the above titles :—

Name of Railway.	Miles open during the Year.	Total Miles opened.	Passengers carried during the Year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize.	Receipts from Railway Material.	Total Receipts from Passengers, Goods, &c.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended up to 31st March 1875.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Madras.	...	856¼*	13,325	51,080	2,099,311	622,603	2,786,319	21,79,763	32,51,684	14,089	54,45,536	39,72,678	Net profits Rs. 19,46,873, being at the rate of £1-15-6 per cent. per annum.	970	8997	10,96,50,536
South Indian.	...	185½	2,761	16,140	1,514,503	...	1,533,404	5,13,497	3,58,097	49,422	9,21,016	5,61,013	Net profits Rs. 4,12,966, being at the rate of £1-9-0 per cent. per annum.	102	1247	2,85,04,884

* 3½ miles double.

Floods. The year was memorable for the occurrence of numerous and very extensive damages caused by floods. The damage done was widespread, but the floods from which the railways suffered the greatest injury seem to have been caused by extraordinarily heavy rains in the southern taluqs of the Cuddapah and Bellary Districts, and in the eastern part of the Mysore territory. In some instances the disastrous effects of the heavy rainfall were aggravated by the bursting of large reservoirs. The details of the principal damages done are here appended.

M. R., Bangalore Branch, miles 204. Upon the 17th September the large stream which is crossed by the Madras Railway near the Cadgoody Station, or the Bangalore Branch, rose to an unusual height and carried away a masonry 6 feet culvert, situated near the 204th mile. The railway embankment was washed away for a distance of about 85 feet, and the bridge over the main stream consisting of five 30 feet arches, was for a time in some danger. The stream is known indifferently by the names of Panar, Pennar, and Penankeny; while near Cuddalore, where the South Indian Railway crosses it, it is known as the Pooniar. A temporary bridge, consisting of two 30 feet girder openings, was erected in the gap; and communication was restored upon the 28th September, having been interrupted for twelve days. The sudden rise in the river seems to have been due solely to excessive rain, and inquiries were being made at the close of the year in order to determine whether the provision of waterway is sufficient. Upon the 17th October this bridge was again in danger, as fears were entertained for the safety of the Ooscottah tank. In order to save the bridge a breach was cut in the railway embankment, and was closed again on the 18th, when danger had passed. The expenditure incurred in these operations has been Rupees 1,434; but, until the question of waterway has been settled, it it impossible to state what outlay may be necessary to provide against similar contingencies.

M. R., South-West Line, miles 133 to 145. Upon the 28th September considerable damage was caused to part of the South-West Line, between the 133rd and 145th miles, by the breaching of several tanks near Tripatore in consequence of the heavy rain. The floors of a 15 feet arch in the 135th mile, and of a 20 feet arch in the 144th mile, were carried away. Two 3 feet arches in the 135th mile also sustained damage; and in the 136th mile the entire ballast was washed away for a considerable distance, leaving the rails suspended. The cost of repairing this damage amounted to Rupees 1,798.

S. I. R., Conjeveram Line.

Upon the 24th October considerable damage was caused to the short line between Arconum and Conjeveram, now forming part of the South Indian Railway system. In the 3rd mile the wing-walls and flooring of a bridge of two 14 feet girder openings were carried away; and at the Cortilliar bridge, where the water rose to the bottom of the girders, the approaches sustained some injury. In the 14th mile a bridge of three 14 feet openings was destroyed. In the 6th and 7th miles there were numerous breaches in the railway enbankment; and throughout the line the ballast suffered severely. Communication was interrupted from the 24th October until the 4th November. The cost of repairing the damage has been Rupees 1,384; but it will probably be found necessary to incur further expense in increased waterway with a view to provide against similar disaster in future.

M. R., North-West Line, mile 135.

Upon the 24th and 25th October the old bridge over the Cheyair sustained considerable damage. This bridge consisted originally of thirty-eight 70 feet openings, spanned by wrought iron girders resting on masonry piers. It was divided into two unequal portions by an island embankment about 200 yards in length. During the flood, in October 1870, seven piers in the south portion of the bridge were carried away; and, pending the construction of the new bridge which was then decided on, these were replaced by eight piers formed of screw piles. During the night of the 24th October 1874 the water in the Cheyair rose to an unprecedented height; the masonry piers were topped, and the lower plates of the girders submerged. The damage sustained by the bridge may be thus summarized: one masonry pier in the south portion, and four in the north portion, destroyed; the two abutments of the island destroyed, and about 80 yards of the embankment between them carried away; two screw pile piers in the south portion forced slightly down stream; and two sets of iron girders, 140 feet in length, carried away. Some idea of the great force exerted by the current may be gathered from the fact that these sets of girders, each weighing about 27 tons, were found imbedded in the sand, the one about three-quarters of a mile, and the other about a mile and a half, below the bridge. After the occurrence of the accident to this bridge in October 1870, its foundations were examined and condemned, and the construction of a new bridge was determined on. There can be no doubt that the damage now reported was due solely to the effect of a tremendous scour upon insufficient foundations. That the flood in the river, and its effects,

were quite out of the ordinary course, will be seen from the following statistics of the rainfall taken at different points within the Cheyair basin:—

Stations at which rainfall was registered.	Rainfall in inches during			
	September 1874.	October 1874.	September and October 1874.	23rd, 24th, and 25th October 1874.
Wontimitta	17·42	17·34	34·76	13·90
Pullumpett	9·44	25·48	34·92	22·95
Goolcherroo	15·65	15·57	31·22	13·40
Peelair	10·80	18·60	29·40	13·80
Madanapilly	13·60	16·50	30·10	6·55

The screw pile piers, which are stated to have been forced slightly down stream, rested on rock at a depth of about 17 feet. In such a comparatively shallow bed of sand the use of screw piles was resorted to upon economical grounds, only as a temporary measure, pending the completion of the new bridge. Plans were at once made for rebuilding for a single line of rails, the masonry pier which was carried away in the south portion of the bridge; for replacing the four fallen masonry piers in the north portion with screw piles; for forming the south abutment of the island by supporting cross girders upon the uninjured wing-walls of the old bridge; for replacing the north abutment of the island with screw piles; for replacing in their proper position the screw pile piers which were forced down stream; and for substituting new girders for those carried away. These were all temporary measures intended to prevent interruption to the traffic during the construction of the new bridge. It was expected that these repairs would be finished by May 1875, and in the interval trains passed along a temporary road laid across the bed of the river. This temporary road was opened for traffic upon the 14th January 1875, communication having been interrupted since the 24th October for a period of eighty-two days. The estimated cost of the repairs to the old bridge amounts to Rupees 61,072; but it must be observed that in this is included an item of Rupees 27,489 for new girders; and that this sum, or part of it, will be credited to the estimate if the missing girders are capable of future use. The cost of the temporary road across the bed of the Cheyair is estimated at Rupees 3,000.

I.R., North-West Line, p. 136.

The new bridge across the Cheyair, now under construction, was also somewhat injured upon the 24th and 25th October 1874. This bridge was designed to consist of forty-six 70 feet openings,

spanned by wrought iron girders; the island embankment, which divided the old bridge, being removed. The two abutments and thirteen of the piers are of masonry, the other piers being formed of cast iron cylinders sunk through the sand into the rock. The whole of the masonry, according to the original design, has been completed; and it is satisfactory that it withstood, securely and without injury, the unprecedented floods of last year. Of the cylinder piers, in No. 14 both cylinders have bent over down stream, making an angle of about 15° with the vertical. In Pier No. 22 the east cylinder, and in No. 24 the west cylinder, have also bent over, but more slightly. These cylinders had been sunk through the sand to rock, but they had not been imbedded in the rock, and had not been filled with concrete. During the late floods the bed of the river was greatly disturbed, and its outline has been altogether changed, a large quantity of material being buried deeply in the sand. It is hoped that much will be recovered; but still the loss under this head will probably be considerable, as large heaps of material prepared for making concrete were swept away. It is estimated that the cost of repairing the damage sustained by the bridge will amount to about Rupees 7,500. The value of the material buried and carried away is about Rupees 20,000; but it is hoped that most of this may be recovered. The question of providing additional waterway is under consideration. It will probably be necessary to add two openings at the south end of the bridge, and to raise the piers by about 3 feet. This will of course increase the cost of the new bridge, but to what extent cannot now be stated.

M. R., North-West Line, mile 135.

The damage occasioned by the flood in the Cheyair was not confined to the old and new bridges. The river spread far beyond its usual banks, and the approaches to the bridge, both north and south, were considerably injured. On the south side the flood water was carried across country and along the railway embankment for nearly a mile, forcing its way over the bank in the 135th mile, where the line was completely obliterated for a distance of about 200 yards, fortunately without injury to any masonry work. The cost of repairing this damage was Rupees 3,237, and the work was completed by the 12th November, communication having been interrupted over this part of the line for nineteen days.

M. R., North-West Line, miles 71 to 132.

Upon the 24th and 25th October the line to the south of the Cheyair was also severely damaged in consequence of the heavy rains. In the 71st mile the revetment round the screw pile

abutment of a 50 feet girder bridge slipped, as well as part of the embankment. This was roughly repaired upon the same day. In the 82nd mile the north-west wing-wall of a 9 feet arched bridge was carried away, and the slope of the embankment scoured. A temporary diversion of the line was immediately made. In the 86th mile the line runs through the Kurkumbady tank, and some considerable slips occurred in the railway bank, which were however filled up on the same day. In the 97th mile there was a heavy stream flowing through the Ballapilly cutting. The water was 2 feet deep, and the ballast was carried away, but the damage was soon repaired. In the 107th mile the embankment was seriously injured for a distance of 500 yards by the bursting of a tank. In one place the bank was entirely swept away for 20 yards. In the 108th mile there was a bad slip in the bank behind the south abutment of the Codoor bridge, but this was soon repaired. In the 131st mile a breach of 70 yards in length was made in the railway bank close to a 12 feet arch. This breach was caused by the bursting of the Munnoor Kutchemah tank, which lies close above the line. Communication over this breach was not restored until the 12th November, after an interruption of nineteen days. In the 132nd mile the bank was much damaged in consequence of a second breach in the Munnoor Kutchemah tank. The water flowed over the line, and left gaps of from 10 to 30 yards in length. The flood from the tank was increased by some breaches in a neighboring channel; but fortunately none of the masonry works were injured. The running of trains over this part was also resumed on the 12th of November. The cost of making good the injuries enumerated above amounted to Rupees 1,620.

M. R., North-West Line, mile 175.

The bridge over the Paupugnee was greatly damaged by the flood in that river upon the 24th and 25th October. This bridge originally consisted of twenty 70 feet openings, spanned by wrought iron girders resting on screw pile piers, the abutments being of masonry. One pier and one set of girders were seriously injured by the accident to the inspection train in June 1874, and the damage was temporarily repaired with short girders supported on piers of wooden sleepers. The floods of October carried away four screw pile piers, with two sets of 140 feet girders resting on them; and the temporary piers of wooden sleepers were also swept away. None of the screw piles or girders have yet been discovered, although careful search has been made. The probability is that, as in the case of the Cheyair, the girders have been

carried to a great distance down stream, and that the piles will be found deeply buried in the sand near the bridge. There can be no doubt that the damage sustained by this bridge arose from the insufficiency of the waterway to pass off with safety a flood of such exceptional magnitude. During nine years the bridge withstood all the floods in the river, some of which were very heavy; but the rainfall in October was quite extraordinary; and the water, stopped in its course by the railway banks, seems to have spread over the country to a width of fully three miles. The result was a powerful scour in the sandy bed at the bridge, carrying away the piles, which had been screwed down to the rock, at what was deemed a perfectly safe depth. Communication across the Paupugnee was restored upon the 18th instant, having been interrupted since the 24th October, a period of eighty-five days. For the present, trains run over a temporary road laid across the river bed, the cost of constructing which has been about Rupees 3,000. Plans have been made with a view to restoring all the screw pile piers which suffered, and to replacing the missing girders. The estimated cost amounts to Rupees 71,616; but it should be observed that this sum includes the cost of repairing the damage sustained by the bridge during both June and October. It also includes items, amounting to Rupees 54,744, for new girders and new piles to replace those not yet recovered from the bed of the river; and it may be expected that the estimate will ultimately be credited with a large part of this.

M. R., North-West Line, mile 174.

The flood in the Paupugnee which, as above stated, spread over the country for a width of three miles, inflicted considerable injury upon the railway embankment south of the bridge. In the 174th mile two 6 feet culverts suffered, one being completely washed away. Breaches were also made in the embankment in the 174th and 175th miles. The cost of repairing these damages has been about Rupees 2,700.

M. R., North-West Line, mile 212.

On the 25th October the bridge over the Chittravutty sustained very serious injury. It consisted of forty 70 feet openings, spanned by wrought iron girders. The abutments and ten piers at each end were of masonry, the remaining nineteen piers being formed of screw piles. The masonry piers were founded either upon hard clay, or on brick wells carried down into the clay. The flood of the 25th October carried away nine of the ten masonry piers near the south abutment. Two sets of 140 feet iron girders have

disappeared, and two sets have been much twisted and damaged. The damage appears to have been solely due to the insufficiency of the foundations to withstand the scour caused by the extraordinary flood. The Chief Engineer of the Company was on the spot while the flood was at its height, and he describes it as something quite beyond the range of his experience. Not only was the river full from bank to bank, but, from some cause or other, the current seems to have set across the bed from north to south. So far as can be ascertained, the flood in the river was caused not only by the heavy rainfall but by the bursting of large tanks in the Bellary District. It is proposed to replace all the ruined piers with screw piles, and to substitute new girders for the missing and damaged ones. The cost is estimated at Rupees 1,10,746; but in this is included an item of Rupees 57,298 for new girders, and it is expected that a large part of this will ultimately be credited. In the meantime communication has been restored by the construction of a temporary road across the river bed, the cost of which has been Rupees 3,000. The running of trains was resumed upon the 18th January 1875 after an interruption of eighty-five days.

M. R., North-West Line, mile 234.

Upon the 25th October the bridge over the Pennair was also damaged. It consisted of twenty-four 70 feet openings, spanned by wrought iron girders resting on masonry piers and abutments. The masonry was founded either upon hard kunker, or upon brick wells carried down to the kunker. The October floods destroyed two piers near the north abutment, but fortunately without injury to the girders; and temporary piers of wooden sleepers having been erected, traffic over the bridge was resumed upon the 14th December after an interruption of fifty days. In order to restore the ruined piers without interfering with the running of trains, it has been decided to sink five screw piles in a row on either side of each of the two temporary sleeper piers, the rows of piles at each pier being 24 feet apart. Two pairs of 26 feet girders, resting upon the piles, will support the main girders of the bridge, and the sleeper piers will then be removed, so as to allow the new masonry piers to be built while trains are running over the bridge. The estimated cost amounts to Rupees 10,762, and the cost of the temporary repairs came to about Rupees 3,000. The failure of the two piers in this bridge seems to have been due to the same cause to which the destruction of the Chittravutty piers has been attributed, namely the insufficiency of the foundations to cope with the tremendous

scour. No trouble was spared to carry the foundations down to what was supposed to be a safe depth, and it now remains a question for consideration whether it is necessary to adopt measures for protecting the foundations.

M. R., South-West Line, miles 106 to 124.

The temporary bridges near Mailputty and Vaniembady, which were constructed to carry the traffic during the rebuilding of the two bridges destroyed early in May 1874, were damaged by the heavy rains of the 25th October and rendered impassable for trains. The damage was at once repaired at a cost of Rupees 475, and communication across the temporary bridges was restored upon the 28th October after an interruption of four days.

M. R., South-West Line, mile 98.

Upon the 26th October the bridge over the Goriattum was severely damaged. It consisted of two portions divided by a small island embankment about 50 yards in length. The eastern portion consisted of twenty-four 30 feet arches on a skew of 60°, and the western portion of five 30 feet arches on the square. These five arches were entirely destroyed upon the 26th October, and it is now proposed to rebuild them, and to replace the island embankment by two 30 feet arches and one irregular opening spanned by wrought iron girders, uniting the square and skew portions of the bridge. The estimated cost is Rupees 42,111, but the actual expenditure entailed by the accident is considerably below that sum. Upon the recommendation of the Committee appointed by Government to examine the foundations of the Madras Railway bridges, a sum of Rupees 80,449 was sanctioned during 1873 for the construction of certain protective works at the Goriattum bridge. During 1874 the weather was singularly unfavorable for carrying out such works in the beds of rivers, and the floods of last October found the western portion of the bridge entirely unprotected. In rebuilding the bridge it is intended to carry the foundations down to rock, and a large part of the sanctioned protective works will thus be rendered unnecessary. It is expected that this will effect a saving of Rupees 18,133; so that, in estimating the cost of the damage caused by the flood, the actual expenditure incurred in rebuilding the bridge may be reduced by that sum, leaving Rupees 23,978 as the cost of restoring the bridge, and of providing 100 feet of additional waterway. Communication across the river was temporarily restored on the 5th November, after an interruption of eleven days, by constructing piers of wooden sleepers, and spanning the openings with short girders.

The cost of this amounted to Rupees 6,100. A temporary road has been subsequently constructed across the entire bed of the river, at a cost of Rupees 2,500, in order to allow the permanent restoration of the bridge being proceeded with. This temporary road was opened to traffic upon the 8th January 1875.

M. R., North-West Line, miles 196 to 200.

Upon the 30th October four miles of the railway lying immediately to the north of Moodanoor Station were breached in many places and rendered completely impassable, in consequence of the breaching of the Chintagoonta tank, a large reservoir lying to the west of the line. This tank was known to be in a dangerous state, and preparations had been made for relieving it by cutting the bund; on the night of the 30th October it gave way, and the contents were precipitated over the country and across the railway at numerous points between the 196th and 200th mile. The principal outlet from the tank is crossed by the railway within the Moodanoor Station yard by a bridge of three 30 feet girder openings; and at this point the railway bank had been cut, as soon as the tank was known to be in danger, in the hope of saving the bridge. The measure was fortunately successful; and all the other masonry works within the four miles affected by the inundation were in like manner saved from destruction by the water finding its way over the railway bank in all places. But with the exception of the bridges and culverts, the whole of the railway within those four miles may be said to have been swept away, ballast, earthwork, and fencing; the rails being carried in some places to a distance of nine and ten yards from where they had been placed. It may be deemed fortunate that the bursting of the tank occurred while communication was otherwise interrupted owing to the failure of the large bridges. No time was lost in executing the necessary repairs, and on the 17th November the running of trains was resumed over this part of the line, after an interruption of eighteen days. The cost of repairing the damage is set down at about Rupees 3,800.

Madras Railway.

Open Mileage.

No addition has been made to the open mileage, nor is there any line under construction or sanctioned. The total length is 857 miles, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles are double, and this may at present be considered the extent of the Madras Railway system. The whole of the line is maintained from Revenue, with the exception of 22 miles from Coimbatore to Metapolliem, which will fall on that account on the 1st September 1875.

The total Capital expended on the open line up to the 31st March 1875 was Rupees 10,60,22,495, being at the rate of Rupees 1,23,713 (£11,339) per mile. During the official year under review the amount expended under this head was Rupees 6,02,926, the engineering portion being chiefly on the following works :— **Capital Expenditure.**

	RS.
Nilgiri Branch	40,031
Protective works to Palar, Poiney, Gooriattum, and Naggery bridges	65,625
Huggri bridge	1,48,896
Renewals of sleepers	*28,588
Bridges near Vaniembady and Mailputty.	*19,606

The value of stores in hand on the 31st March 1875 was Rupees 36,28,041.

The net profits of the year were Rupees 19,46,873, giving a dividend at the rate of £1-15-6 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. **Dividend.**

The number of accidents to trains during the last three calendar years is as follows :— **Accidents.**

——	1872.	1873.	1874.
1. Collision	4	1	1
2. Getting off proper line	4	7	18
3. Fire...	4	5	19
4. Running over cattle	42	46	48
5. Other causes	6	5	6
Total ...	60	64	92

The large increases in 1874 under heads 2 and 3 are chiefly due to the fact that in former years minor cases were not reported. Two derailments were due to running over cattle, and one to the breakage of an axle in a goods wagon. Cow-catchers are being fitted to all engines. The number of derailments at Jollarpett, where a great deal of shunting takes place at night, has attracted attention, and preventive measures have been taken.

* Part charged to Revenue.

Casualties. The number of persons killed and injured during the same years was as follows :—

	1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.						
From causes beyond their own control.	1	8	...	...	...	...
From their own misconduct or want of caution.	...	...	...	1	1	1
Total ...	1	8	...	1	1	1
Servants of the Company or of Contractors.						
From causes beyond their own control.	...	2	...	...	3	6
From their own misconduct or want of caution.	9	4	9	2	6	7
Total ...	9	6	9	2	9	13
Other Persons.						
Crossing at level-crossings.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespassers, including suicide.	4	2	5	1	5	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	2	...
Total ...	5	2	6	1	7	...
Grand Total ...	15	16	15	4	17	14

During the year 1874 five passengers died in trains or at stations. The following table may be compared with the foregoing :—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Mean length of line open ...	832	843	857
Number of passengers carried ...	2,495,454	2,743,751	2,773,017
Train mileage (goods and passengers).	1,738,770	2,014,876	1,925,473
Passenger mileage	127,088,740	141,389,067	136,749,504

Condition of Line and Stock.

With the exception of the portions injured by floods, the line was maintained in good working order throughout the year. Between Pothanore and Palghaut iron pot-sleepers are being gradually substituted for jungle wood. Ten miles of creosoted pine-sleepers have been obtained from England, and are being experimented with on the West Coast. The Railway authorities were desirous of extending the iron road from Palghaut to Beypore, but the Government of India have decided that the more economical sleepers of creosoted pine shall be used on this section where the laterite ballast is not well suited for iron. The stations and out-offices were kept clean and in good condition. The provision of waiting-rooms for third-class passengers was extended, and they are now available at all the principal stations. The rolling-stock has been efficiently kept up. The third-class carriages for night travelling were improved by the addition of sliding-shutters to keep out rain and wind. Nine second-class night carriages with sleeping accommodation were constructed, and are much appreciated by the public. Four additional double-saloon first-class carriages were sanctioned, and are now under construction. The substitution of oil for grease axle boxes was continued.

Railway Commission.

The goods traffic on the Madras Railway having shown no improvement during the last three years, the Government of India suggested that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the question, and in the Order of Government, dated the 14th February 1875, No. 314, the Commission was nominated. The following general points of inquiry were indicated:—(1.) Is the alignment of the Railway suitable in all respects, and, if not, how can it be improved? (2.) Is the Railway connected to the best advantage with the main roads of the country, and are the minor roads laid out so as to bring traffic to the Railway? (3.) Are the rates and fares suited to the condition of the goods and people? (4.) What measures are recommended for fostering the traffic on the Railway? A long list of complaints of the inconveniences said to be experienced by native travellers was also referred for inquiry. The Commission examined witnesses from all the Railway districts, and invited information from all parties competent to afford the same. A lengthy report, lately under the consideration of Government, contains numerous recommendations, which, if carried out, would in the opinion of the Commission prove advantageous both to the Company and the public.

Indian Coal. During the year 1874 some interesting experiments were made to determine the relative values for locomotive purposes of English, Australian, and Indian coals; the results may be thus summarized:—

Coal.	Madras Railway.						South Indian Railway.					
	Cost per Ton.			Average Consumption per Mile.	Cost per Mile run.		Cost per Ton.			Average Consumption per Mile.	Cost per Mile run.	
	Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.	A.	P.
Australian	27	13	1	27·35	5	5·21	25	12	0	31·45	5	9·41
Indian ...	21	8	0	31·08	4	9·28	19	0	0	32·32	4	4·64
English ...	31	11	5	31·23	7	0·89	30	6	0	35·72	7	9·

The results agree in placing English coal at the bottom of the list, and in assigning to Indian coal a value much greater than was expected. The latter coal burns freely, and is liked by the drivers. Consignments are now being delivered in store at Madras at Rupees 20-10-0 per ton, and if special arrangements could be made for carriage from Calcutta it is probable that this figure might be still further reduced.

Mileage of Trains, &c. The following table shows in comparison for the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 some particulars of the working of the traffic:—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
Mean mileage worked ...	Miles.	849	856·75
Average receipts per week per mile		147·912	132·865
Traffic train mileage per year.	Miles.	1,988,416	1,942·495
Do. do. per mile of line worked over ...	,,	2,342	2,267
Average number of trains per day in each direction over the whole line	No.	3·208	3·073
Receipts per train mile ...	Rs.	3·284	3·047
Expenses per do. ...	,,	2·003	2·045
Profits per do. ...	,,	1·281	1·002
Average number of train miles run per day per engine (including those under repair)	No.	43·23	42·23

Train Service. The ordinary week-day train service in each direction on the 31st March 1875 was as follows:—

—	Mixed.	Goods.	Total.
South-West Line.			
Between Madras and Arconum	5	1	6
Do. Arconum and Vellore	4	1	5
Do. Vellore and Jollarpett	3	2	5
Do. Jollarpett and Erode	3	1	4
Do. Erode and Pothanore...	2	1	3
Do. Pothanore and Beypore	2	...	2
Bangalore Branch.			
Between Jollarpett and Bangalore	3	...	3
Nilgiri Branch.			
Between Pothanore and Coimbatore	3	...	3
Do. Coimbatore and Metapolliem ...	1	...	1
North-West Line.			
Between Arconum and Tirupetty	3	...	3
Do. Tirupetty and Codoor	2	1	3
Do. Codoor and Adoni (including Bellary Branch).	2	...	2
Do. Adoni and Raichore	1	...	1

Rates and Fares.

No alterations were made in the passenger fares or in the ordinary rates for the different classes of goods. From the 1st February 1875 cooly-class carriages were attached to the local trains between Arconum and Cuddapah, and Cuddapah and Bellary, so that at present this class of traffic extends over the whole of the line with the following exceptions :—Pothanore to Beypore, 104½ miles; Coimbatore to Metapolliem, 22 miles; Goondacul to Raichore, 77½ miles.

Traffic and Earnings.

The numbers of passengers and tons of goods carried, as well as the receipts from the several descriptions of traffic, are shown in the following table comparing 1873-74 and 1874-75 :—

—	1874-75. Mean Mileage 857.					
	Numbers.			Receipts.		
	Numbers or Tons.	Per Mean Mileage.	Percentage of Total.	Receipts.	Per Mean Mileage.	Percentage of Total Receipts.
Coaching.	NOS.			RS.		
First Class ...	13,325	15·55	0·48	1,28,666	150·18	5·90
Second Class ...	51,080	59·62	1·83	1,30,350	152·14	5·98
Third Class ...	2,099,311	2,450·32	75·34	16,68,212	1,947·14	76·53
Fourth Class ...	622,603	726·70	22·35	2,52,535	294·76	11·59
Total ...	2,786,319	3,252·20	100·00	21,79,763	2,544·22	100·00
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	2,45,372	286·40	...
Coaching Total ...	...	...	...	24,25,135	2,830·62	...

	1874-75. Mean Mileage 857.					
	Numbers.			Receipts.		
	Numbers or Tons.	Per Mean Mileage.	Percentage of Total.	Receipts.	Per Mean Mileage.	Percentage of Total Receipts.
Goods.	TONS.			RS.		
Merchandize ...	377,575	440·70	99·49	32,51,684	3,795·37	98·94
Live Stock ...	...	...	...	20,638	24·09	·63
Railway Materials.	1,934	2·25	·51	14,089	16·45	·43
Total ...	379,509	442·96	100·00	32,86,411	3,835·91	100·00
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	6,933	8·09	...
Goods Total ...	...	...	...	32,93,344	3,844·00	...
Electric Telegraph,	...	...	...	23,017	26·86	...
Sundries	...	...	...	1,78,055	207·83	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	59,19,551	6,909·31	...

	1873-74. Mean Mileage 849.	
	Numbers.	Receipts.
Coaching.	NOS.	RS.
First Class	13,302	1,31,079
Second Class	64,778	1,27,872
Third Class	2,132,998	17,09,907
Fourth Class	520,070	2,09,422
Total ...	2,731,148	21,78,280
Miscellaneous	...	3,16,129
Coaching Total ...	...	24,94,409
Goods.		
Merchandize	389,144	37,80,986
Live Stock	...	22,210
Railway Materials ...	1,845	8,520
Total ...	390,989	38,11,716
Miscellaneous	...	5,598
Goods Total ...	...	38,17,314
Electric Telegraph ...	...	18,177
Sundries	...	2,00,148
Grand Total ...	...	65,30,048

The ordinary goods traffic may be thus compared for three official years:— Goods Traffic.

—	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts from Merchandize traffic.	38,20,235	38,03,197	32,72,322
Receipts from Nizam's Railway Material.	2,28,307	3,54,186	...
Receipts from Ordinary goods traffic.	35,91,928	34,49,011	32,72,322
Decrease in 1874-75	3,19,606	1,76,689	...

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts from the chief commodities carried on the Madras Railway during the years 1873-74 and 1874-75:— Receipts from the chief commodities carried.

Description.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Betel	65,814	61,069	...	4,745
Cloth and piece-goods	1,29,233	1,08,357	...	20,876
Coffee	74,724	57,682	...	17,042
Commissariat stores	71,985	54,655	...	17,330
Cotton	2,93,691	3,32,999	39,308	...
Firewood ...	28,161	32,397	4,236	...
Grain	73,052	65,049	...	8,003
Gram	2,05,449	1,87,382	...	18,067
Gunnies	48,283	44,355	...	3,928
Iron of all kinds...	73,235	82,213	8,978	...
Jaggree	59,522	64,019	4,497	...
Oil of all kinds...	57,277	50,276	...	7,001
Potatoes... ...	47,092	21,720	...	25,372
Raggy	1,69,179	1,23,149	...	46,030
Rice	5,35,807	4,98,762	...	37,045
Salt	2,99,360	2,93,969	...	5,391
Seeds of all kinds.	79,157	1,12,594	33,437	...
Skins	1,04,687	89,749	...	14,938
Sundries... ...	7,00,709	7,04,960	4,251	...
Tamarind ...	44,948	33,796	...	11,152
Timber	1,07,403	89,144	...	18,259
Tobacco	34,331	34,176	...	155
Twist	87,442	70,137	...	17,305
Wine and spirituous liquors...	33,783	40,359	6,576	...
Total ...	34,24,324	32,52,968	1,01,283	2,72,639

The tonnage of cotton exceeds that of any year since 1868-69, but the receipts are comparatively small owing to the smaller quantity of loose cotton carried to Madras, the ryot apparently preferring to sell it where it is grown, whence it is carried Cotton Traffic.

for short distances to the presses, and thence to Madras or Bombay at the full pressed rate. A certain proportion of cotton is thus booked twice and increases the tonnage fictitiously. The following table shows the number of tons carried, the total receipts, and the average receipts per ton during the last six years :—

Official Years.	Loose Cotton.	Pressed Cotton.	Total.	Proportion of Pressed Cotton to Total.	Receipts.	Average Receipts per Ton.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.		RS.	RS.
1869-70 ...	16,287	1,712	17,999	9·5	6,57,783	36·55
1870-71 ...	3,632	4,510	8,142	55·4	2,18,073	26·78
1871-72 ...	5,665	12,682	18,347	69·1	5,77,066	31·30
1872-73 ...	4,710	12,232	16,942	72·2	3,51,903	20·77
1873-74 ...	3,692	14,394	18,086	79·6	2,93,691	16·23
1874-75 ...	3,084	19,277	22,361	86·2	3,32,995	14·89

During the breaks on the North-West Line a good deal of cotton found its way to Bombay. In the official year 1,428 tons in all took the route to Bombay in preference to Madras, though the cost of carriage to the former port greatly exceeds that to the latter. This had also some effect in reducing the average rate earned from each ton carried on the Madras line.

Working Expenses and Profits.

The following figures show the working expenses in the several departments, and the profits for the years 1874-75 and 1873-74 in comparison :—

—	1874-75.			
	Amount.	Per Mean Mile open.	Percentage of Total Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.
	RS.			
Maintenance of way, works, &c.	*13,29,724	†1,592·007	33·472	22·463
Locomotive expenses ...	13,28,386	1,550·494	33·438	22·441
Carriage & wagon expenses.	2,52,037	294·178	6·344	4·258
Traffic expenses	5,98,840	698·967	15·074	10·116
General charges	3,93,929	459·794	9·916	6·655
Steam Boat Service ...	...	...	...	...
Special and Miscellaneous expenses	69,762	81·427	1·756	1·178
Total ...	39,72,678	4,636·916	100·000	67·111
Profits ...	19,46,873	2,272·393	...	32·889
Gross Earnings ...	59,19,551	6,909·309	....	100·000

* Includes Rupees 1,08,891 on account of Cheyaur bridge restoration.

† Per mean mile maintained from Revenue Funds (832·00 in 1873-74, and 835·25 in 1874-75).

—	1873-74.			
	Amount.	Expenses per Mean Mile open.	Percentage of Total Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.
	Rs.			
Maintenance of way, works, &c.	*14,62,465	†1,757·77	36·719	22·396
Locomotive expenses ...	12,34,070	1,453·55	30·986	18·898
Carriage & wagon expenses.	2,16,040	254·47	5·424	3·309
Traffic expenses	5,77,530	680·25	14·501	8·844
General charges	4,34,584	511·88	10·911	6·655
Steam Boat Service ...	...	...	...	...
Special and Miscellaneous expenses	58,129	68·47	1·459	0·890
Total ...	39,82,818	4,691·18	100·000	60·992
Profits ...	25,47,230	3,000·28	...	39·008
Gross Earnings ...	65,30,048	7,691·46	...	100·000

Comparison of Working Expenses.

The working expenses are about the same as during the previous year, but owing to the reduced earnings the proportion borne to gross receipts is 67·1 per cent. against 61·0 per cent. Allowing for the exceptional expenditure in connexion with the new Cheyaur bridge, the expenses of the year under review show an increase of Rupees 2,07,022 as follows :—

	Rs.
Increase in Engineering Department ...	84,421
Do. in Locomotive do. ...	94,316
Do. in Carriage and Wagon do. ...	35,997
Do. in Traffic do. ...	21,310
Do. in Special and Miscellaneous ...	11,663
	2,47,677
Decrease in general charges ...	40,655
Net Increase ...	2,07,022

Cheyaur Bridge Works.

The new Cheyaur bridge has made fair progress. A revised estimate bringing the total cost of the work to about Rupees 8,00,000 was submitted in October 1874, but as it has been determined to raise the level of the bridge 3 feet and to add four more openings its completion will be delayed and its cost still further enhanced. The cylinders are to be embedded in the rock where

* Includes Rupees 3,26,053 on account of Cheyaur bridge restoration.

† Per mean mile maintained from Revenue Funds (832·00 in 1873-74, and 835·25 in 1874-75.

necessary by divers working in helmets; it has been found impossible to use the pneumatic apparatus, owing to the joints of the segments not being air-tight. When the cylinders were put together the use of compressed air was not contemplated, and no special care was taken with the joints.

Huggri Bridge Works.

Considerable progress has been made in sinking the cylinders to form the piers of this bridge, and the pneumatic apparatus has been effectively used in embedding some of the shallow ones in the rock. The revised estimate amounts to Rupees 7,01,174, being at the rate of Rupees 295 per foot run.

Protective Works.

The protective works to the Palar, Poiney, Gooriattum, and Naggery bridges have not made good progress owing to the bad working season of last year. A considerable portion of the well-sinking has been done, but owing to the high level of the water in the beds great difficulty was experienced in laying the bottom courses of the curtain walls.

Madras Harbour Works.

The construction of the Madras Harbour having been sanctioned, a large quantity of laterite will be brought from Ambatoor, nine miles from Madras, and of granite from Tritany, fifty-one miles from Madras. For the safe working of this extra traffic it is considered necessary to double the line between Perambore and Avady, and an estimate for the purpose amounting to Rupees 3,40,000 has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

Proposed Extension to the Nilgiri Hills.

The importance of the traffic to and from the Neilgherry Hills, which has largely increased of late years, renders it desirable in the opinion of the Government that communication by rail should be extended from the present terminus at Mettapolliem up to the Neilgherry plateau. From statistics compiled in the Public Works Department it is computed that a fair return upon the outlay may reasonably be looked for, and the question has been submitted for the consideration of the Board of Directors.

Further information as to Revenue Accounts.

The following further and more detailed information regarding the Revenue Account of the Railway is of interest, but as it refers only to the calendar year 1874, it has been more convenient to leave it to the end of this section. The subject is treated half-yearly and establishes useful comparison for five successive half-years.

Revenue Account for first half of 1874.

The Revenue Account for the half-year ending 30th June 1874 shows the gross receipts and working expenses of this and the four previous half-years to have been as follows:—

	Half-year ended the				
	30th June 1872.	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.
Average number of miles open	832	832	835	851	857
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	31,66,189	30,39,464	37,65,308	31,18,042	29,57,671
Working expenses	16,42,163	15,96,799	18,14,165	21,05,213	18,42,258
Balances ...	15,24,026	14,42,665	19,51,143	10,12,829	11,15,413

As compared with previous half-years, a decrease is shown in the gross earnings which may be attributed to the depression in the grain traffic in consequence of the general scarcity prevailing in some of the districts served by the Railway, and to the loss of traffic occasioned by the breaks at Vaniembady in May and at Camalapore in June. The working charges, excluding the expenditure on the new Cheyaur bridge, do not differ materially from those of the two preceding half-years; they have risen considerably since 1872, and it is not probable that any appreciable reduction will now take place in them. The whole of the line, with the exception of twenty-five miles, is maintained by Revenue, and the repairs to engines and rolling stock continue to be heavy. The Revenue Account is also debited with the greater part of the general charges. The numbers of passenger journeys of each class and the receipts therefrom during the present and four preceding half-years were as follow :—

	Half-year ended the				
	30th June 1872.	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.
Numbers.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
First class.	4,906	4,934	4,801	5,925	7,981
Second do.	57,335	55,364	52,621	22,513	27,974
Third do.	1,041,597	981,276	1,099,585	1,055,124	1,056,658
Fourth or Cooly class ...	149,532	200,500	234,755	268,477	277,777
Total ...	1,253,370	1,242,074	1,391,762	1,352,039	1,370,390
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First class	69,511	66,835	65,218	64,940	66,727
Second do.	84,369	75,060	75,737	57,020	65,015
Third do.	8,38,555	8,21,661	8,93,911	8,68,622	8,28,839
Fourth or Cooly class ...	58,182	80,497	93,641	1,08,074	1,13,227
Total ...	10,50,617	10,44,053	11,28,507	10,98,656	10,73,808

The above table shows that although there was a large increase in the number of first-class passengers during this half-year as compared with any of the four preceding, the receipts were only about the average amount; this is attributable to the reduction in the fares, a uniform fare of 15 Pies per mile being now substituted for the rates of 18 Pies by day and 22 Pies by night formerly in force. The numbers and receipts from second-class passengers during this half-year show an improvement over the one immediately preceding, but are very much less than those of the other three half-years on account of the attaching of third-class carriages to the local trains between Pothanore and Beypore from the 1st July 1873. The numbers and receipts from third-class passengers during this half-year do not compare favorably with those of the preceding four half-years. This may also be attributed to the stagnation in trade, and to the high price of food-grains during the greater portion of this half-year. The fourth-class passenger traffic continues to show a gradual improvement. The ordinary fares in force during this half-year were the same as those of the previous half-year. The number of tons carried, the ton mileage, and the receipts from merchandise traffic exclusive of Railway materials during each of the five years ending 30th June 1874 were as given below:—

	Half-year ended the				
	30th June 1872.	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.
Tonnage	178,787	184,559	209,818	195,245	173,995
Ton mileage	29,887,702	29,729,222	41,422,779	31,382,191	27,803,221
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	18,20,116	17,39,735	23,55,820	17,59,704	15,57,226

This shows a serious falling off in the goods traffic as compared with previous half-years. The gross earnings, working expenses, and balances per mile of line open to traffic during these five half-years are given below:—

	Half-year ended the				
	30th June 1872.	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.
Average number of miles open	832	832	835	851	857
Gross earnings	3,805·5	3,653·2	4,509·3	3,663·9	3,451·2
Working expenses	1,973·7	1,919·3	2,172·6	2,473·8	2,149·7
Balances ...	1,831·8	1,733·9	2,336·7	1,190·1	1,301·5

The percentages borne to the gross earnings by the working expenses of each of the above five half-years are as follows :—

30th June 1872	...	...	...	51·23
31st Dec. „	...	...	...	52·53
30th June 1873	...	...	...	48·18
31st Dec. „	...	...	...	67·51
30th June 1874	...	...	...	62·29

Revenue Account for second half of 1874.

The gross earnings, working expenses, and balances of the half year ended 31st December 1874 and the four preceding half-years were as follow :—

	Half-year ended				
	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.	31st Dec. 1874.
Average number of miles open	832	835	851	857	857
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	30,39,464	37,65,308	31,18,042	29,57,671	29,48,829
Working expenses	15,96,799	18,14,165	21,05,213	18,42,258	19,77,273
Balances ...	14,42,665	19,51,143	10,12,829	11,15,413	9,71,556

Compared with the results of previous half-years, the gross earnings and balance of this period are the lowest; and the expenses, if the extraordinary debit amounting to Rupees 1,81,799 on account of the Cheyaur bridge restoration be deducted from the expenditure during the second half of 1873, are the highest since the completion of the line. The loss of traffic by the breaks on the North-West Line and the Bangalore Branch during October, November, and December has been estimated at about 2½ lakhs of Rupees, which, if taken into account, would make the gross receipts compare favorably with those of the four preceding half-years. The repairs to locomotives were very heavy, three engines being thoroughly renewed, while repairs were executed to 36 others, 19 of which amounted almost to partial renewal. Under "Carriage and Wagon" the repairs were unusually heavy owing to the renewal of timber trucks, the reconstruction of 59 of which was carried out during the half-year. An increased charge for superintendence is due to the greater proportion borne by Revenue, owing to the larger expenditure on that account as compared with the work done for Capital. The charge for coal was high as compared with the

corresponding period of 1873; this is due to the enhanced price at which it was found necessary to issue it. As regards working and running expenses, these do not differ much from former half-years. The numbers of passengers of each of the four classes carried and the receipts from them during the same five half-years are tabulated below:—

	Half-year ended				
	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.	31st Dec. 1874.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
First class	4,934	4,801	5,925	7,981	6,876
Second do.	55,364	52,621	22,513	27,974	25,079
Third do.	981,276	1,099,585	1,055,124	1,056,658	1,078,700
Fourth or Cooly class ...	200,500	234,755	268,477	277,777	292,029
Total ...	1,242,074	1,391,762	1,352,039	1,370,390	1,402,684

	Half-year ended				
	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.	31st Dec. 1874.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
First class	66,835	65,218	64,940	66,727	61,183
Second do.	75,060	75,737	57,020	65,015	56,534
Third do.	8,21,661	8,93,911	8,68,622	8,28,839	8,57,373
Fourth or Cooly class ...	80,497	93,641	1,08,074	1,13,227	1,18,790
Total ...	10,44,053	11,28,507	10,98,656	10,73,808	10,93,880

As compared with the corresponding period of 1873, there was a decrease in passenger receipts of 0·3 per cent., and an increase in numbers of 3·7 per cent.; the Traffic Manager explains that this increase is to a certain extent fictitious except in the cooly class, as passengers carried over the North-West Line during the breaks were booked three or four times during the journey. The continued increase in receipts for cooly class may be regarded as satisfactory. It may be observed that this class was extended to trains between Arconum and Cuddapah and between Cuddapah and Bellary in February last. A large decrease appears under the head of special trains, which is due partly to some of the reliefs of the season being marched, and partly to the nability of the Company to move troops over the North-West

Line. The number of tons of merchandise traffic, exclusive of Railway materials, lifted during each of the five half-years ending 31st December 1874, their ton mileage, and the revenue derived from them, are given below :—

	Half-year ended				
	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 4873.	30th June 1874.	31st Dec. 1874.
Tons	184,559	209,818	195,245	173,995	196,571
Ton mileage ...	29,729,222	41,422,779	31,382,191	27,803,221	29,846,385
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts ...	17,39,735	23,55,820	17,59,704	15,57,226	16,19,526

Here, again the tonnage is increased by some of the goods being booked from Break to break on the North-West Line, but it will be observed that the ton mileage compares favorably with that of the preceding half-year, notwithstanding the great obstructions to traffic on the North-West Line during more than two months of the half-year. On the South-West Line the goods traffic appears to have quite recovered its normal state. The gross earnings, working expenses, and balances per mean mile open to traffic during each of the five half-years, were as given in the following table :—

	Half-year ended				
	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.	31st Dec. 1874.
Mean mileage open ...	832	835	851	857	857
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross earnings	3,653·2	4,509·3	3,663·9	3,451·2	3,440·9
Working expenses... ...	1,919·3	2,172·6	2,473·8	2,149·7	2,307·2
Balances ...	1,733·9	2,336·7	1,190·1	1,301·5	1,133·7

The percentages borne to the gross earnings by the working expenses of each of the above five periods were as below :—

31st December	1872	... ...	52·53
30th June	1873	... ...	48·18
31st December	,,	... ...	67·51
30th June	1874	... ...	62·29
31st December	,,	... ...	67·05

On the whole the receipts were as favorable as could be expected when taking into account the heavy disasters recorded during the half-year. The working expenses were undoubtedly very high. This result is to a certain extent due to the repairs of the damaged works and to the increased cost involved by working the North-West Line in so many sections for the last two months of the year.

Carnatic Railway.

Revenue Account for first half of 1874.

The only information available regarding the Carnatic Railway in its separate state previous to its amalgamation with the Great Southern of India Railway, is in the Revenue Account for the calendar half-year ending 30th June 1874. The gross earnings, working expenses, and balances of this and the preceding four half-years were as tabulated below:—

	Half-year ended				
	30th June 1872.	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.
Average number of miles open... ...	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Gross earnings	19,956	14,829	22,042	18,297	22,892
Working expenses ..	10,362	12,797	12,461	10,807	9,722
Balances...	9,594	2,032	9,581	7,490	13,170

An increase is shown in the gross earnings with a considerable decrease in the working expenses, the net profits being the largest realized since the opening of the line. The strictest economy was practised, and great credit is due to the Superintendent for the satisfactory financial condition of the line during the last half-year of its existence as a separate undertaking. No addition to the length of open line or alteration in the train service was made during the half-year. The number of trains run, inclusive of specials, was 428. The mileages were 8,132. The charges per mile for the conveyance of passengers and goods were the same as those in force during the previous half-year. The following statement shows the numbers of passengers of each class who travelled over the line, and the receipts from them during the same five half-years:—

	Half-year ended				
	30th June 1872.	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.
Numbers.					
First Class ...	278	101	333	137	443
Second do. ...	4,594	2,149	3,796	1,917	3,344
Third do. ...	49,157	34,840	51,365	44,469	50,535
Total ...	54,029	37,090	55,494	46,523	54,322
Receipts.					
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
First Class ...	231	123	285	171	344
Second do. ...	2,115	1,215	1,912	1,125	1,919
Third do. ...	15,289	10,627	16,101	13,691	17,683
Total ...	17,635	11,965	18,298	14,987	19,946

The receipts from the Conjeveram festival in the month of May were exceptionally large owing chiefly to the higher fares levied. During 1872 and 1873 the festival fares were reduced in the hope of drawing increased numbers, but this result does not appear to have been obtained, the total numbers carried and the receipts having been as follows:—

	NO.	RS.
1872	17,531	5,298
1873	17,114	5,071
1874	18,440	7,657

This year the same fares were charged as in 1871. The earnings on account of goods traffic, exclusive of construction material, the number of tons carried, and their mileages, are given in the following table:—

	Half-year ended				
	30th June 1872.	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.
Tons	1,485	2,307	2,842	2,983	2,241
Ton Miles ...	28,166	43,178	52,335	54,282	40,085
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts ...	1,690	2,280	2,530	2,696	2,309

It will be observed that a falling off is shown both in tonnage and receipts as compared with the two previous half-years, and this may be attributed to a scarcity in grain which forms the bulk of the traffic out of Conjeveram. At one period grain was being imported from the North-West Line and Bangalore

Branch, and the traffic going south exceeded that going north, which is the reverse of usual. The goods traffic has been hitherto hampered by the break of gauge at Arconum, and great competition in salt is still maintained by carts, but when through narrow gauge communication with Madras is made available, it is probable that a considerable improvement will take place. The gross receipts, working expenses, and balances per mile of line open during each of the past five half-years were as follows:—

Per Mile of Open Line.	Half-year ended				
	30th June 1872.	31st Dec. 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	30th June 1874.
Gross earnings..	1,064·32	790·88	1,175·57	975·84	1,220·91
Working expenses	552·64	682·51	664·59	576·37	518·51
Balances ...	511·68	108·37	510·98	399·47	702·40

The percentages borne to the gross earnings of each of the half-years by the working expenses were respectively—

Half-year ended—	
30th June 1872	51·92
31st December 1872	86·30
30th June 1873	56·53
31st December 1873	59·06
30th June 1874	42·47

The following table exhibits the Revenue expenditure of the half-year under review in comparison with that of the corresponding half of 1873:—

—	Half-year ended 30th June		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Cost per Train Mile in the Half-year ended 30th June					
	1873.	1874.					1873.			1874.		
							RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Train Miles	7,866	8,132	266	...	3	...	.....			.....		
Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations.	4,070	2,662	...	1,408	...	34	0	8	3	0	5	3
Locomotive Expenses ...	3,611	4,074	463	...	13	...	0	7	4	0	8	0
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	804	545	...	259	...	32	0	1	7	0	1	1
Traffic Expenses ...	1,472	1,386	...	86	...	6	0	3	1	0	2	9
General Charges ...	2,473	943	...	1,530	62	...	0	4	9	0	1	10
Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	30	112	82	...	...	273	0	0	1	0	0	3

Great Southern of India Railway.

Revenue Account of first half of 1874.

The only information available regarding the Great Southern of India Railway in its separate state previous to amalgamation with the Carnatic Railway is in the Revenue Account for the calendar half-year ending 30th June 1874. The gross receipts, working expenses, and balances of the half-year ending 30th June 1874 and the four preceding half-years were as follows :—

	Half-year ended				
	30th. June	31st December	30th June	31st December	30th June
	1872.		1873.		1874.
Average number of miles open...	167	167	167	167	167
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	3,98,539	4,08,698	6,39,667	4,73,206	4,41,657
Working expenses	2,54,597	2,01,116	2,67,606	2,85,588	2,82,586
Balances...	1,43,942	2,07,582	3,72,061	1,87,618	1,59,072

There is a falling off in the receipts as compared with the two previous half-years, an explanation of which will be found below. The working expenses have not varied much during the three last periods, during which the average has been higher than formerly. The passenger fares in force were those introduced on the 1st July 1872. On the 1st April 1874 an alteration was made in the goods rates by which all articles with one exception which had been left in the second, third, fourth, and fifth classes were put in one class and charged at 2 Annas per ton per mile. An exception was made in the case of explosives and combustibles which are charged 4½ Annas per ton per mile. The rates now stand thus :—

	Pies.
Special	8
First Class	12
Second do.	24
Excepted articles	54

The following statement shows the numbers of the different classes of passengers who travelled on this line and the receipts from them during the same five half-years :—

	Half-year ended				
	30th June	31st December	30th June	31st December	30th June
	1872.		1873.		1874.
Numbers.					
First Class	797	1,067	965	1,033	986
Second do.	4,946	4,594	4,453	4,892	4,590
Third do.	423,197	590,945	715,881	674,100	677,702
Total ...	428,940	596,606	721,299	680,025	683,278
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First Class	4,431	3,734	3,410	3,681	3,250
Second do.	5,204	5,187	5,353	5,659	5,398
Third do.	1,98,712	1,98,988	2,56,566	2,38,395	2,09,797
Total ...	2,08,347	2,07,909	2,65,329	2,47,735	2,18,445

The receipts for the last half-year do not compare favorably with those of the two previous ones, which is due to the Combaconum festival traffic having occurred during the first half of 1873, and to nearly the whole of the traffic in connection with the last Seringham festival being entered in the second half of 1873, the festival happening during the Christmas holidays. The ordinary receipts from third-class passengers slightly exceed those of the two previous half-years, but judging from the numbers the average mileage would appear to he somewhat less. The tonnage, ton mileage, and receipts from the merchandize traffic, exclusive of construction materials during the present and four preceding half-years, were as given in the following table:—

	Half-year ended				
	30th June	31st December	30th June	31st December	30th June
	1872.		1873.		1874.
Tonnage	52,727	43,672	63,640	47,422	...
Ton Mileage... ...	2,839,278	2,947,675	6,307,623	3,212,653	2,992,326
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	1,71,021	1,78,518	3,39,260	1,87,366	1,65,269

Deducting the abnormal receipts from the carriage of permanent-way materials transferred to His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, the above figures become 1,71,021, 1,74,872, 1,53,361,

1,81,568, 1,65,197, the receipts during the last half-year falling somewhat short of the average. During the month of June the receipts from salt show a decrease of about Rupees 3,000, owing to the Government depôt at Negapatam being deficient in its stock of manufactured salt, and traders refusing to purchase spontaneous salt. There has also been a falling off in the receipts from hides, owing to stagnation in the trade. The gross earnings, working expenses and balances per mile of line open to traffic during each of the five half-years were as follow :—

Per Mile of Open Line.	Half-year ended				
	30th June	31st December	30th June	31st December	30th June
	1872.		1873.		1874.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross earnings ...	2,386·46	2,447·29	3,830·34	2,833·57	2,644·65
Working expenses	1,524·53	1,204·29	1,602·43	1,710·11	1,692·12
Balances ...	861·93	1,243·00	2,227·91	1,123·46	952·53

The percentage borne to the gross receipts by the working expenses of each of the five half-years were as given below :—

Half-year ended—

30th June 1872 ... ... 63·88
31st December ,, ... 49·20
30th June 1873 ... ... 41·83
31st December ,, ... 60·35
30th June 1874 ... ... 63·98

South Indian Railway.

Amalgamation.

The Act amalgamating the Great Southern of India and Carnatic Railway Companies under the title of the South Indian Railway Company received the royal assent on the 16th July 1874, and took effect from the 1st idem; on the latter date the accounts of the two Companies were thrown into one. Under clause 2 of the new contract it is agreed that the rate of exchange shall be one shilling and eleven pence per rupee in lieu of one shilling and ten pence, with retrospective effect, for the late Great Southern of India, and two shillings per rupee for the late Carnatic Company.

Open Mileage.

The mileage worked during 1874-75 was the same as for the preceding year, namely :—

		Miles.
Negapatam to Erode,	5′ 6″ gauge ...	167
Arconum to Conjeveram,	3′ 6″ do. ...	18¾
	Total ...	185¾

Capital Expenditure. The amount of capital expended on the open line up to the 31st March 1875 was Rupees 1,59,69,097, being at the rate of Rupees 95,623 (£8,765) per mile. The total capital expenditure including line under construction and stores was Rupees 2,85,04,884, on which the net profits Rupees 4,12,996 give a dividend at the rate of £1-9-0 per cent. per annum.

Condition of Line and Stock. With the exception of certain portions damaged by floods, the line was maintained in good order throughout the year. The stations and offices were also kept clean and in good condition. The broad gauge rolling stock was maintained in good working order, but that on the Arconum-Conjeveram section is much in need of repair. This section will soon be put on the metre gauge, when new rolling stock will be introduced.

Accidents. No serious accident occurred during the year 1874. Two de-railments were caused by the fracture of the axles of an engine and a goods wagon, and on twenty-two occasions cattle were run over. Cow-catchers are not at present used, but in the metre gauge engines the orders of the Government of India on this point will be complied with. Two passengers were injured by falling out of trains in motion. On the line under construction there were five accidents, two being damages to bungalows by fire and three injuries to coolies employed on the works.

Rates and Fares. The passenger fares on the Negapatam-Erode section remain the same, namely 12, 5, and 2 Pies per mile, and those on the Arconum-Conjeveram section, which previously stood at 12, 6, and 4 Pies, were assimilated with the others on the 1st February 1875. The goods rates now consist of the following classes :—

	Pies.
Special Class	8
First do.	12
Second do.	24

A few excepted articles such as combustibles are charged 54 Pies per mile. The simplification of the classification continues to work well and is much appreciated by native traders.

Between Negapatam and Erode the train service was equivalent on week days to two trains daily in each direction, and to one through train in each direction on Sundays. On the Arconum-Conjeveram section one train was run daily in each direction. Extra and special trains were run according to requirements. **Train Service.**

The amount of the traffic and the receipts realized therefrom are shown in the following table for the years 1874-75 and 1873-74 in comparison :— **Traffic Earnings.**

	1874-75.					
	Numbers.			Receipts.		
	Number of Tons.	Per Mean Mileage.	Percentage of Total.	Receipts.	Per Mean Mileage.	Percentage of Total.
Coaching.						
Passengers—	NOS.			RS.		
First Class ...	2,761	14·864	0·180	7,669	41·287	1·493
Second do. ...	16,140	86·891	1·052	15,024	80·883	2·926
Third do. ...	1,514,503	8,153·449	98·768	4,90,804	2,642·282	95·581
Fourth or Cooly Class	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,533,404	8,255·204	100·000	5,13,497	2,764·452	100·000
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	24,527	132·043	...
Coaching Total...	...	...	...	5,38,024	2,896·495	...
Goods.						
	TONS.					
Merchandize... ...	107,284	577·572	88·200	3,58,097	1,927·844	87·743
Live Stock	...	...	...	601	3·236	0·147
Railway Materials ...	14,362	77·319	11·800	49,422	266·067	12·110
Total ...	121,646	654·891	100·000	408,120	2,197·147	100·000
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	1,244	6·697	...
Goods Total ...	...	...	..	409,364	2,203·844	...
Electric Telegraph ...	...	...	...	6,135	33·028	...
Sundries	...	...	...	20,486	110·288	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	974,009	5,243·655	...

	1873-74.	
	Numbers.	Receipts.
Coaching.	NOS.	RS.
Passengers—		
First Class	2,418	7,395
Second do.	14,825	13,623
Third do.	1,422,919	4,70,433
Fourth or Cooly Class...	...	...
Total ...	1,440,162	4,91,451
Miscellaneous ...	...	29,940
Coaching Total ...	...	5,21,391
Goods.	TONS.	
Merchandize	113,753	4,69,636
Live Stock	...	445
Railway Materials ...	5,863	17,095
Total ...	119,616	4,87,176
Miscellaneous ..	...	863
Goods Total ...	...	4,88,039
Electric Telegraph ...	...	5,529
Sundries	...	30,583
Grand Total ...	...	10,45,543

Average per mile. The gross receipts average Rupees 100·5 per mile per week as against Rupees 108 for the preceding year.

Passenger Traffic. A slight improvement is shown in the first and second classes. In the third class there is an increase of 6·44 per cent. in numbers, and of 4·33 per cent. in receipts. The following are the numbers and receipts from this class for the last five years :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Numbers ...	839,744	900,743	1,248,975	1,422,919	1,514,503
Receipts. Rs.	4,12,699	4,40,633	4,81,757	4,70,433	4,90,804

On the 30th July 1872 the fare was reduced from 3 to 2 Pies per mile on the Negapatam-Erode section, and the large increase in numbers seems to show that the poorer classes of the community are not averse to using the railway when it is placed within the reach of their limited means.

Goods Traffic. The ordinary goods traffic for the last three years may thus be compared.

——	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	3,58,097	4,64,443	4,08,537
Nizam's Permanent-way Material.	...	1,17,000	75,000
Total ...	3,58,097	3,47,443	3,33,537

showing a small difference in favor of the year under review. The following comparative statement shows the receipts from the principal descriptions of merchandize traffic during the official years 1873-74 and 1874-75 :—

Descriptions.	Total Receipts, 1873-74.	Total Receipts, 1874-75.	Increase in 1874-75.	Decrease in 1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arecanuts	9,512	6,252	...	3,260
Cloths	11,571	10,461	...	1,110
Curry-stuffs	21,737	19,959	...	1,778
Fruit and Vegetables	14,841	16,326	1,485	...
Grain of all kinds ...	96,737	91,824	...	4,913
Granite Stones ...	8,720	16,496	7,776	...
Hides	4,410	4,348	...	62
Oil and Ghee	6,855	7,455	600	...
Oil-cakes	7,161	9,988	2,827	...
Salt	63,321	62,256	...	1,065
Seeds of all kinds ...	21,391	29,809	8,418	...
Sundries	83,251	77,169	...	6,082
Tobacco	4,069	4,638	569	...
Total ...	3,53,576	3,56,981	21,675	18,270

Working Expenses and Profits.

The working expenses in the several departments and the net profits for the two years 1874-75 and 1873-74 are shown side by side in the following table :—

Department.	1874-75.			
	Amount.	Per Mean Mile open.	Percentage of Total Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.
	Rs.			
Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	1,09,205	587·914	19·465	11·212
Locomotive Expenses ...	2,50,167	1,346·794	44·592	25·684
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	50,336	270·988	8·973	5·168
Traffic Expenses	87,177	469·324	15·539	8·950
General Charges	56,426	303·774	10·058	5·793
Steam Boat Service ...	...	...	...	...
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses	7,702	41·464	1·373	0·791
Total ...	5,61,013	3,020·258	100·000	57·598
Profits ...	4,12,996	2,223·397	...	42·402
Gross Earnings	9,74,009	5,243·655	...	100·000

Department.	1873-74.			
	Amount.	Per Mean Mile open.	Percentage of Total Expenses.	Percentage of Gross Earnings.
	Rs.			
Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	1,19,745	644·657	20·226	11·453
Locomotive Expenses ...	2,56,250	1,379·542	43·283	24·509
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	48,124	259·080	8·129	4·603
Traffic Expenses	87,542	471·289	14·787	8·373
General Charges	68,016	366·170	11·489	6·505
Steam Boat Service ...	...	...	...	...
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses...	12,353	66·503	2·086	1·181
Total ...	5,92,030	3,187·241	100·000	56·624
Profits ...	4,53,513	2,441·524	...	43·376
Gross Earnings	10,45,543	5,628·765	...	100·000

Comparison of Working Expenses.

The working expenses, as compared with those of the preceding year, show a decrease of Rupees 31,017, or 5·2 per cent. Owing to the smaller earnings however the proportion borne to gross receipts is 57·6 as against 56·6 per cent. The maintenance charges do not vary much, but from the following figures it will be seen that the expenses in the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon, and Traffic Departments have considerably increased during the last four years :—

——	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Locomotive	1,76,081	1,82,077	2,56,250	2,50,167
Carriage and Wagon ...	37,734	42,047	48,124	50,336
Traffic	67,259	67,788	87,542	87,177
...				

Revenue Account for the second half of 1874.

The revenue account of the amalgamated lines for the second half of the calendar year 1874 shows the gross earnings, working expenses, and balances of that period and those of the four preceding half-years, to have been as follows. The figures for former half-years are the totals for the Great Southern of India and Carnatic Railways put together :—

	Half-year ended				
	31st December 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st December 1873.	30th June 1874.	31st December 1874.
Average Number of Miles open...	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gross Earnings ...	4,23,527	6,61,709	4,91,503	4,64,549	5,05,197
Working Expenses	2,13,913	2,80,067	2,96,395	2,92,307	2,97,371
Balances ...	2,09,614	3,81,642	1,95,108	1,72,242	2,07,826

The above statement shows that the gross earnings during this period were the highest realized during any of the half-years, excepting those of the first half of 1873, when the earnings were abnormally augmented by Rupees 1,85,899 on account of the carriage of the materials transferred to the Nizam's State Railway. The continued high working charges are due to heavy repairs to bridges, station buildings, and rolling stock, additional printing work executed, and larger payment to other lines. In the Locomotive Department the increase in cost of fuel is due to the extra train mileage run. The numbers of each of the three classes of passengers carried during this and each of the four preceding periods, together with the receipts realized from them, are tabulated below:—

	Half-year ended				
	31st December 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st December 1873.	30th June 1874.	31st December 1874.
Numbers.					
First Class ...	1,168	1,298	1,170	1,429	1,285
Second do. ...	6,743	8,249	6,809	7,934	7,431
Third do. ...	625,785	767,246	718,569	728,237	769,317
Total ...	633,696	776,793	726,548	737,600	778,033
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
First Class ...	3,857	3,695	3,852	3,594	4,040
Second do. ...	6,402	7,265	6,784	7,317	7,318
Third do. ...	2,09,615	2,72,667	2,52,086	2,27,480	2,60,897
Total ...	2,19,874	2,83,627	2,62,722	2,38,391	2,72,637*

* Rupees 382 derived from troops carried by special trains are included in this figure, but not distributed between the classes from the want of details.

The total number of passengers carried is the largest on record, and would appear to show a continued development of the two pies rate now in force. The receipts are also larger than in any other half-year except the first of 1873, when there was a good deal of long distance traffic to the Combaconum feast. As compared with the corresponding period of 1873, there is an increase of 7·1 per cent. in the total numbers and of 3·8 per cent. in receipts. The tonnage, ton mileage, and receipts from merchandize traffic, exclusive of construction materials during the same five half-years, were as follow :—

	Half-year ended				
	31st December 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st December 1873.	30th June 1874.	31st December 1874.
Tons	45,979	66,482	50,405	50,544	57,290
Ton Mileage...	2,990,853	6,359,958	3,266,935	3,032,411	3,367,195
Receipts ...	RS. 1,80,798	RS. 3,41,790	RS. 1,90,062	RS. 1,67,578	RS. 1,87,921

Deducting the earnings on account of the carriage of the Nizam's State Railway materials, the receipts become respectively 1,74,872, 1,53,361, 1,81,568, and 1,65,197 during each of the preceding four half-years, so that the earnings from the ordinary traffic during the period under review were the highest realized in comparison with previous half-years. As compared with the corresponding period of 1873, no very large fluctuations in commodities took place; increases are shown in the receipts from granite stones, oil-cake, and seeds, and decreases in salt and sundries. Of the increased tonnage lifted, upwards of 7,000 tons fall under the head of granite stones carried for the Department Public Works. The gross earnings, working expenses, and balances per mile of line open to traffic during each of these five half-years were as given below :—

	Half-year ended				
	31st December 1872.	30th June 1873.	31st December 1873.	30th June 1874.	31st December 1874.
Mean Mileage open ...	185·75	185·75	185·75	185·75	185·75
Gross Earnings ...	2,280·09	3,562·36	2,646·04	2,500·93	2,719·77
Working Expenses ...	1,151·62	1,507·76	1,595·66	1,573·65	1,600·92
Balances ...	1,128·47	2,054·60	1,050·38	927·28	1,118·85

The percentage borne to the gross receipts by the working expenses of each of the above periods were—

31st December 1872	50·51
30th June 1873	42·32
31st December 1873	60·30
30th June 1874	62·92
31st December 1874	58·86

TELEGRAPH.

Extent of operations.

There has been no change in the extent of the lines in the Madras Division of the Government Telegraph Department during the year 1874-75. The number of the sub-divisions remains unaltered, but the lengths of wires in four sub-divisions have been slightly changed. The following are the corrected lengths of the sub-divisions :—

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Bezwarrah Sub-Division.—From Masulipatam through Bezwarrah to Umbarreepett, and from Bezwarrah to the right bank of Kistna	195·5	197
Nellore Sub-Division.—From the right bank of the Kistna river to the junction on the Madras Railway, 3·5 miles from the Madras Office	260·5	523·5
Pondicherry Sub-Division.—From Madras to Negapatam	192	193·2
Paumben Sub-Division.—From Negapatam to Talla Manar	201·5	213
Gooty Sub-Division.—From Madras to Raichore and from Goondacul Junction to Bellary	384	915·75
Total ...	1233·5	2042·45

The offices open in the division during the year were Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Paumben, Nellore, Guntoor, Bezwarrah, and Masulipatam.

Madras Office.

During the year under report 42,105 messages to and from the Far East passed through the Madras Office. The total value

Revenue of the Division.

of the traffic amounted to Rupees 16,87,076-15-0, and the share due to the Government of India was Rupees 2,16,938-7-0.

The Indian share of the value of messages transmitted from the offices of this division during the year 1874-75 amounted to Rupees 1,05,316-3-10. The Indian share on messages received from the Far East, and which passed through the Madras Office, amounted to Rupees 1,12,135-15-0. The total revenue for the year was Rupees 2,17,452-2-10, against Rupees 2,11,415-3-10 for 1873-74. The receipts at each office are shown in the annexed statement:—

Offices.	Share of Receipts on all Messages originating in India due to Government.			Indian Share on Messages received from Far East.			Grand Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras	75,397	15	1	1,12,135	15	0	1,87,533	14	1
Pondichérry ...	10,523	8	1	...	...	...	10,523	8	1
Negapatam ...	7,607	1	4	...	...	...	7,607	1	4
Paumben	1,556	8	0	...	...	...	1,556	8	0
Nellore	766	3	4	...	...	...	766	3	4
Guntoor	2,307	12	0	...	...	...	2,307	12	0
Bezwarrah ...	1,375	12	0	...	...	...	1,375	12	0
Masulipatam ...	5,781	8	0	...	...	...	5,781	8	0
Total ...	1,05,316	3	10	1,12,135	15	0	2,17,452	2	10

The floods in October 1874 caused considerable loss of material and damage to the lines at the Pennair, Palar, Chittravuttee, Cheyair, and Paupugnee river crossings in the Nellore, Pondicherry, and Gooty Sub-divisions. No other unusual occurrences took place during the year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross receipts and charges for the Presidency.

In the past year the taluqs of Rakapilly and Badrachellum, which had formed part of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, were added to the Presidency of Madras under the Government of India Home Department Proclamation of the 22nd May 1874. The financial result of this transfer has been an increase of about Rupees 34,300 per annum in the revenues and of about Rupees 42,000 in the charges. Including the transactions of these two taluqs the gross receipts and disbursements of the Presidency, so far as they were ascertained at the time of Report by the Accountant-General, amounted for 1874-75 to Rupees 10,99,78,215 and 7,92,16,055 respectively. The following statement gives the particulars. It may be noted that without the receipts and charges for Provincial Services, Local Funds, and Special Funds, the totals would have been Rupees 9,05,48,275 and Rupees 6,05,83,988 respectively. Municipal Funds are not included in this statement, having been already noted separately under Chapter III. In last year's report the receipts and charges for the Postal Department were shown separately, but here they are included under the heading of Imperial Services :—

——	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
Imperial Services ...	8,82,34,728	2,76,36,513
Military Department...	17,89,406	2,83,23,683
Public Works,... ...	1,34,881	39,43,884
Telegraph	3,89,260	6,79,908
Provincial Services ...	94,12,882	93,28,485
Local Funds	58,20,925	50,64,891
Special Funds ...	41,96,133	42,38,691
Total ...	10,99,78,215	7,92,16,055

The detailed actuals for the three years preceding the year under report will be found in the appendix to this chapter, Forms A 1 and A 2.

(a.)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

GENERAL.

Imperial Services.

The following statements show particulars of the estimated and approximate actual revenue and expenditure in the case of Imperial Services:—

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	Approximate Actual Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue ...	4,52,50,000	4,63,71,364	11,21,364	...
Tributes and Contributions	34,46,000	34,46,430	430	...
Forest	4,50,000	3,62,168	...	87,832
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	60,90,000	60,58,923	...	31,077
Assessed Taxes ...	...	1,672	1,672	...
Customs	33,60,000	32,10,421	...	1,49,579
Salt	1,30,00,000	1,33,15,618	3,15,618	...
Stamps	46,85,000	49,28,775	2,43,775	...
Mint	...	5,686	5,686	...
Post Office	8,77,000	8,91,762	14,762	...
Law and Justice ...	4,40,000	4,26,583	...	13,417
Marine...	23,000	43,381	20,381	...
Interest	1,69,000	1,88,783	19,783	...
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	22,96,000	23,33,777	37,777	...
Gain by Exchange on transactions with London	41,000	7,04,920	6,63,920	...
Miscellaneous... ...	1,46,000	59,44,465	57,98,465	...
Total ...	8,02,73,000	8,82,34,728	82,43,633	2,81,905

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Approximate Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Interest on Service Funds, &c.	4,69,000	4,32,603	...	36,397
Refunds and Drawbacks.	2,50,000	4,71,518	2,21,518	...
Land Revenue ...	43,10,000	43,66,084	56,084	...
Forest	4,22,500	3,97,309	...	25,191
Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	2,55,000	2,31,163	...	23,837
Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...
Customs	1,74,000	1,84,489	10,489	...
Salt	15,00,000	14,41,259	...	58,741
Stamps	1,60,000	1,35,087	...	24,913
Mint	11,000	50,482	39,482	...
Post Office	7,62,000	7,10,790	...	51,210
Administration ...	12,72,000	12,70,179	...	1,821
Minor Departments ...	1,60,000	1,47,235	...	12,765
Law and Justice ...	37,06,000	36,21,857	...	84,143
Marine	57,000	60,836	3,836	...
Ecclesiastical... ...	4,00,000	3,96,037	...	3,963
Medical	3,30,000	3,51,539	21,539	...
Political Agencies ...	1,00,000	1,00,859	859	...
Allowancesand Assignments.	27,43,000	26,29,925	...	1,13,075
Superannuation, &c. ...	18,70,000	15,71,838	...	2,98,162
Loss by Exchange on transactions with London.	40,000	5,51,122	5,11,122	...
Miscellaneous ...	75,000	74,062	...	938
Allotments for Provincial Services.	84,40,240	84,40,240	...	...
Total ...	2,75,06,740	2,76,36,513	8,64,929	7,35,156

Receipt Heads showing Improvement.

The Imperial Revenues show a marked improvement in the past year. This is due to Land Revenue mainly, and to Salt, Stamps, Post Office, and Interest partially. Reports from many districts for some time past speak of favorable seasons, and of a

more punctual payment of kists than formerly. The introduction of the new settlement rates has been attended with success. Lastly, heavy arrears have recently been cleared from the Ramnad and Sivagunga Zemindaries. The receipts under Salt, Stamps, and Interest, together with the other heads that show an improvement in 1874-75 over 1873-74, are given below. The head Miscellaneous, setting aside Rupees 58,32,923, presents a decrease from the receipts of 1873-74, as in that year certain large amounts of unclaimed deposits were transferred to the credit of Government. The sum of Rupees 58,32,923 just mentioned is the amount credited to Government on account of the balance of the Civil Service Annuity Fund of the Presidency of Madras that has ceased to exist under Act XXXVII. Victoria, Chapter 12, dated 8th June 1874:—

—	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	4,63,71,364	4,45,14,893
VII. Salt	1,33,15,618	1,29,51,795
IX. Stamps	49,28,775	47,14,690
X. Mint	5,686	120
XI. Post Office	8,91,762	8,35,562
XV. Interest	1,88,783	1,82,512
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	23,33,777	22,95,100
XVII. Gain by Exchange . .	7,04,920	91,914
XVIII. Miscellaneous Receipts	59,44,465	2,08,432

Receipts showing Decrease.

The revenue that appears to be falling off in a greater degree than others is that under Forest. This decrease is owing to the supply of timber to the Bombay Marine having ceased, and to the demands of the Public Works and Military Departments of this Presidency having diminished very considerably. Of the other items of revenue which contrast unfavorably with the receipts of 1873-74, the collections under Excise fell in almost every district, the greatest difference being observed in North Arcot. The yield under Customs in 1873-74 was owing to the large importation of cotton piece-goods and spirits, and the exportation both at Madras and Tanjore of rice in that year. The export trade in hides and skins is also reported to have not been brisk in 1874-75. The receipts under Law and Justice were greater in 1873-74 than in the latter year, as the first few months of the former year included the Process Service Fees that were subsequently absorbed into the head

Stamps; similarly the Marine receipts of the former year included pilotage collections (Rupees 24,779) at the Paumben Channel, which have since been transferred to Provincial Services. Particulars are given below :—

	1874-75.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.
III. Forest	3,62,168	4,49,183
IV. Excise	60,58,923	60,99,460
V. Assessed Taxes ...	1,672	42,697
VI. Customs	32,10,421	33,61,523
XIII. Law and Justice ...	4,26,583	4,38,034
XIV. Marine...	43,381	68,863

Charge Heads showing Increase.

The aggregate charges against the Imperial Revenues since the year 1871-72 are shown on the margin, and striking out certain large adjustments made since then, the charge in 1874-75 must seem rather large. The heads of account under which the excess occurs are Land Revenue, Forest, Post Office, and Medical. The employment of additional temporary Deputy Collectors, the increased expenditure by the Survey Department, the larger addition to the stock of the Forest Department in Malabar and South Canara, the general improvements that have of late been in the Postal Establishments, and the attainment of higher rank by some of the Surgeons, entitling them to higher allowances, may be looked to as the main causes of this excess. The above heads of account, with others under which the charges of 1874-75 show excess, are given below :—

	Lakhs.
1871-72	... 287
1872-73	... 274
1873-74	... 282
1874-75	... 276

	1874-75.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	4,71,518	2,39,087
4. Land Revenue	43,66,084	43,56,609
5. Forest	3,97,309	3,53,184
6. Excise	2,31,163	2,27,084
8. Customs	1,84,489	1,74,497
13. Post Office	7,10,790	6,98,340
18. Marine	60,836	59,918
20. Medical	3,51,539	3,17,407
21. Political Agencies	1,00,859	94,402
25. Loss by Exchange	5,51,122	36,147
27. Allotments for Provincial Services.	84,40,240	81,59,040

Charge Heads showing Decrease.

The charges under "Interest," "Mint," "Minor Departments," "Allowances and Assignments" appear to have permanently fallen. The payment of interest on the moneys of the Civil Service Annuity Fund has ceased with the separate existence of that fund; the census work has been brought to a close; the charges on account of the Government Farm at Sydapet have been transferred to Provincial Services; and the Carnatic pensions have been reduced since the demise of His Highness the late Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor. Besides the above heads certain others also shown below indicate a decrease during the year under notice:—

—	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest	4,32,603	8,80,811
9. Salt	14,41,259	15,70,435
11. Stamps	1,35,087	1,43,323
12. Mint	50,482	74,658
15. Administration	12,70,179	91,518
16. Minor Departments... ...	1,47,235	2,03,337
17. Law and Justice	36,21,857	36,26,607
19. Ecclesiastical	3,96,037	4,00,761
22. Allowances and Assignments	26,29,925	34,65,597
24. Superannuation	15,71,838	17,72,325
26. Miscellaneous	74,062	88,257

Imperial Services administered by Revenue Board.

The receipts from all sources of Imperial Revenue under the control of the Board of Revenue amounted to Rupees 7,38,35,936, or Rupees 22,03,497 more than in the previous year. The detailed collections in each district will be found in the Appendix to this Chapter, Form A 3. Of the increase above mentioned about 18½ lakhs occurred in Land Revenue alone, and is due to the more favorable nature of the season. The charges of the same nature amounted to Rupees 71,16,815, or about 4 lakhs of Rupees more than in 1873-74. The whole of this increase falls under the head of Salt, and is the result of the arrangement under which prepayment of duty on salt exported from Bombay for the West Coast Districts is required. The balance was Rupees 6,67,19,121, or 18 lakhs more than in 1873-74, and the percentage of charges on collections was 9·6, or only ·3 higher. The items under the control of the Board of Revenue are as follows:—(1) Land Revenue, the charges for which include Settlement Office and Revenue Survey, (2) Excise on Spirits and Drugs, (3) Assessed Taxes, the receipts for which come under the two heads of Income-tax and License-tax, (4)

Land Customs, (5) Sea Customs, (6) Salt, (7) Stamps, and (8) Administration, in which there are charges only. The figures here given will be found to vary slightly from those obtained from the calculations in the Accountant-General's Office, the necessary adjustments between the two offices not having at the close of the year taken place. In the detailed information which follows regarding different heads of Imperial Services, the figures are those of the Board of Revenue.

SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

Sea Customs —Collections.

In the Sea Customs collections, which amounted to Rupees 29,46,132, there was a falling off to the extent of Rupees 1,96,957. Of this, Rupees 1,34,717 occurred in the Madras Sea Customs, and Rupees 95,469 in Tanjore. As regards the former, the decrease is due to smaller importations of cotton piece-goods, gold and silver lace and thread, railway stores and wines consequent on the depressed state of trade, and in the latter to the absence of the special impulse which the Bengal famine gave to the export trade in grain in the preceding year, and in some measure also to the fact that certain vessels discharged their cargo at Karikal instead of in the English port of Nagore as usual:—

Districts.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Total.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,562	1,44,572	1,46,134	773	1,46,907
Vizagapatam	3,950	56,704	60,654	761	61,415
Godavery	6,059	1,52,601	1,58,660	1,878	1,60,538
Kistna	5,322	6,024	11,346	614	11,960
Nellore	...	...	...	40	40
Madras Sea Customs ...	13,67,634	2,65,064	16,32,698	16,182	16,48,880
South Arcot	5,301	67,935	73,236	411	73,647
Tanjore	95,581	4,26,863	5,22,444	1,594	5,24,038
Madura	9,657	2,971	12,628	969	13,597
Tinnevelly	1,19,980	22,629	1,42,609	1,478	1,44,087
South Canara	21,760	33,299	55,059	1,569	56,628
Malabar...	44,139	53,598	97,737	6,658	1,04,395
Total ...	16,80,945	12,32,260	29,13,205	32,927	29,46,132

—Collections for the last 15 years.

The next statement shows the Customs duty collected during the last fifteen years:—

Years.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
	RS.	RS.
1860-61	17,22,730	8,56,733
1861-62	13,58,719	7,12,471
1862-63	10,91,820	6,79,257
1863-64	12,75,208	7,19,705
1864-65	11,17,875	6,67,552
1865-66	12,19,300	7,01,207
1866-67	12,77,508	5,22,978
1867-68	14,78,349	8,59,979
1868-69	15,87,846	9,98,574
1869-70	16,60,771	9,04,307
1870-71	17,92,481	10,36,887
1871-72	16,28,068	12,86,623
1872-73	16,70,300	10,93,188
1873-74	17,77,535	13,71,608
1874-75	16,80,945	12,32,260

—Charges. The charges amounted to Rupees 1,69,450 against Rupees 1,59,581 in 1873-74.

Land Customs. The revenue under this head increased by Rupees 44,974, the total collections of the year being Rupees 2,64,287 against Rupees 2,19,313 in 1873-74. The whole of the increase occurred in Tanjore, and was the result of the importation of goods *viâ* Karikal instead of Nagore already adverted to. The charges under this head were Rupees 15,007.

Salt. There was a very considerable decrease in the quantity of salt manufactured. Against 7,278,137 Indian Maunds for 1873-74 only 5,133,623 Indian Maunds are shown for 1874-75, being a falling off of 2,144,514 Indian Maunds. The failures occurred chiefly in the districts noted below, and were due to the continuous rain. The supply in South Arcot fell so short that the stock had to be supplemented by the importation of 160,670 maunds from Kistna and Chingleput.

Districts.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	IND. MDS.	IND. MDS.
Ganjam ...	973,820	649,636
Nellore... ...	957,122	571,131
Chingleput ...	1,846,624	779,241
South Arcot ...	369,284	126,233
Tanjore ...	1,039,186	836,942

Sales for home consumption were 128,319 tons, and those for inland consumption 111,145 tons, the former showing an increase

of 8,963 tons and the latter a decrease of 10,982 tons. Under the head of Exportation by sea, there was a very large increase of 15,398 tons.

The quantity of salt manufactured or imported and of salt sold for the last five years is given below:— —Statistics for five years.

Quantity of Salt sold for	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Manufactured or imported.	5,445,601	7,683,610	6,125,054	8,036,134	* 6,049,187
Home consumption ...	3,347,045	3,361,508	3,413,289	3,249,151	3,493,154
Inland do. ...	3,102,693	3,277,447	3,085,524	3,324,574	3,025,620
Total ...	6,449,738	6,638,955	6,498,813	6,573,725	6,518,774
Exportation ...	355,520	408,052	306,558	291,696	702,482
Grand Total ...	6,805,258	7,047,007	6,805,371	6,865,421	7,221,256
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Government price for Salt per Indian Maund ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

The collections amounted to Rupees 133,16,660, showing an increase of Rupees 3,66,460. In Chingleput and Madura there was a considerable increase in the revenue, owing in the former district to larger sales on account of the deficiency of stock in South Arcot and to a large quantity of salt having been exported to Chittagong, and in the latter to large purchases made by traders from Tanjore and Trichinopoly. In Ganjam and Malabar, there was a falling off in the revenue to the extent of Rupees 1,07,399 and Rupees 1,21,405, respectively. The decrease in Ganjam is ascribed chiefly to the restrictions imposed by the Bengal authorities on the transit of salt from this district through Orissa, and to the enhancement of the price under Act X. of 1874, whilst in Malabar it was due to the fact that from August to 10th March last it was found necessary to restrict the sale of salt by wholesale, in anticipation of the increase of duty under Act XI. of 1875, with the view to prevent a run on the stores. The salt charges increased by about 4 lakhs of Rupees. This is entirely due to the new system of salt contracts in South Canara and Malabar, under which the

* Includes the quantity sent from one district to another, *viz.*, Indian Maunds 146,090.

contractor has to pay full excise duty in Bombay for all salt imported into the districts on account of Government, and has to be reimbursed the amount on delivery of the salt contracted for.

Abkari. The collections of Abkári, or revenue realized from home-manufactured spirits, toddy, and beer, amounted to Rupees 60,58,923, showing a small decrease of Rupees 40,537. This is chiefly due to the small amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, and to backwardness in payment of current dues, as the term of the leases was drawing to a close and the deposits sufficed to cover the kists.

—Monopoly Leases. The experiment of leasing the monopoly to competent distillers on payment of an excise duty was continued in five districts with the following financial results:—

Districts.	Average Annual Collections in ten years ending 30th June 1872.	Minimum Rental fixed by Government under Experimental Excise System.	Revenue of 1873-74 ending 31st March 1874.	Revenue of 1874-75 ending 30th March 1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	81,554	66,000	72,588	93,031
Vizagapatam	1,22,217	1,50,000	1,20,289	1,19,362
Chingleput	1,59,437	1,25,000	1,86,958	1,83,619
North Arcot	2,77,024	2,70,000	3,29,369	2,84,717
South Arcot	2,08,008	1,75,000	1,94,602	1,81,405

—Farming System. In other districts except Madras the farming system was continued, and in Madras Town the Abkári was as usual under the direct management of Government officers. Arrangements were made during the official year for considerable changes to be introduced from Fasli 1285 or 1st July 1875; but these changes will more properly be described in the report for 1875-76.

—Breweries. The excise duty at 1 Anna per gallon on beer issued from the breweries at Ootacamund and Bellary amounted to Rupees 5,803 and Rupees 1,262, respectively, during the year.

—Charges. The charges amounted to Rupees 2,31,167. Of this, Rupees 2,28,787 appertain to the Madras district alone, the abkári of which is under the direct management of Government officers.

Stamps. The collections from stamps rose from 47 to 49 lakhs of Rupees, a result to which the following causes contributed, *viz.*,

increase of litigation, an enhancement of the rates of batta for the issue of processes, and the establishment of a Subordinate Judge's Court at Salem. The charges which amounted to Rupees 1,35,087 show a decrease of Rupees 8,236. The issue of stamps is regulated by a central office. The receipts in the private goods department amounted to Rupees 2,03,819 against Rupees 2,00,821 in the previous year:—

	Rs.
Amount realized by impressing Non-judicial Stamps on documents presented by private parties ...	81,851
Amount realized by affixing Special Adhesive Stamps on documents presented by private parties	29,476
Amount realized by impressing Court Fees Stamps on documents presented by private parties ...	81,782
Amount realized by sale of Court Fees Adhesive Stamps	10,710
Total ...	2,03,819

The receipts and issues of the several description of stamps are given below:— —Receipts and Issues.

—	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Non-judicial Stamps (impressed).	54,54,841	11	0	14,57,986	13	0
Do. do. (adhesive.).	3,04,163	13	0	58,613	5	0
Court Fees (impressed stamps)....	6,152	13	0	44,075	1	0
Do. (adhesive)	53,258	8	0	22,87,253	8	0
Postage, Service Postage, and Telegraph Stamps.	7,21,738	12	10	18,28,333	12	10
Total ...	65,40,155	9	10	56,76,262	7	10

In the receipts there was an increase of about 4 lakhs, and in issues a decrease of about 4¼ lakhs of Rupees. The former was occasioned by the arrival of a supply of new Non-judicial Stamps of English manufacture; none of these were issued during the year. The diminution in the issues to districts was owing to the large balances remaining with Collectors and the increasing attention paid in the central office to the scrutiny of indents submitted by the Treasury Officers.

—Stamps destroyed. Stamps to the value of Rupees 8,788-13-0 of the descriptions given below were destroyed during the year, the greater portion having been returned from districts as damaged :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Court Fees Stamps, impressed	6,331	13	0
Do. do. adhesive	383	8	0
Non-judicial Stamps, impressed	1,397	7	0
Bills of Exchange	660	9	0
Bills of Lading	0	8	0
Revenue Adhesive Stamps	15	0	0
Total ...	8,788	13	0

—Stamped Envelopes. The reduction in the price of embossed stamp envelopes to the value of the stamps borne by them under the provisions contained in the Postal Rules has very considerably raised the demand for ½-Anna envelopes, so much so that the Stamp Department has not been able to meet the requirements of the public with the limited supplies received from England from time to time.

Income Tax. The Income tax ceased on 1st April 1873, but Rupees 1,052 on account of arrears were collected during the year.

LAND REVENUE.

Amount of Government assessment. Excluding South Canara and Malabar, where the areas are unknown, the area of Government land cultivated was, as already mentioned in Chapter IV., for unirrigated land 13,551,481 acres, and for irrigated land 3,223,025 acres, giving a total of 16,774,506 acres. On these acres the amounts of assessment were Rupees 1,49,57,979, Rupees 1,73,42,216, and Rupees 3,23,00,195 respectively. The assessment in South Canara and Malabar was Rupees 30,68,521, so that the total sum leviable on Government land was Rupees 3,53,68,716.

Collections of Land Revenue The demand of Land Revenue cannot be stated for the official year. The collections under this head amounted to Rupees 4,63,20,627 as shown below :—

	1873-74. RS.	1874-75. RS.
Permanently-settled Estates	50,48,880	52,39,631
Shrotriem Jodi (quit-rent on Inam Villages) ...	6,40,899	6,53,483
Ryotwar...	3,48,07,151	3,63,27,077
Miscellaneous	39,70,005	41,00,436
Total ...	4,44,66,935	4,63,20,627

It will be observed that there has been an increase of Rupees 18,53,692 under this head. This is the result of a gross increase of Rupees 19,35,938 in seventeen and of a gross decrease of Rupees 82,246 in four districts. The increase is ascribed partly to the more punctual realization of current revenue and to the recovery of a large amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year in some districts, and partly to extension of cultivation in consequence of the favorable nature of the season in others. In Godavery the increase is stated to be owing to the kists of certain zemindaries for March 1873 having been paid in 1874-75, instead of in the preceding year.

Charges for Land Revenue

The charges incurred under Land Revenue amounted to Rupees 43,66,084, or only about Rupees 10,000 more than in the previous year.

Further particulars.

Further particulars of a more technical nature relating to the Land Revenue have already been given under the head of Administration of Government and alienated land in Chapter II.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Remittances to other Presidencies.

The remittances to other Presidencies during the year under review amounted to Rupees 2,54,54,600, of which Rupees 70,40,000 was in cash, Rupees 1,69,34,800 in bills purchased on Calcutta and Bombay, and Rupees 14,79,800 by transfer through the Bank of Madras. Besides the above, copper and uncurrent silver coins were sent out to the value of Rupees 2,11,856, as noted below :—

	Uncurrent Silver.	Copper.
Calcutta	23,000	1,00,000
Bombay	3,856	...
Coorg	...	70,000
British Burmah	...	15,000
Total ...	26,856	1,85,000

Cash Balance at the close of the year.

The cash balance on the 31st March 1875, contrasted with that held on the same date during the preceding four years, was as follows:—

	Rs.
1870-71	2,90,96,000
1871-72	2,94,40,000
1872-73	3,25,77,400
1873-74	2,68,07,700
1874-75	2,81,33,500

Remittances to the Presidency Bank from the Districts.

The total remittances to the General Treasury at the Bank of Madras from the District Treasuries amounted to Rupees 4,53,02,910, of which Rupees 2,64,89,756 were in cash and Rupees 1,88,13,154 paid into the branches of the Bank of Madras for credit afforded to Government at par at the Head Office.

Currency Notes.

Currency Notes to the value of Rupees 40,62,735 were supplied during the year on indents from Collectors, besides Notes to the value of Rupees 2,00,000 supplied to the Mysore State.

Demand for small silver in the District.

The demand in the Provinces for small silver coins during the year under review was larger than in the previous one, the amount supplied being Rupees 13,71,500, or Rupees 9,15,500 in excess of the issues in 1873-74, which includes Rupees 6,75,000 supplied towards the indent for the current official year. A supply of small silver coins to the value of Rupees 12,00,000 was received from Calcutta and Bombay.

Demand for Copper Coins.

There was a large demand for copper coins also during the year, the total amount issued being Rupees 94,750 against Rupees 64,600 issued in the previous one. The total copper balance has been reduced from Rupees 9,15,997 to Rupees 8,15,943, chiefly in consequence of the shipments made to other Presidencies. No other description of copper coins except pie pieces were indented for from Calcutta; of these a supply of

Rupees 18,000 was received during the year. The amount drawn away from the treasuries in the mofussil during the year by supply bills was Rupees 16,35,523, upon which a premium of Rupees 1,575-2-8 was realized.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Notes in circulation.

The nominal circulation of Notes on the last day of each month of the year is shown in the following statement. It will be observed that there was a falling off in the total circulation of Madras and its sub-circles for ten months of the year, as compared with the previous year. The unusual dulness of trade is the cause of this decrease. Comparing the figures of each circle separately, it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the circulation of Madras throughout the year, as compared with the previous year. The highest circulation was Rupees 1,06,10,395 in July 1874, and the lowest, Rupees 96,59,095 in April 1874. The average circulation of the year was Rupees 1,01,44,220, against Rupees 1,42,25,136 of last year. The circulation of Calicut in 1874-75 is lower than what it was in the previous year. The average circulation during the year was Rupees 25,93,204, or Rupees 1,28,458 less than the figure attained in the previous year. The highest amount reached was in July 1874, when it was Rupees 31,12,220, or Rupees 48,650 less than the highest figure of the previous year. The circulation of Cocanada has largely increased, as compared with the previous year. The highest circulation was in May 1874, when it stood at Rupees 21,21,025, or Rupees 3,82,675 more than the highest circulation of last year. The lowest figure, that on the last day of November, was Rupees 8,35,180, which is Rupees 1,31,405 higher than the lowest figure of last year.

Statement.

Statement showing nominal circulation.

Last Day of the Month of	Notes in Nominal Circulation.			
	Madras.		Calicut.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	1,15,10,130	96,59,095	21,87,180	23,49,995
May	1,09,81,935	97,95,050	24,05,685	26,81,525
June	1,46,67,905	1,00,69,645	26,14,020	29,01,580
July	1,63,24,120	1,06,10,395	30,43,145	31,12,220
August	1,61,22,020	1,05,86,770	30,59,360	22,12,870
September ...	1,59,04,130	1,05,15,835	28,90,135	23,75,960
October	1,64,56,530	1,00,57,030	31,60,870	27,61,800
November ...	1,61,29,195	1,04,00,255	30,93,985	27,03,295
December ...	1,53,51,835	1,03,39,365	28,17,960	25,76,675
January ...	1,40,93,475	97,22,195	26,37,305	23,93,670
February ...	1,27,68,970	1,01,03,475	24,04,140	24,83,400
March	1,03,91,390	98,71,535	23,46,170	25,65,465

Last Day of the Month of	Notes in Nominal Circulation.—(*Continued.*)			
	Cocanada.		Total.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	7,03,775	19,61,235	1,44,01,085	1,39,70,325
May	8,25,320	21,21,025	1,42,12,940	1,45,97,600
June	9,34,450	21,05,340	1,82,16,375	1,50,76,565
July	17,38,350	20,25,090	2,11,05,615	1,57,47,705
August	15,30,690	13,67,430	2,07,12,070	1,41,67,070
September ...	11,56,865	12,31,465	1,99,51,130	1,41,23,260
October	8,72,780	12,54,250	2,04,90,180	1,40,73,080
November ...	8,46,390	8,35,180	2,00,69,570	1,39,38,730
December ...	9,00,935	10,38,520	1,90,70,730	1,39,54,560
January ...	9,04,765	11,62,500	1,76,35,545	1,32,78,365
February ...	8,59,605	15,27,355	1,60,32,715	1,41,14,230
March	8,61,920	20,70,170	1,35,99,480	1,45,07,170

Operations of the Exchange Department.

The operations of the Exchange Department have fallen off during the year, as shown in the statement below. This also resulted from the dulness of trade :—

——	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Notes issued in exchange for Coin or other Notes	5,18,41,620	5,00,26,140
Coin issued in exchange for Notes ...	79,52,895	47,29,505
Notes received for Coin or other Notes.	5,56,74,315	5,28,19,020
Coin received for Notes issued	41,20,200	19,36,625

The number of Notes of each circle received and issued in exchange for Cash or other Notes during the year, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following statement:— **Receipt and Issue of Notes by each Circle Office.**

	Notes received.			
	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras	429,680	5,49,51,765	464,187	5,00,57,965
Calicut	68,269	46,44,135	97,528	45,59,760
Cocanada	18,391	19,05,315	17,093	23,83,200
Total ...	516,340	6,15,01,215	578,808	5,70,00,925

	Notes issued.			
	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras	502,906	5,42,80,715	455,268	4,95,38,110
Calicut	98,189	51,01,280	83,542	47,79,055
Cocanada	32,978	21,49,660	18,350	35,91,450
Total ...	634,073	6,15,31,655	557,160	5,79,08,615

There has been a considerable increase in the value of Notes received and issued by Cocanada during the year, while there has been a falling off in the business done at Madras and Calicut. The number of pieces received by Madras and Calicut during the year are, however, in excess of the number received in the previous year. The average number of Notes that passed over the counter at Madras on each working day during the past year has been—

Receipts.		Issues.	
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1,912	1,86,520 Rs.	1,654	1,76,770 Rs.

The coin reserve at the beginning of the year stood as under:— **Reserve.**

	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	40,45,796	4	0
Calicut do.	11,78,941	1	9
Cocanada do.	2,90,001	1	9
Total ...	55,14,738	7	6

On the last day of the official year it was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	38,51,724	10	6
Calicut do.	11,88,941	1	9
Cocanada do.	12,70,001	1	9
Total ...	63,10,666	14	0

At Madras the maximum of Rupees 47,01,794-6-6 was reached on the 22nd of August 1874, at Calicut Rupees 20,30,941-1-9 on the 7th August 1874, and at Cocanada Rupees 15,80,001-1-9 on 6th June 1874.

Government Securities.

The value of Government securities held at the commencement of the year was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	58,28,462	14	0
Calicut do.	10,00,058	14	3
Cocanada do.	4,00,058	14	3
Total ...	72,28,580	10	6

In July 1874 Government securities to the value of Rupees 2,00,000 were, by direction of the Head Commissioner, transferred to Cocanada in exchange for an equivalent amount of Madras Notes received from that circle. The securities held by each circle at the end of the year were as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	56,28,462	14	0
Calicut do.	10,00,058	14	3
Cocanada do.	6,00,058	14	3
Total ...	72,28,580	10	6

Currency Agency.

The Currency Agency at Vizagapatam issued Notes to the value of Rupees 80,000 in exchange for coin and Rupees 1,69,000 in exchange for other Notes. 2,19,000 Rupees worth of Home and Foreign Circle Notes were received by the agency in exchange for Coin and Agency Notes. Coin to the extent of Rupees 50,000 was issued, and Rupees 80,000 received in exchange for notes. The quantity of work turned out this year is considerably in excess of what was done last year.

Profit to Government.

After meeting all expenses, the profit to Government from Madras Currency Notes was Rupees 2,16,965-4-6.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

There were sixty-seven Money Order Agencies in working order at the commencement of the past financial year, to which no additions have since been made by the opening of new offices. The following summarized statement contrasts the results of the past with those of the preceding year :—

	1873-74.			
	Number.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Number and amount of orders issued ...	27,518	10,95,819	8	0
Number and amount of orders paid ...	36,033	13,95,390	4	0
Number and amount of overland orders issued	647	34,798	8	3
Number and amount of overland orders paid	74	2,538	8	4
First commission realized	...	12,573	8	0
Second do. do.	...	153	0	6
Amount of lapsed orders	...	283	15	0
Charges	...	6,761	10	8
Profit	...	6,285	0	7

	1874-75.			
	Number.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Number and amount of orders issued ...	26,214	9,32,145	2	0
Number and amount of orders paid ...	34,484	12,32,987	7	0
Number and amount of overland orders issued	634	33,853	3	8
Number and amount of overland orders paid	94	2,677	4	4
First commission realized	...	10,948	8	0
Second do. do.	...	145	2	0
Amount of lapsed orders	...	337	6	0
Charges	...	7,190	9	4
Profit...	...	4,240	14	8

Extent of business.

It will be seen from these figures that there has been a considerable decline in business during the past year, as compared with 1873-74, due as it would appear to the same causes which led to the unfavorable results noticed in last year's report. The table shows that there were 26,214 orders aggregating Rupees 9,32,145-2-0 issued, and 34,484 orders and Rupees 12,32,987-7-0 paid, during the past year; as against 27,518 orders amounting to Rupees 10,95,819-8-0 issued, and 36,033

orders and Rupees 13,95,390-4-0 paid, in the preceding year. This shows a decrease of 1,304 orders and Rupees 1,63,674-6-0 in issues, and 1,549 orders and Rupees 1,62,402-13-0 in payments in the year under report. The large decrease in the total value of orders issued and paid may in some measure be accounted for by the fact of the average value of each order issued and paid being less this year than in 1873-74. The average value of each order issued and paid was in 1873-74 Rupees 39-13-2 and Rupees 38-11-7 respectively, while that for the past year was Rupees 35-8-11 and Rupees 35-12-1 respectively. There is a considerable decrease noticeable under orders drawn by the Offices in the Bengal Circle, as will be seen from a comparison of the figures for the two years under review :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
1873-74	...	11,095, aggregating	...	... 5,24,758	6	0
1874-75	...	9,931, „	...	... 4,10,862	11	0
Decrease	...	1,164 orders and	...	... 1,13,895	11	0

It may be deduced from this that the decline in this part of the business was due to the stagnation of the foreign trade, and that there has been not much variable change in the local transactions.

Business at Chief Office, Madras.

At the Chief Office, Madras, there has been a decided reduction in transactions, as will appear from the following comparative statement :—

Years.	Number.	Amount issued.	Commission.	Number.	Amount paid.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1873-74 ...	3,979	2,68,915 7 0	2,875 10 0	16,283	5,25,218 4 0
1874-75 ...	2,799	1,43,372 14 0	1,602 8 0	15,245	4,35,332 10 0
Difference ...	1,180	1,25,542 9 0	1,273 2 0	1,038	89,885 10 0

It appears from this as compared with the first table given above that out of a total decrease of 1,304 in the number and Rupees 1,63,674-6-0 in the amount of orders issued, and 1,549 and Rupees 1,62,402-13-0 in payments, 1,180 for Rupees 1,25,542-9-0, and 1,038 for Rupees 89,885-10-0 form the reduction at the Chief Office, Madras.

Causes of diminished business.

The causes which have tended to produce these results were the general depression of trade; the reduced demand for

remittances to the Northern Ports and Hyderabad for the purchase of rice and leather, in which commodities a considerable business was done by the office in previous years; and the resort made to small Currency Notes by the public for remittance purposes.

Causes of diminished business in upcountry stations.

The diminished transactions in the Mofussil will be best explained by a perusal of the following *resumé* of the opinions expressed in their reports by some of the Collectors :—The Collector of Kurnool reports : "As compared with the last year, the receipts as well as payments show a decrease," which he attributes "partly to the dulness of trade, but chiefly to the circulation of Currency Notes." The Collector of Tinnevelly observes that "The decrease in the Inland Money Order transactions is owing to a larger circulation of Currency Notes." The decline in business at the Huzur Office has not been very considerable as regards the number of orders issued and paid, as the figures "represent decreases of ninety-seven and seventy-seven orders" only issued and paid, "as compared with the results of the previous year." The Collector of Coimbatore notices a slight reduction of seventy-seven orders in issues, which he is of opinion was due "to the increased circulation of Five-Rupee Notes in the district, which are found very convenient as a method of remittance." There is, however, an apparent increase in the payments which is accounted for chiefly "to a man advertising a large lottery here, which subsequently broke down, and is quite of an exceptional character." The Collector considers that "the system is working steadily," and that it "calls for no special remark." The Collector of Malabar remarks that there have been increases in some offices and a decline in others, but that on the aggregate the comparison is favorable, showing "an increase of Rupees 12, 128" over the preceding year. He believes that there has been fair progress during the year, and that the system "appears to be more satisfactory than that of last year." A fair improvement is reported by the Collector of Godavery upon orders discharged in his district, which were principally from Rangoon, owing "to coolies returning from thence preferring Money Orders, as being more safe than bringing back their earnings in coin." There has been, however, a corresponding decline in payments, and this is attributed "to Currency Notes being used more freely for remittances." The Resident in Travancore states :—"It will be noticed that there is an increase on the orders issued by Rupees 5,055-12-0 due to larger issues

on Bangalore, Benares, Bombay, and Chief Office, and a decrease on the orders paid by Rupees 1,767-12-0 due to lesser payments on account of Bombay." From a comparison of the transactions of the Agency for the past five years, the Resident is induced to think that there has been "ordinary work" done during the past year, "no special causes having been in operation during the year which were likely to give rise to any large or exceptional increase in the work." The Collector of Cuddapah reports favorably upon the transactions at the Maddenapully Office, but a retrograde movement in the business of the Cuddapah Office. In alluding to the latter he observes: "The falling off in issues year after year is attributable to the numerous facilities which the merchants in Cuddapah have for remitting money, making it unnecessary for them to apply to the Money Order Office." The chief causes of decrease in the orders issued and paid in the Kistna District during the year is reported by the Collector to be due to the "free encashment of Currency Notes in the Government Treasuries and the diminished inland trade." The large decrease in payments "occurs in the orders issued from Bolarum on the Masulipatam Office," the drawings upon which latter have fallen off during the year. The decrease in the number of orders issued, however, is slight. The Assistant Commissioner of the Nilgiris, in reporting upon the business transacted at the Ootacamund Office, says :—"It will be observed that, whilst the payments have remained much the same as regards the number of orders paid, the number of orders issued has increased by 44·4 per cent." * * "It is to be observed that the popularity of the Money Order System is increasing, as it becomes generally known. There can be no question that the institution is a great boon to the poorer classes, Europeans as well as Natives." The Collector of South Arcot remarks that "the aggregate number of Money Orders issued and paid during the year by all the offices including that at the Huzur Station" shows "an increase in the number of orders issued as compared with 1873-74, but a decrease in their value," to which no cause is assigned. There is an increase observable in the drawings of the Salem Collectorate, and a great falling off in the amount of orders discharged during the past year, although the number is the same in both years, which is accounted for by the Collector as due to "the introduction of small Currency Notes which interfered with the operations of the department," he adds that "people are beginning to see the greater safety

of remitting sums by Money Orders, and it is not unlikely that the demand will go on increasing. As the scale of commission is the same for all amounts, persons who would not care to spend a few Annas for a small order, would, when obliged to send large sums, naturally resort to other modes of remittance, which might afford them greater facilities and subject them to less expense." The Collector of Vizagapatam notices a decline in the orders issued at Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, Parvattipur, and Koraput, and increases in those paid at all but the office at Koraput, where the decrease is said to be "trifling." The largest remittances are observed to be "from Rangoon and Moulmein, from whence emigrants from this district correspond with their friends, and to which places ghee, cigars, &c., are largely exported." The Deputy Collector, North Arcot, reports "marked increase" in the receipts of the Huzur Treasury at Chittoor, but a decrease in the amount of the payments. "The figures given for the local Treasuries of Vellore and Palmanair exhibit certain variations of increase and decrease when compared with those of the previous year." * * * "I am of opinion that the business of the Inland Money Order System has been very satisfactory." The decrease in the Nellore District is attributed by the Collector "to the large and increased use of Currency Notes for the purpose of remittances." The Collector of Tanjore reports at length upon the causes which have retarded the advancement of the Money Order System. He remarks:—"It will be observed that, in spite of adverse circumstances, the Money Order System has, in the year under report, struggled a little step in the direction of improvement." He adds:—"This system might be popular but for the high rate of commission charged on Money Orders."

Income and cost of the epartment.

The income of the department during the year under report, owing to the causes above enumerated, has considerably declined. The amount of first commission realized shows a decrease of Rupees 1,625, the greater portion of which appears against the Chief Office, Madras; the fees collected by that Office in 1873-74 being Rupees 2,875-10-0, and that during the year under report Rupees 1,602-8-0. Eliminating these figures from the totals of commission for the two years under review, we arrive at Rupees 9,697-14-0 for 1873-74 and Rupees 9,346 for 1874-75, which represent the relative income of the department at the Mofussil Offices. The cost of maintaining the department during the year, including charges for the purchase

of Service Labels, Postal, and Contingent Charges amounted to Rupees 5,958-14-6, to which must be added an extraordinary charge of Rupees 267-1-10, debited to the department for seals executed by the Public Works Workshops at Madras for the use of the Mofussil Offices, and Rupees 964-9-0 or the contribution of 25 per cent. on cost of Superior, and 12 per cent. on that of Inferior Establishments, provided for defraying charges for pensions, &c., of the department. Deducting these items from the total fees realized, there is left a net sum of Rupees 4,240-14-8 in favor of the department, against Rupees 6,285-0-7 in the preceding year.

Foreign Orders.

There is nothing particularly noticeable in the results of the Overland Money Order transactions during the past year, beyond a slight decrease in the issues of thirteen orders and Rupees 945-4-7, and an increase of twenty orders and Rupees 138-12-0 in payments, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The Assistant Commissioner of the Nilgiris speaking on this subject observes: "I would strongly advocate the abolition of the commission now charged, or if this cannot be conceded, then the uniform charge of one per cent, as in the case of inland orders." There has been no exchange of orders between this country and Canada as yet.

ASSAY.

Silver Bullion.

The standard weight of Silver Bullion actually received, melted, and assayed by this department during the year was tolas 29,948-8-8, against tolas 4,497-4-6 received in the previous year 1873-74. The seigniorage recovered and credited to Government was Rupees 624-6-11.

Establishment.

The establishment was as follows:—

	RS.
1 Assistant and Manager for the Melting, Assay, and Account Department ...	200
1 Writer	30
1 General Assistant, Working Department...	15
1 Melter	12
1 Hammerman and Laboratory man ...	10
1 Gollah	8

The contingent expenses for the year amounted to Rupees 14-4-6

(*b.*)—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The estimated and approximate income under Provincial Services is shown in the following statement :—

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue.	Approximate Actual Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
Provincial Services.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services.	84,40,240	84,40,240	...	...
Departmental Receipts.				
Jails	2,26,200	2,23,555	...	2,645
Registration...	3,40,000	3,71,814	31,814	...
Police	28,000	26,250	...	1,750
Education	34,510	55,397	20,887	...
Medical	10,000	*12,166	2,166	...
Printing	30,000	27,340	...	2,660
Marine	...	24,373	24,373	...
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Fees and Fines	54,000	66,482	12,482	...
Sundry Receipts	46,000	31,813	...	14,187
Public Works*	83,000	1,33,452	50,452	...
Total ...	92,91,950	94,12,882	1,42,174	21,242

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure.	Approximate Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
Provincial Services.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Refunds	6,500	2,634	...	3,866
Jails	9,39,953	10,01,393	61,440	...
Registration...	2,45,156	2,44,795	...	361
Police	34,52,000	35,00,862	48,862	...
Education	5,83,261	7,31,275	1,48,014	..
Medical	4,92,011	*5,49,130	57,119	...
Printing	2,48,362	2,21,994	...	26,368
Marine	13,504	11,824	...	1,680
Minor Establishments	1,49,500	1,43,527	...	5,973
Office Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	70,000	67,580	...	2,420
Miscellaneous	2,83,820	2,74,461	...	9,359
Public Works	24,90,778	25,79,010	88,232	...
Total ...	89,74,845	93,28,485	4,03,667	50,027

* Excluding Rupees 1,72,519, the recoveries from Local and Municipal Funds.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Receipts and Charges of Local Funds.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of Local Funds raised under Act IV. of 1871. The balance at the beginning of the year as now shown will be found to differ from that entered in the last report. This is entirely due to the adjustments made in the accounts of 1873-74 since the submission of the report for that year. The figures are necessarily taken from the Collectors' accounts to the end of the official year, but the audit of the outlay on public works cannot be concluded before the month of July, and consequently differences are unavoidable. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 58,31,194 showing a decrease of about 1 lakh of Rupees. The allotment from General Revenues was 55,000 Rupees less. The revenue from miscellaneous items also decreased by about 1,16,000 Rupees, owing chiefly to less credits from Surplus Pound Fund. But in the rates and taxes collected there was an increase of Rupees 71,000. The total charges amounted to Rupees 49,61,629, which is very nearly the same as in last year:—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on the 31st March 1874.		18,34,938	
Receipts.			
1. Allotments from General Revenues.	15,32,913		
2. Rates and taxes	38,69,140		
3. Fees in Schools and Training Institutions.	14,704		
4. Contributions from the Funds of other Circles and Municipalities.	22,473		
5. Receipts of Endowed Foundations.	2,45,308		
6. Miscellaneous Items	1,46,656		
		58,31,194	
Total including Balance ...			76,66,132

Charges.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public Works—				
New Works.	Communications	13,28,157		
	Educational	6,371		
	Sanitary and Miscellaneous ...	1,21,232		
			14,55,760	
Repairs.	Communications	19,28,377		
	Educational	2,738		
	Sanitary and Miscellaneous ...	1,02,349		
			20,33,464	
	Establishment and Miscellaneous	3,39,606		
	Contributions	23,324		
	Tools and Plant	20,068		
	Contingencies...	12,005		
			3,95,003	
				38,84,227
2. Education				3,33,818
3. Sanitation, Medical Services, and public and charitable institutions				6,12,250
4. Miscellaneous				1,31,334
	Total charges ...			49,61,629
	Balance on 31st March 1875 ...			27,04,503

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Receipts and Charges of Special Funds.

The receipts and charges under the Local Funds called Special Funds, *i.e.*, all except the Local Funds constituted under Act IV. of 1871, are given below. The difference in the balances brought forward in this statement and those shown in the previous year's report are due to adjustments made during the year.

Special Funds.	Balance at beginning of the year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jungle Conservancy Fund.	2,12,093	1,61,598	3,73,691	2,28,802	1,44,889
Nanul Grass Fund ...	23,614	7,571	31,185	16,299	14,886
Pound Fund	69,892	2,20,629	2,90,521	2,18,619	71,902
Surplus Pound Fund ...	7,370	1,22,490	1,29,860	1,22,321	7,539
Public Bungalow Fund.	219	2,887	3,106	2,875	231
Endowment Fund ...	7,850	3,168	11,018	3,081	7,937
Village Service Fund ...	13,29,445	21,06,202	34,35,647	18,89,056	15,46,591
Cochrane and Sadras Canal Fund.	—18,861	33,845	14,984	13,909	1,075
Canal and Ferry Fund...	71,866	30,847	1,02,713	10,092	92,621
Irrigation Cess Fund ...	26,416	23,826	50,242	27,345	22,897
Total...	17,67,626	27,13,063	44,42,967	25,32,399	19,10,568

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

CENSUS.—Nationalities, Density of population, Houses, Proportions of the sexes, Ages of the people, Religions, Castes, Occupations of the people, Education, Linguistic Divisions..... (*Vide* pp. 20–38 of Report for 1872-73.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Basis of calculation. The population from which vital statistics have been received was, according to the census of 1871, 30,360,211 ; of whom 15,288,485 were males, and 15,071,726 were females, or 98·58 of the latter to 100 of the former.

Births. Five hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and nine births were registered during the year, or 19·1 per 1,000 of the population of 1871. 298,841 were males and 281,868 females ; or 106 boys to 100 girls. Information regarding the ratio of births registered to population per 1,000 for each district is to hand. An examination of this material gives grounds for grave doubts as to the efficiency of the present system of registration. For two reasons the ratios appear to exaggerate the registered birth-rate ; in the first place the municipal towns, where registration is more under control, are included ; and secondly the populations from which the ratios are deduced, being those of 1871, are necessarily lower than those of 1874. Yet only 9 of 21 districts show a birth-rate exceeding 20 per 1,000. These are Tanjore (28·6), Madras city (28·02), Salem (25·5), Trichinopoly (23·4), Bellary (21·4), Chingleput (22·4), North Arcot (20·4), Kurnool (20·3), and South Canara (20·3). Nellore (12·4), Madura (13·5), Vizagapatam (15·8), and Coimbatore (16·00) would appear to

have failed to return more than half of the births which actually occurred.

The number of deaths registered was 521,329; or 17·1 per 1,000. This would imply 2 deaths for 2·2 births instead of 3—an additional argument to prove the inefficiency of birth-registration, the registration of deaths being itself extremely imperfect. The mortality in Madras city is returned as 36·6 per 1,000; but of the other districts only Malabar (23·00), Tinnevelly (21·4), Tanjore (20·7), North Arcot (20·6), Salem (20·3) return a mortality exceeding 2 per cent.: while some, as Madura (10·1), Vizagapatam (11·8), Ganjam (12·3), Nellore (12·6), show obviously valueless reports. Nellore, Madura, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore were, in 1874, the districts in which registration was most unsatisfactorily performed. Of the total registered deaths 273,426 were males, and 247,903 females. The proportion is 110·2 to 100. In the following table are given the population and deaths at various periods of ages with the death-rate per 1,000 of population :— Deaths.

Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Proportion per Mille.
Under 6 years	6,580,599	171,884	27·8
6 to 12 do.	4,812,372	27,662	5·7
12 to 20 do.	4,851,742	27,766	5·7
20 to 30 do.	5,702,078	50,413	8·8
30 to 40 do.	3,778,993	47,772	12·6
40 to 50 do.	2,527,838	46,060	18·2
50 to 60 do.	1,593,982	51,469	32·2
Above 60 do.	983,749	98,303	99·9
Unknown ages	449,824	...	...

Arranging the deaths in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, the mortality among "infants" unable to walk, "boys" and "girls," "adults" and "old people" was as follows :—

	Deaths.
Infants unable to walk	88,856
Boys and girls	110,690
Adults	172,011
Old people	149,772
Total ..	521,329

In Municipalities 47,572 births were registered or 29·95 per 1,000 of population; a ratio which seems to imply that registration is carried on with care and success. Females numbered Registration of Births and Deaths in Municipalities.

22,860, males 24,712; the former being to the latter as 100 to 108. The returns from 25 of the 47 towns range between 24 and 36 births per 1,000 of population; from 9 they fall below 20: Rajahmundry registering only 12·10, and Ghooty 13·37 per 1,000. From some towns an excessive birth-rate is returned. Tuticorin registered 46·28, Adoni 50·08, Madura 79·00 per 1,000. The number of deaths registered was 45,216—28·47 per 1,000, a high and probably exaggerated rate. 23,256 were males, 21,960 females. Three towns return a mortality exceeding 40 per 1,000, namely, Madura (52·68), where birth-registration also is very active, Cumbum (43·59), Cuddapah (41·90). Others probably, and some certainly, err in a different direction. Berhampore returns a death-rate of 17·85, Chellumbrum 10·95, Ghooty 12·77, Coimbatore 11·24.

EMIGRATION.

Nature of South Indian Emigration.

The population of Southern India is drained to some extent by emigration of the laboring classes to neighboring countries, and especially to Burmah and Ceylon. British Burmah contains a large area of uncultivated land, and there is a migration of population from the Telugu districts, especially from the ports of Coringa and Cocanada to Burmah, but no account is kept of the numbers so migrating. The movement is voluntary, and unaided by the Government. A number of women emigrate from the northern districts to Burmah for the purpose of prostitution in the Burmese seaports. They usually return to their own country after a few years' of absence, or when they have saved money. A temple was recently built at Coringa by a woman of this class at a cost of Rupees 30,000, or £3,000. The emigration to Ceylon is on a larger scale, and the Ceylon Government keeps accurate records of all arrivals and departures. The greater part of the labor required on the coffee estates in Ceylon is furnished from Southern India. At certain seasons of the year, when labor is in demand, the laboring classes of the southern districts travel across to Ceylon; and, when they have saved a little money, return again to their native villages. The cooly-traffic between the south ports and Ceylon is constant and mutually advantageous to the people of India and to Ceylon. The high wages offered by the

planters enable the people to save, and ultimately to take the position of small farmers in their own villages, while the planters in Ceylon can always obtain as much labor as they want by offering sufficient inducements. The Ceylon Government undertakes to see that the coolies are properly housed, fed, and provided with medical attendance, and the migration to and from the coffee districts is entirely voluntary. About 70,660 persons go over to Ceylon every year from the southern districts, and of these about 54,000 return to India. The others settle more or less permanently in the Island. The following table shows the migration of the Madras population to and from Ceylon for 10 years prior to the date of the last census :—

	To Ceylon.	From Ceylon.
1862	68,896	41,915
1863	70,718	61,765
1864	81,800	62,276
1865	89,597	64,539
1866	88,528	49,229
1867	42,769	45,996
1868	51,033	37,061
1869	58,689	54,346
1870	65,114	55,082
1871	89,529	68,310
Total ..	706,673	540,519
Mean of 10 years ..	70667·3	54051·9

This table shows that the great check to coffee speculation in 1867 immediately affected the labor market. In that one year more coolies returned from the island than went over. But the great industry of Ceylon, under the stimulus of high prices, has been reviving, and in 1871 the cooly migration was as great as in the years 1864 to 1866, when much capital was expended in opening out new estates. In the ten years ending with 1871 the southern districts of India lost 166,154 persons by migration to Ceylon. The greater part of the survivors of these places are probably doing better for themselves in the land of their adoption than they could hope to do in their native land. They are free to return whenever they please, and that they do not come back must be taken as an indication that they are content to remain. Emigration goes on also to the more distant countries of Mauritius, Bourbon, and the West Indies, under regulations defined by law; but the numbers proceeding to those places are comparatively few. The following abstract shows the number

of emigrants and of returned emigrants to and from Mauritius, Bourbon, and West Indies for the ten years ending 1871:—

	From Madras Ports.	Returned Emigrants.
1862	6,804	542
1863	5,118	614
1864	5,229	...
1865	7,133	1,261
1866	7,317	1,192
1867	12,339	851
1868	1,426	768
1869	3,084	1,696
1870	3,816	667
1871	3,308	1,293
Total ...	55,574	8,884
Mean of 10 years ...	5557·4	888·4

Emigration to British Colonies for past year.

The past year now reported on shows a decrease in emigration to the British Colonies, five ships only, carrying 1,886 emigrants, having sailed to the Mauritius. There was no emigration to any other colony. Four hundred and fifty-eight females were despatched with 1,089 males, or rather more than the ordinary percentage. One hundred and seventy-four females and 165 male children went with their parents. Five vessels arrived with 1,231 return emigrants from the Mauritius, among whom only six deaths occurred. One ship brought back from Natal 172 emigrants, *viz.*, 103 males and 69 females. Two deaths occurred on board during the voyage. Three hundred and two return emigrants, *viz.*, 195 males and 107 females, arrived here from Calcutta by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Malda*, having been landed at Calcutta by the ship *Ailsa* from Natal. Rupees 229-1-5 were remitted by emigrants in Natal to relatives in this Presidency, and paid as requested. No laborers have been recruited under the Indian Labor Act No. V. of 1866.

Mauritius Depot.

The Mauritius Depôt contained during the year 2,266 emigrants; there were 281 cases of sickness and 4 deaths. The following is a monthly statement:—

Months.	Number in Depôt.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.
April 1874	353⅓	9	1
May ,, ...	67½	11	...
June ,, ...	281⅙	21	1
July ,, ...	149½	45	1
August ,, ...	302½	42	...
September ,, ...	34⅓	21	...
October ,, ...	162⅔	36	...
November ,, ...	283½	46	...
December ,, ...	21⅔	9	...
January 1875	130⅔	23	...
February ,, ...	190⅓	4	1
March ,, ...	289⅔	14	...
Total ...	2,266⅔	281	4

Percentage of deaths to strength in depôt ... ... $\frac{200}{1133}$

Do. do. do. in cases ... ... $1\frac{11}{281}$

Cost for British Colonies.

The amount collected for fees and licenses in Madras and the Mofussil on account of British emigration was Rupees 3,022-8-0, and the disbursements amounted to Rupees 3,048, exceeding the receipts by Rupees 25-8-0. The particulars are given below :—

——	Collections.	Distribution.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Protector's Register, Madras	1,822 8 0	3,048 0 0
Collector of Godavery	237 0 0	.. .. ..
Do. of Trichinopoly	37 8 0	.. .. ..
Do. of Madura	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Do. of Tanjore	13 8 0	.. .. ..
Do. of South Arcot	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Do. of North Arcot	1 8 0	.. .. ..
Do. of Madras District	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Do. of Salem	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Do. of Ganjam	6 0 0	.. .. ..
Do. of Nellore	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Do. of Kistna District	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Do. of Vizagapatam	904 8 0	.. .. ..
Commissioner of Bangalore District ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Total ..	3,022 8 0	3,048 0 0

Emigration to French Colonies for past year.

There has been no emigration to any of the French Colonies from Madras, but several shiploads have been despatched from Pondicherry and Karikal. Three ships left Pondicherry and Karikal for Réunion with 1,213 emigrants, two ships sailed for Cayenne with 751, three for Martinique with 1,245—total 3,209. This is an increase of 1,104, or 50 per cent. above the emigration of the previous year. Four ships arrived at Pondicherry from Réunion during the year with 344 emigrants, of whom three died in one voyage.

Cost for ditto.

The amount collected for fees and licenses in Madras, Pondicherry, Karikal, and other places was Rupees 5,496. The expenditure was Rupees 7,294-8-0, of which Rupees 600 were spent at Madras, Rupees 3,454-8-0 at Pondicherry, and Rupees 3,240 at Karikal. The expenditure therefore exceeded the receipts by Rupees 1,798-8-0, which amount has to be paid by the British Government on account of emigrants to French Colonies. The following table gives complete particulars:—

——	Collections.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Protector's Register, Madras	939	0	0	600	0	0
British Consular Agent, Pondicherry ..	1,560	0	0	3,454	8	0
Do. do. Karikal	349	8	0	3,240	0	0
Collector of Godavery	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of Trichinopoly	376	8	0	..	..	..
Do. of Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of Tanjore	1,840	8	0	..	..	..
Do. of South Arcot	4	8	0	..	..	..
Do. of North Arcot	147	0	0	..	..	..
Do. of Madras District	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of Salem	9	0	0	..	..	..
Do. of Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of Nellore..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of Kistna District	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commissioner of Bangalore District ..	270	0	0	..	..	..
Total ..	5,496	0	0	7,294	8	0

Destination, &c., of all Emigrants.

The following statement shows the number of emigrants who embarked from the three ports with their destination and particulars as to sex and age:—

No. 7.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Infants.		Total.
				Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	
Madras ..	Mauritius ..	1,089	458	151	154	14	20	1,886
Pondicherry.	Réunion ..	431	170	47		..		648
	Cayenne ..	241	101	27		..		369
	Martinique ..	439	182	57		..		678
	Total ..	1,111	453	131		..		1,695
Karikal ..	Réunion ..	365	148	52		..		565
	Cayenne ..	262	89	31		..		382
	Martinique ..	385	147	35		..		567
	Total ..	1,012	384	118		..		1,514

Statistics received from Magistrates under Act VII. of 1871.

The information given above is obtained from the Special Emigration Department which confines its operations to the protection of such emigrants as go to the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, and Seychelles; to the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Guiana; to the Danish Colony of St. Croix. The Board of Revenue however receive statistics from the Collectors acting as Magistrates under Section 27 of Act VII. of 1871, and the figures are here necessarily somewhat different. According to the Board of Revenue the number of general emigrants during the year was 132,692 or 33,400 more than in the previous year. Nearly the whole of this increase is said to have occurred under the head of emigrants to Ceylon, who numbered 28,800. The number of immigrants is reported as 85,444. The following table gives particulars for the different districts :—

Districts.	Number of Emigrants.						Number of Immigrants.
	To Mauritius and Réunion.	To Ceylon.	To British Burmah.	To the West Indies.	To other places.	Total.	
Ganjam	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
Vizagapatam ...	679	...	2,964	...	675	4,318	2,586
Godavery ...	144	...	...	...	...	144	...
Madras	3,099	...	...	1,996	...	5,095	2,049
North Arcot ...	1	...	...	...	98	99	...
South Arcot ...	648	...	...	1,047	...	1,695	344
Tanjore	565	...	...	...	2,827	3,392	36
Trichinopoly ...	25	...	...	...	14	39	...
Madura	...	93,340	...	...	...	93,340	60,461
Tinnevelly ...	...	23,887	...	...	...	23,887	19,968
Coimbatore ...	28	...	...	...	...	28	...
Salem	651	...	...	...	...	651	...
Total ...	5,844	117,227	2,964	3,043	3,614	132,692	85,444

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Public Health generally.

The general state of health of the civil population during 1874-75 was fair. Malarious fever however was very prevalent in most districts. Small-pox also was more or less prevalent, and these two diseases, with bowel-complaints, were the chief causes of mortality.

Cholera.

Cholera was chiefly remarkable from its comparative absence. There was a slight epidemic of it in Ganjam during July and

August, but with this exception the few deaths recorded from cholera were mostly sporadic.

Small-pox. The disease was more or less prevalent in the greater part of the Presidency, although not to the same extent as in the previous year. Much has been done in the way of vaccination, but the great bulk of the population cannot yet be said to be protected. The condition of the boys at Government schools may perhaps be taken as an approximate test of the present state of the people; if so it is to be noted that there are 8,457 boys at school, and that of these 46 per cent. have been vaccinated, 38·5 have had small-pox, and 15·3 remain unvaccinated.

Malarious Fever. Malarious fever continues to be the most prevalent and destructive of all the Indian diseases, though in some cases deaths are credited to it which ought correctly to be entered under other heads.

Health of the Town of Madras. In the town of Madras during the past year the ratio of deaths per thousand was 36·2. This is high, but shows a slight decrease over the previous year by 1·2. The chief diseases were fevers and bowel-complaints, in almost the same proportions as in the previous year. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 504, against 1,148 in the previous year.

Presidency Civil Hospitals. In 1874-75 there were nine public charitable hospitals in the Town of Madras, including the Lunatic Asylum and the Leper Hospital. Up to the close of 1873 the reports and statistics of Civil Hospitals were rendered for the calendar year, but orders were then given that they should embrace the official year, as being more convenient for administrative purposes. The following tabular statement contrasts the results of the working of these institutions for 1873 and 1874-75 :—

Hospitals.	1873.		1874-75.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Black Town, North Side.	..	8,999	..	9,643	..	644	..	..
Native Infirmary ..	1,984	..	2,031	..	47	..	..	..
General Hospital ..	3,093	11,183	3,526	12,082	433	899	..	..
Lying-in Hospital Dispensary	243	10,886	272	9,781	29	..	..	1,105
Lying-in Hospital Midwifery Cases	1,239	..	1,230	..	..	..	9	..
Triplicane Dispensary ..	743	19,089	925	20,673	182	1,584	..	..
Vepery Women and Children	1,008	6,683	1,002	9,141	..	2,458	6	..
Eye Infirmary	330	2,167	410	2,670	80	503	..	..

In the whole of the hospitals, except the Lying-in and Vepery, there was an increase in the number of patients, and the falling off in the Vepery institution was so small as to be scarcely worth notice. The decrease in the attendance at the Lying-in Hospital is more remarkable, but is not attributable to any decline in the popularity of the hospital, but to the vacation of the building subsequent to an inundation in October 1874, which rendered it for some time uninhabitable. The gross increase in all the institutions in 1874-75 as compared with 1873 amounted to 756 in and 4,983 out patients.

Re-organization of Madras General Hospital.

Towards the close of 1873 the Government were advised that the system and administration of the General Hospital demanded improvement, and a Committee of Medical Officers was appointed to inquire and report on the subject, and to submit to Government proposals for introducing the reforms necessary to place the hospital on a satisfactory footing in accordance with the best system of hospital management at the present day. The report of the Committee was submitted in the form of seven sections. The first subject was Nurses and Nursing; the second was the Steward's Department, including matter connected with the dietaries, the clothing, the lighting, the latrines, the water-supply, and the arrangements of the wards; the fifth section also noticed the lighting, water, ward, and latrine arrangements; the third section had reference to the medical staff of the institution; the fourth and sixth sections referred to the accommodation for patients affected with communicable diseases and other special patients; the seventh section summed up the whole question relating to the establishment, namely the question of Nurses, Stewards, servants of the cleaning and clothing departments, general servants, servants attached to the out-patients and dispensary and the Resident Medical Officer. ' Of the recommendations of the Committee those submitted in their fourth and sixth sections connected with the accommodation of different classes of patients in the institution have been deferred for further consideration. Additional accommodation of different kinds is needed alike for segregation of special cases and for arrangements for clinical instruction; but there is under consideration a proposal to allot the entire block of the General Hospital for the reception solely of civil sick. This was contemplated when it was under reconstruction in 1863-64, and it was intended then that a separate hospital should be erected for the sick of the European Artillery

and Infantry forming the garrison of Fort Saint George. An enquiry regarding a site was made, but it was only while the General Hospital Committee were sitting that an eligible one was fixed upon, and as on the removal of the Military there was to be ample accommodation in the General Hospital block for all civil sick, the consideration of the Committee's recommendation for additional accommodation was deferred pending the removal of the military patients. When the first difficulty occurred in 1863-64 as to the removal of the Military Hospital, accommodation had to be provided for the women and children of the civil population by renting a private dwelling house about two miles off in Vepery. When the military are provided with a separate hospital the women and children will be brought back to the General Hospital. From the time the women and children were moved into Vepery down to the year under notice the sick of the Madras General Hospital, all of whom are men and boys, have been nursed solely by native male nurses. The Committee's recommendation was to bring from England a trained English Matron-Superintendent and a Head Nurse, and to form under them an establishment of six permanent female nurses and six female nurse-pupils. The recommendation was accepted, and in November 1874 a Matron-Superintendent and Head Nurse were obtained from England. The leading features of the present nursing scheme are as follows. The Matron-Superintendent is held responsible, under the general supervision of the Senior Medical Officer, for all arrangements for the effective nursing of the sick throughout the institution, both for the men and women nurses, and for the careful instruction of the probationers and nurse-pupils in the art of nursing. The Matron-Superintendent has further the charge of the bedding and clothing, and is responsible for its issue and receipt into store. The Head Nurse is responsible, under the direction of the Matron-Superintendent, for the management of the nursing in the wards, and for the conduct and discipline of the nursing staff on duty. The six permanent nurses draw pay at the rate of Rupees 30 per mensem, besides being provided with board and lodging, reckoned at Rupees 15 per mensem more, and until the cooking arrangements are completed Rupees 15 in lieu of food are paid in cash. The nurses in training are divided into two classes, probationers or nurse-pupils. The probationers are taken on trial for a period of three months, and if found likely to qualify at the close of this noviciate they are enter-

tained as nurse-pupils. The probationers and the nurse-pupils draw a stipend of Rupees 15 per mensem and are required to reside at the hospital. The nurse-pupils and probationers wear a distinctive uniform, and the nurse-pupils are required to serve in the General Hospital for one year. The recommendations in the second section of the Committee's report regarding the Stewards, the dietaries, and the clothing were in part approved of. The Steward's pay was increased to Rupees 200 per mensem and an Assistant Steward ordered. The heavy cost of the proposed dietaries rendered it necessary to re-refer this point for the Committee's reconsideration. The matters connected with the clothing, all of a minor character, were mostly approved of, and the Steward's Department was ordered to be retained under the control and supervision of the Senior Medical Officer. The Committee in their third section suggested that two Commissioned Medical Officers of the junior rank of the service, as also one Warrant Medical Officer, should be added to the Medical Staff of the institution. The Government of India have sanctioned the addition of the Apothecary, who has accordingly joined, and the recommendation to add two Surgeons has been forwarded for the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. In the fifth section of their report the Committee recommended a long series of improvements in the lighting arrangements, water distribution, the ward arrangements, and the latrine arrangements of the institution, all of which were at once approved of. In the seventh section the Committee summed up their recommendations in the matter of the establishment of the institution. Its monthly cost, prior to the assembling of the Committee, was about Rupees 846-10-0. The Committee's recommendations raised it to Rupees 2,014-4-0, but the Government, acting on the opinion of the Surgeon-General, fixed the amount at Rupees 1,789-8-0 as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Nursing Department	938	8	0
Steward's do.	491	0	0
Cleaning and Clothing Department ..	165	0	0
General Department	126	0	0
Out-patients and Dispensary.. ..	14	0	0
Matron's Clerk	20	0	0
Hospital do.	35	0	0
Total ..	1,789	8	0

Since then additional servants have been sanctioned for the Matron-Superintendent and Head Nurse, also conveyance allowance, and money allowance in lieu of rations. The charges of this institution have proportionately increased. The expenses for the year 1874-75 amounted to Rupees 1,13,432-12-4, while the budget estimate for the year 1876-77 is Rupees 1,40,134 ; but in the latter amount is included, in anticipation, the pay of the proposed two Commissioned Officers, an item alone of about Rupees 16,800 a year. The numerous charges thus introduced have increased the burden on Provincial Services, but it is to be hoped that this will be fully compensated for by the increased efficiency and utility of the institution. It has also to be borne in mind that in this hospital the students of the Medical College obtain the whole of their clinical training, which is another reason for its being kept in the best possible state of efficiency.

Finance of Presidency Hospitals.

The following table contrasts the cost of the Presidency Hospitals during the past two years :—

Madras Hospitals.	Expenses.	
	1873.	1874-75.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Black Town, North Side	1,804 1 10	924 14 2
Triplicane	8,745 10 11	13,549 15 9
Vepery	14,805 7 1	17,654 14 7
Eye Infirmary	25,777 9 7	26,391 14 11
General Hospital	1,19,563 7 6	1,17,696 6 4
Lying-in Hospital	31,542 13 6	43,412 7 7
Native Infirmary	10,497 9 2	12,277 11 10
Total ..	2,12,736 11 7	2,31,908 5 2
Increase in 1874-75 ..	.....	19,171 9 7

The increase in expenditure during 1874-75 amounted to Rupees 19,171, and was due partly to an increase in the number of patients, and partly to the reception of a number of severe cases requiring a prolonged stay in hospital. Of the above hospitals the cost of three, namely Triplicane, Vepery, and Native Infirmary, are partly met by contributions from the Municipality.

Dispensaries in the provinces.

The total number of dispensaries in the provinces of the Madras Presidency is 122, distributed as under in the districts :—

Presidency Districts	29
Northern do.	15
Ceded Districts	16
Southern do.	44
Malabar	12
Canara	4
Secunderabad	1
Kamptee	1
Total ..	122

Of these 12 were newly opened during the year under review. Under the Municipal and Local Funds Act of 1871, the expenses of these institutions are chiefly borne by the communities amongst whom they are located, and the readiness with which the population of the towns and villages consent to tax themselves in order to have medical aid at hand is noticeable. During the year 648,530 patients applied for relief, being an increase of 140,181 over the numbers of the previous year. The more rapid increase of these institutions however is checked by the non-provision of a sufficient number of medical men to take charge of them. Malarial fever was the most prevalent disease from which death resulted, and extra medical aid had tto be sent to some districts in which the outbreaks were particularly severe. For several years past the mortality reported from fever has been on the increase in this Presidency. The more perfect registration which now obtains may partly account for this increase, but the augmented number of deaths from fever reported cannot all be so explained. The deaths from fever throughout the Presidency in 1874-75 reached 235,403, amounting therefore to 87 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes. But the sanitary measures now being carried out by Municipalities and Local Fund Boards will remove to some extent the causes giving rise to this form of sickness. Cholera may be said to have been in abeyance during the year, only 277 deaths from it having been registered in the whole Presidency. During the year arrangements were made for the submission to the Surgeon-General of an annual financial statement for each dispensary in the provinces. The total charge for working Civil Dispensaries in 1874-75 amounted to Rupees 3,27,065-5-2, of which Government contributed Rupees 33,600-7-5, the remainder being met by Municipalities and Local Fund Boards and from other minor sources of income.

Leper Hospital.

The Leper Hospital at Madras was opened in 1841, and since then the average daily in-sick have averaged from 40 to 126·36, the number in the year under notice. The building consists of eight separate blocks of wards, of which one is set apart for native females, five for native males, one for European and East Indian males, and one for European and East Indian females. The buildings stand in enclosed grounds which are kept clean and in good order, and garden plots are cultivated around the wards. In the interior every thing that is possible has been done to make the rooms neat and cheerful. The several in and out patients who applied for relief in 1874-75 were as follows :—

Europeans	3
East Indians	21
Hindus	96
Mahomedans	18
Native Christians	3
Pariahs	86

The total number treated was 316, of whom 34 died, while 11 were discharged relieved and 137 no better. The immediate cause of death in fifteen cases was albuminaria, which forms a prominent feature in a large number of instances of the leprous diathesis. The other more prominent causes of death were diarrhœa and debility, the result of the primary disease. As a supply of gurjun-oil was not then available, other modes of treatment were adopted, including that of Dr. Beauperthuy, with the irritant oil of the cashew-nut. This latter was not found successful, as although it removed some of the more prominent symptoms temporarily, it had no influence whatever towards eradicating the leprous taint from the system. An old remedy, chaulmogra oil, expressed from the seeds of Gynocardia odorata, gave promise of better success. Since then the internal use of the oil from the nut of the Hydrocarpus odoratus has been extensively tried, and so far as experience shows there has been benefit from it. Two pamphlets have been printed and circulated containing reports on the treatment of this disease.

Tabular Statement for all Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The following table gives in detail the results of the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in each of the administrative circles of the Presidency. The results are for Europeans and Natives without distinction :—

	In-patients.				Out-patients.				Total.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	13,375	961	998	7·18	172,994	119	1,241	·06	186,369	1,080	2,239	·57
Northern	1,906	140	144	7·34	67,507	58	541	·08	69,413	198	685	·28
Southern	8,593	738	535	8·58	241,616	135	2,045	·05	250,209	873	2,580	·34
Ceded Districts	2,280	146	100	6·40	74,632	28	712	·03	76,912	174	812	·22
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ...	242	32	29	13·22	7,995	4	103	·05	8,237	36	132	·43
Nagpore Force	288	49	13	17·01	12,607	4	201	·03	12,895	53	214	·41
Total ...	26,684	2,066	1,819	7·74	577,351	348	4,843	·06	604,035	2,414	6,662	·39
									Total of 1873-74 ...			
									518,378			
									Increase 1874-75 ...			
									85,657			

Lunatic Asylums.

There are three Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency, at Madras, Waltair, and Calicut. The average daily population in the Madras institution for 1873-74 was 226·5, and in 1874-75, 245, showing an increase of 18·5. The percentage of cured to admissions was 4·59 less than the previous year. The percentage of deaths was nearly the same for both years. The results at the Vizagapatam institution are not very satisfactory. The percentage of cured to admissions was 5·27 less than the previous year, and the percentage of deaths to average daily strength was very high, showing an increase of 17·62. The average daily strength for 1873-74 was 38·25, while that for 1874-75 was 39·4. The average daily strength at Calicut for the year 1873-74 was 42·72, and for 1874-75, 60·41. There was a great improvement in the percentage of cured to admissions, this asylum contrasting favorably in this respect with the other two asylums. The percentage of deaths to average daily strength was 11·53 lower than for 1873-74.

—General results.

Altogether the general results may be considered satisfactory. The death-rate, however, continues very high, being a fraction higher than that for 1873-74. The percentage of cures to total treated and to admissions was remarkably good, the latter especially or 45·29 being the most favorable since the year 1869. In the following table the more important results for the past seven years will be found :—

Items.	Years.						
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Total treated	256	268	237	301	373	449	492
Admitted	214	102	76	153	149	177	170
Daily average number of inmates	161·5	167·75	162·45	201·75	254·62	307·47	344·72
Discharged cured	32	52	28	35	61	61	77
Discharged relieved	13	14	15	8	4	13	13
Discharged no better.. ..	3	14	7	5	5	7	12
Absconded	3	2	7	4	7	2	1
Transferred	..	2	1	..	..	2	7
Died	39	23	24	28	24	42	50
Percentage of cured to total treated	12·5	19·4	11·81	11·62	16·35	13·58	15·65
Percentage of cured to admissions	14·9	50·9	36·8	22·87	40·95	34·46	45·29
Percentage of deaths to total treated	15·2	8·5	10·12	9·30	6·36	9·35	10·16
Percentage of deaths to average number of inmates ..	24·2	13·7	14·8	13·9	9·44	13·65	14·50

Year by year there is a progressive increase in the number of insanes treated, due chiefly to the annual accumulation of chronic cases, the total remaining at the close of each succeeding year being higher than its predecessor. The increment for the year under review was 43. There were 170 admissions; this was fewer by seven than in 1873-74. In the following two tables information as to the ages and social condition of those admitted is given. Their ages ranged between 20 and 60, and 47 out of the 147 were unmarried :— —Increase of patients.

TABLE I.

Ages of the Patients admitted.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.
From 10 to 15 years	1	..	..
Do. 15 to 20 do.	..	1	3
Do. 20 to 30 do.	3	4	50
Do. 30 to 40 do.	2	5	57
Do. 40 to 50 do.	..	3	19
Do. 50 to 60 do.	3	1	15
Do. 60 to 70 do.	..	..	2
Do. 70 to 80 do.	..	..	1
Total ..	9	14	147

TABLE II.

Social Condition of the Patients admitted.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.
Married	4	8	64
Unmarried	5	2	40
Widowed	...	4	14
Unknown	...	...	29
Total ...	9	14	147

The occupations of those admitted are shown in the table below. They were very varied, the majority belonging to the uneducated classes; 29 had followed no occupation, and in 25 instances information on this point could not be obtained :— —Occupation of those admitted.

Statement.

Occupation.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.
Schoolmaster	..	..	2
Village Magistrate	..	..	1
Moplah Priest	..	..	1
Catechist	..	..	1
Surveyor	..	..	1
Vakeel	..	..	1
Inspector of Police	..	1	..
Police Constable	..	..	1
Milk woman	..	..	1
Laborer	..	..	25
Prostitutes	..	..	2
Military	4	..	13
Pot-maker	..	..	1
Beggars	..	..	13
Butcher	..	..	1
Cultivators	..	..	15
Peons	..	..	3
Carpenter	..	..	1
Domestic Servants	..	..	12
Farrier	..	..	1
Goldsmith	..	..	1
Lascar	..	..	1
Lace-maker	..	..	1
Merchant (petty)	1	..	1
Nurse	..	1	..
Pensioners	2	1	2
Photographer	..	..	1
Shoe-maker	..	1	..
Weaver	..	..	2
No occupation	2	10	17
Unknown	..	..	25
Total ..	9	14	147

—Percentage of Recoveries.

The percentage of cures to total treated was 15·65. The information contained in the following statements will show how advantageous is early treatment :—

Duration of Disease prior to Admission.	Number of Recoveries.	Ratio Percentage of Recoveries to Total Recoveries in Cases of which Duration was known.
One month and under to three months ...	26	47·2
Three to six months	10	18·1
Six to twelve do.	5	9·0
One to two years	3	5·4
Two to three do.	2	3·6
Above three do.	9	16·3

Of the total number of cures, 70·12 per cent. recovered within their first twelve months of residence. The mortality was as

already stated very high; the percentage of deaths to treated was 10·16 and to average number of inmates 14·50, the corresponding numbers for 1873-74 being 9·35 and 13·65. Thirty-four per cent. of the deaths were due to atrophy, a disease very common among insanes; the majority of deaths took place at ages varying from twenty to fifty years.

—Causes of deaths.

The causes of death, in their order of frequency, were as follows:—Atrophy 17, diarrhœa 8, debility 4, apoplexy 3, cerebral congestion 2, epilepsy 2, fatty degeneration of heart 2, asphyxia from drowning 1, dementia 1, erysipelas 1, gangrene 1, general dropsy 1, hypertrophy of the heart 1, intussusceptio 1, jaundice 1, paralysis 1, prolapsus 1, syncope 1, valve disease of the heart 1, total 50.

—Types of insanity.

The types of insanity on admission are shown in the following table. Of the 170 admissions, 67·64 per cent. were cases of mania, and 23·52 per cent. are returned as cases of dementia; the former type furnished the higher ratio of recoveries, and the latter of deaths:—

Type of Disease.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania	115	58	24
Melancholia	10	5	2
Dementia	40	12	21
Idiotcy, congenital ...	3	...	1
Imbecility, do.	1	1	2
Observatio...	1	1	...
Total ...	170	77	50

In this as in former years the physical greatly preponderate over the moral. In the former class ganjah, epilepsy, and drink were the more frequent, and in the latter class loss of property, while in 112 instances the causes were unknown.

—Criminal Lunatics.

The number of criminal lunatics treated shows a considerable increase chiefly in the Madras Asylum, Vizagapatam being the same as last year, and Calicut being only two in excess. The total excess remaining at the close of the year for the three asylums was three. The following two tables show the more important particulars regarding this class:—

TABLE I.

Years.	Admissions.	Total Treated.	Dis-charged.	Diet.	Remain-ing.
1873-74	39	91	9	10	72
1874-75	45	117	25	17	75
Increase in 1874-75.	6	26	16	7	3

TABLE II.

Asylums.	Remained.	Admit-ted.	Total Treated.	Dis-charged.	Absconded.	Died.	Remain-ing.
Madras	46	37	83	13	..	10	60
Vizagapatam ..	17	4	21	8	..	5	8
Calicut	9	4	13	4	..	2	7
Total ..	72	45	117	25	..	17	75

—Financial. The expenditure on the three asylums was less by Rupees 5,743 than last year. The whole of the saving was effected in the Madras Asylum, the total net decrease of expenditure in which amounted to Rupees 6,800. This was partly accounted for by decrease in the salary of the Superintendent and medical subordinates from a difference in rank between them and their predecessors and partly by saving effected in clothing, stimulants, medicines, and contingencies. The following table shows the average cost per head in each asylum for the past two years :—

Asylums.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras	204 13 6	171 4 6
Vizagapatam	113 4 11	106 0 7
Calicut	93 0 7	88 11 8

The average cost per patient in relation to the several heads of expenditure in each asylum was as follows :—

Asylums.	Estab-lishment.	Died.	Medicines.	Contin-gencies.	Clothing.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras	54 9 1	86 4 9	0 7 5	15 6 7	14 8 5
Vizagapatam ..	70 11 7	26 1 9	1 0 4	4 5 5	3 13 4
Calicut	34 15 0	*47 7 8	2 10 1	1 8 3	2 2 7

* Includes charges for wines and perishable articles.

The financial results of lunatic labor show an increase compared with the previous year of nearly Rupees 500, as may be seen by the following table :—

Asylums.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras	2,887 1 2	2,961 10 1
Vizagapatam	734 3 6	659 15 8
Calicut	947 14 4	1,404 2 4
Total ...	4,569 3 0	5,025 12 1

Lock Hospitals.

There are eleven Military Lock Hospitals in the Presidency, at Bangalore, Bellary, Cannanore, Kamptee, St. Thomas' Mount, Secunderabad, Seetabuldee, Thayetmyo, Tonghoo, Trichinopoly, and Wellington. There are also two Civil Lock Hospitals at Madras and Rangoon.

—Total admissions.

The following statement gives the total admissions in the eleven Military and two Civil Lock Hospitals during the calendar year 1874 :—

	Average Daily Sick.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Ulcer os Uteri.	Leucorrhœa.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Military Lock Hospitals ...	105·38	419	52	503	77	48	47	1,146
Civil do. ...	137·58	470	21	682	37	...	4	1,214
Total ...	242·96	889	73	1,185	114	48	51	2,360

—Comparative statistics for four years.

The following statements will show the number treated, the average daily sick, and average stay in hospital of the Military and Civil Lock Hospitals during the past four years. In the Military Hospitals it will be observed the numbers treated in 1874 were fewer than in any of the three previous years, while those in Civil Hospitals were greater in number than in 1871, 1872, or 1873. The average stay in the Military Lock Hospitals has during the past four years ranged from 26·80 days to 30·93, but the stay in the Civil Hospitals has varied from 53 days in 1871 to 32·68 days in 1872, and 36 in 1873-74 :—

Military Lock Hospitals (Tonghoo excluded).

Years.	Number Treated.	Average Daily Sick.	Average Stay in Hospital.
1871	1,289	109·26	30·93
1872	1,405	103·19	26·80
1873	1,460	112·12	28·03
1874	1,250	101·80	29·72

Civil Lock Hospitals.

—	Number Treated.			Average Daily Sick.			Average Stay in Hospitals.		
	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.
1871... ...	346	*259	605	59·25	28·60	87·85	62·50	23·63	53·00
1872... ...	474	598	1,072	59·00	37·00	96·	45·43	22·58	32·68
1873... ...	835	480	1,315	89·75	40·13	129·88	39·22	30·51	36·05
1874... ...	968	395	1,363	104·5	33·90	138·40	39·40	31·32	36·32

—Admissions from primary syphilis.

The following tables, giving the number of admissions from primary syphilis from 1871 to 1874, are of interest, showing as they do the small range in the amount of the disease:—

Military Lock Hospitals (Tonghoo excluded).

Years.	Total Admissions, exclusive of Remained.	Cases of Primary Syphilis, exclusive of Remained.	Ratio per 1,000 of Cases of Primary Syphilis to Total Admissions.
1871	1,181	411	348·01
1872	1,319	512	388·17
1873	1,370	520	379·56
1874	1,120	399	356·25

Civil Lock Hospitals.

—	Total Admissions, exclusive of Remained.			Cases of Primary Syphilis, exclusive of Remained.			Ratio per 1,000 of Cases of Primary Syphilis to Total Admissions.		
	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Total.
1871...	290	†259	549	28	153	181	96·55	590·73	329·69
1872...	429	582	1,011	65	262	327	151·51	450·17	323·44
1873...	764	451	1,215	159	283	442	208·11	627·49	363·78
1874...	862	352	1,214	221	249	470	256·38	707·38	387·14

* For seven months. † For seven months.

—Percentage of admissions to strength.

The following shows the ratio per 1,000 of admissions to strength for all venereal complaints amongst the troops (Tonghoo not included) from 1871 to 1874 :—

1871	173·75
1872	164·27
1873	149·81
1874	187·40

—Cost of patients.

The following table shows the comparative cost of each patient in the two years, 1873 and 1874 (Tonghoo not included) :—

	1873.			1874.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bangalore	13	15	3	17	13	0
Bellary	21	9	2	16	11	1
Cannanore	31	0	0	38	4	5
Kamptee	14	5	10	21	4	11
St. Thomas' Mount ..	16	0	5	19	3	11
Secunderabad	15	12	6	10	12	0
Seetabuldee	21	4	0	32	10	8
Thayetmyo	23	10	10	37	0	11
Trichinopoly	18	7	7	15	6	11
Wellington	24	11	5	46	11	0
Madras	18	13	1	17	5	7
Rangoon	11	0	1	14	0	8
Total Average ..	16	13	8	18	2	10

—Stational statistics.

During the year 1874 the prevalence amongst the European Soldiers of primary syphilis and of gonorrhœa has prevailed to a very unequal extent in the different military stations of the Madras Presidency, the ratio per 1,000 of strength admitted during the period of occupation having been as under :—

Stations.	Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.
Secunderabad	15·8	70·3
Thayetmyo	23·4	41·05
Cannanore...	30·5	42·4
Rangoon	42·7	33·7
Wellington	43·9	41·8
Trichinopoly	49·3	90·5
Madras*	54·7	91·2
Tonghoo	74·7	31·3
St. Thomas' Mount	71·02	88·06
Bangalore	106·6	44·6
Kamptee	237·02	119·4
Bellary	237·9	128·7
Seetabuldee	287·2	154·6

* Figures from the British Medical Service.

It will be seen by the above that the admissions from the more severe form of this class of ailments have ranged from 15·8 per 1,000 admitted at Secunderabad during the period of occupation to 287·2 per 1,000 at Seetabuldee, and the gonorrhœa admissions from 33·7 per 1,000 at Rangoon to 154·6 at Seetabuldee. The rate-admissions at Kamptee have been high, but there was least disease amongst the registered women when there was most among the troops.

—Madras Lock Hospital.

In the Madras Lock Hospital the average number of patients was 4 Europeans and 100·5 Natives. The increase of numbers in this institution began to take place in the year 1873, owing to the superior skill employed in the examinations. The benefits from a more perfect detection of disease are observable from the following return, showing the admissions in each year of different ailments :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Gonorrhœa ..	92	127	192	495	582
Syphilis, primaria.	81	28	65	159	221
Do. secondaria.	5	10	16	20	21
Ulcus os uteri ..	30	44	55	68	37
Other diseases ..	130	81	101	22	1
Total ..	338	290	429	764	862

The Lock Hospital in Madras is a civil institution supported by the Municipality. When first established in the year 1868, there were two hospitals, one in Vepery and one in Black Town. At first the numbers of admissions were such as to require the full space available in the two buildings, but this was only a temporary necessity, and by the year 1871 it had become apparent that the institution in Vepery could be closed. It was closed finally in the year 1872, and since then all patients have been treated in the Town Hospital. The space available there however is barely sufficient. The numbers who can be accommodated are 15 Europeans and 103 Natives, but during the year 1874 the patients rose at one time to 113. In 1873 the Health Officer was put in medical charge of the Lock Hospital, and a Warrant Medical Officer was allotted to the Health Officer to aid in the examinations at the six Health Offices in the different parts of Madras. The number of detections increased immediately on the appointment of the Warrant Medical Officer, as will be seen by the following admissions :—

	Vepery.	Town.		Grand Total.
	Natives.	Europeans and East Indians.	Natives.	
1868	...	†29	279	308
1869	*424	62	558	1,044
1870	279	31	307	617
1871	188	26	264	478
1872	193	68	361	622
1873	...	63	701	764
1874	...	41	821	862

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL.

Personal proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner.

In the months of January and February and a portion of March the Sanitary Commissioner visited Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Vellore, Chittoor, and Nellore. While at these places the Central Jails at the five former stations were inspected in connexion with the question of a restricted diet as a means of punishment being prejudicial to the health of prisoners. It was the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner that the unusual sickness which prevailed in the Coimbatore Central Jail during 1874 was attributable to the free use of half rations as a punitive measure. During the year the Sanitary Commissioner inspected Ootacamund, Coonoor, Ghooty, Kurnool, Adoni, Anantapoor, Bellary, and Ramandroog; he also visited Bangalore in connexion with the water-supply of the station. In October and November the Sanitary Commissioner was engaged in association with the Commissioner of the Nilgiris in reporting on the efficiency of the Cinchona Factory at Neddivuttum. Two questions were submitted for investigation—(*a*) the cost of manufacturing cinchona alkaloids and (*b*) the medicinal value of the locally-prepared alkaloids. The report of the committee showed that on the most favorable calculation Government were paying twice as much for amorphous quinine as it is worth, and that not only was the cost of the manufacture excessive, but the article produced was of inferior quality. Under these circumstances the Government decided that the manufacture of cinchona alkaloids at the Nilgiris should be

* Opened 15th December 1868. † Opened 15th October 1868.

abandoned. During the year the Sanitary Commissioner was a member of a committee appointed to inquire whether other suitable premises could be had for a Lying-in Hospital in Madras, the present site and structure being regarded as unhealthy and ill-adapted for their purpose. The Government have now purchased a new site selected by the committee. At the close of the year the Sanitary Commissioner visited British Burmah in company with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, with a view to reporting on the site and the sanitary condition of the European barracks and cantonment of Thayetmyo, and to inquire into the local causes of the recurring outbreaks of cholera at the station. On his return from British Burmah, Dr. Cornish inspected some of the Northern District stations—Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Vizianagrum, Parvatipore, and Chicacole.

Mortality from natural causes.

In the following table the registered mortality due to the four more usual natural causes is given for nine years, 1866 to 1874. The numbers include Europeans and Eurasians as well as Natives :—

Years.	Total Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Other Causes.
1866... ...	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102	...	265,937
1867... ...	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511	...	198,403
1868... ...	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692	...	242,901
1869... ...	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,346	...	281,153
1870... ...	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027	...	232,874
1871... ...	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	38,928	174,495
1872... ...	508,182	13,247	39,074	214,448	39,387	202,826
1873... ...	513,232	840	51,782	222,843	36,392	201,375
1874... ...	* 533,650	313	48,365	226,309	38,068	220,395
	† 521,329	313	48,343	226,220	37,993	208,460

Cholera.

It will be seen that the mortality from cholera in 1874 was even more insignificant than that of 1873 ; the deaths in the latter year having been 840 and in the former only 313, or 0·01 per 1,000. The districts in which fatal cases of cholera occurred during the year are enumerated in the following table. In Ganjam alone was the mortality serious :—

* Inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and "Born dead."

† Exclusive of do. do. do.

The former figures are given for comparison with previous years, the figures of which include Europeans and Eurasians and "Born dead."

Deaths registered from Cholera during 1874.

Districts.	Number of Villages attacked.	Total Cholera Deaths.
Coimbatore	1	2
Ganjam...	68	243
Malabar	8	13
North Arcot	1	1
South Arcot	15	19
South Canara	1	2
Tanjore...	28	33
Total ...	122	313

Correspondence with the Zillah Surgeon, Tanjore, on the subject of the cases of cholera which occurred in that district showed that the disease was sporadic and endemic with no tendency to become epidemic. Although the symptoms were in several cases undistinguishable from those of true epidemic cholera, the majority of them were directly traceable to improper or excessive food, and in no case was the disease communicated.

Small-pox.

Fatal cases of small-pox were less in 1874 than in the previous year (by 3,417), a diminution which was anticipated in the report for 1873. The highest mortality from this disease occurred in Malabar, or 6·5 per 1,000; but no district or municipal town was altogether free. The other districts which suffered most severely from this cause were Chingleput (2·8), South Arcot (2·6), and North Arcot (2·4). The rate per 1,000 for the whole Presidency was 1·5. The return of vaccination for the calendar year 1874 received from the Inspector shows a total of 336,783 operations, of which 298,985, or 88·78 per cent., were successful. 38,561 of the patients were under one year of age. These totals, which do not include the work done in municipal towns with the exception of Madras, show a considerable improvement in the activity of the department in comparison with 1873. The progress of vaccination in the Municipalities will be noted further on.

—Fevers.

The total death-rate attributed to fevers was 7·4 per 1,000. In the district mortality this rate was exceeded in Cuddapah (13·8), Kurnool (13·1), Salem (11·1), Nilgiris (10·8), North Arcot (10·2), Godavery (9·5), Vizagapatam (9·1), and Kistna (7·5). In the following table ares hown the deaths from fevers for each district, including Madras city, for each year from 1866:—

Districts.	Population.	Fever Mortality in				
		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ganjam	1,270,254	7,085	6,809	7,412	8,451	7,655
Vizagapatam ...	1,533,275	6,815	5,913	6,812	9,226	9,757
Godavery ...	1,592,939	9,675	13,885	8,262	17,200	12,654
Kistna	1,452,374	3,164	3,537	2,709	3,397	6,625
Nellore	1,376,811	2,867	1,834	1,972	2,318	4,138
Madras	397,552	2,256	2,456	2,232	2,015	2,296
Chingleput ...	938,184	2,227	1,996	2,096	2,631	3,321
South Arcot ...	1,755,817	2,790	3,501	2,335	3,252	6,354
Trichinopoly ...	1,200,408	3,174	2,456	2,521	2,689	6,289
Tanjore	1,973,731	4,906	4,699	5,943	7,151	7,210
Madura	2,266,615	4,652	3,510	4,411	4,882	4,195
Tinnevelly ...	1,693,959	2,379	1,897	2,420	2,960	4,990
Kurnool	914,332	6,698	7,913	7,737	8,160	8,696
Cuddapah ...	1,351,194	6,594	6,168	7,196	9,272	10,244
Bellary	1,668,006	11,514	8,227	8,445	8,503	7,753
North Arcot ...	2,015,278	6,273	6,895	7,491	8,454	11,159
Salem	1,966,995	6,909	5,100	*5,771	9,271	15,658
Coimbatore ...	1,763,274	3,275	2,908	3,425	3,483	7,612
Nilgiris ...	49,501	...	...	...	409	397
South Canara ..	918,362	4,287	11,426	6,912	5,596	3,796
Malabar ...	2,261,250	12,562	11,138	9,590	13,026	10,228
Total ...	3,036,211	110,102	112,511	105,692	132,346	151,027

(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Population.	Fever Mortality in				
		1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1874.
Ganjam	1,270,254	8,420	12,025	10,732	10,723	10,720
Vizagapatam ...	1,533,275	11,761	24,283	13,093	13,941	13,936
Godavery ...	1,592,939	11,306	14,118	16,201	15,143	15,143
Kistna	1,452,374	8,249	11,400	13,371	10,981	10,981
Nellore	1,376,811	7,760	8,601	10,279	8,989	8,988
Madras	397,552	2,474	2,848	2,569	2,679	2,640
Chingleput ...	938,184	3,916	5,535	5,548	5,620	5,611
South Arcot ...	1,755,817	11,315	10,548	11,394	9,950	9,950
Trichinopoly ...	1,200,408	9,942	9,150	8,988	8,719	8,712
Tanjore	1,973,731	7,309	6,105	5,767	5,892	5,892
Madura	2,266,615	7,552	8,801	9,297	10,153	10,153
Tinnevelly ...	1,693,959	5,758	5,952	6,151	10,727	10,723
Kurnool	914,332	9,581	11,406	12,188	12,062	12,062
Cuddapah ...	1,351,194	14,093	12,676	13,833	18,742	18,741
Bellary	1,668,006	7,997	8,468	9,669	9,221	9,210
North Arcot ...	2,015,278	15,381	17,107	22,093	20,700	20,698
Salem	1,966,995	19,501	18,125	25,254	21,898	21,898
Coimbatore ...	1,763,274	11,925	10,103	10,294	11,216	11,214
Nilgiris ...	49,501	531	607	406	542	537
South Canara ...	918,362	6,741	4,323	3,824	4,084	4,084
Malabar	2,261,250	10,957	11,967	11,892	14,327	14,327
Total ...	3,036,211	192,469	214,148	222,843	226,309	226,220

Bowel-complaints. The mortality due to bowel-complaints throughout the Presidency was 1·2 per 1,000. In Tinnevelly it was 4·5, in South

Canara 3·4, in Nilgiris 2·2, in Malabar 2·0, in Madura 1·9, in Chingleput 1·7, and in Coimbatore 1·5.

The following table gives the numbers of unnatural deaths for each of the same series of years :— —Unnatural deaths.

Years.	Suicides.	Wounding.	Accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.	Total.
1866 ...	623	...	6,216	2,208	9,047
1867 ...	615	...	5,853	2,145	8,613
1868 ...	602	...	6,007	2,633	9,242
1869 ...	694	...	6,057	2,559	9,310
1870 ...	1,438	...	8,158	2,729	12,325
1871 ...	2,370	1,093	8,473	3,387	15,323
1872 ...	2,366	944	8,724	3,116	15,150
1873 ...	2,077	918	8,267	‡2,989	14,251
1874 ...	1,880	828	7,771	§2,600	13,079*
	1,876	828	7,762	2,599	13,065†

Every district, except the Nilgiris, shows deaths by snake-bite; and in all districts, except Tanjore and the Neilgherries, deaths by wild beasts have been registered.

SANITARY STATISTICS—EUROPEAN ARMY.

The number of European soldiers serving in the Madras Presidency on the 1st January 1874, according to the Adjutant-General's Returns, was 12,172; on the 31st January 1875 11,840. The diminution was 332. The mean strength deduced from these totals is 12,006 for the calendar year 1874. The mean, strength obtained from the weekly stational returns from which troops in movement and those at the Camp of Exercise are excluded, is 10,857. The mean strength of Veterans and "Garrisons" are 172 and 114, respectively. The mean strength of the three groups—British troops in stations, Veterans, and "Garrisons"—taken together is 11,143; of British troops proper, in stations, in Camp of Exercise, and marching, the number is 11,343. The total increase of the British Army during 1874 amounted to 967; of whom 42 were recruited in India, 575 were received from England or the colonies, 343 were Sickness among European troops, as compared to strength.

* Inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and "Born dead."

† Exclusive of do. do. do.

‡ Of these 2,638 were by snake-bite and 351 killed by wild beasts.

§ Of these 2,353 do. 247 do.

transferred from other Presidencies, and 7 joined from desertion. The decrease of 1,299 was thus made up: pensioned 35, invalided for discharge 527, for change of climate 283, discharged by purchase 18, by Courts-Martial 5, otherwise 1, deserted 28, transferred to other Presidencies 62, to warrant grade on promotion 15, to England or the colonies on duty 2, embarked for England 160, and died 163. The total number of admissions of British troops proper at stations was 12,665 (1166·52 per 1,000), or, if troops marching and in Camp of Exercise be included, 12,945 (1141·23 per 1,000). The admissions of "Veterans" were 86 (500·00 per 1,000), and of "Garrison" 32 (280·70 per 1,000). The average daily sick of all British troops proper was 654 (57·65 per 1,000); of those stationary only 636·37 (58·61 per 1,000), of "Veterans" 3·42 (19·88 per 1,000), and of "Garrison" 1·87 (16·40 per 1,000). The diseases most prevalent during the year were, in the order of frequency, venereal, continued fever, hepatic diseases, and dysentery.

Venereal disease.

Under the head of Venereal Disease the total admissions of British soldiers proper were for primary syphilis 80·13, for secondary 31·22, for gonorrhœal affections 76·08, and for all 187·44 per 1,000 of strength; as in 1873, Bellary shows the highest amount of inefficiency from this class of diseases, 451·05 per 1,000 having been admitted on this account. Of the larger garrisons Kamptee comes next with 414·07 per 1,000. Bangalore shows 193·45, Madras 166·11, Secunderabad 115·66, and Rangoon 110·09. The average strength of registered prostitutes was 1,768, with 2,360 admissions into the Lock Hospitals (1334·84 per 1,000). Of the admissions, 502·83 per 1,000 of strength were due to primary syphilis, 114·25 to secondary, and 703·62 to gonorrhœal diseases. The beneficial effects of the Lock Hospital Rules and the Contagious Diseases Act upon the health of the soldiery are now beyond controversy; but almost every Cantonment Report from this Presidency complains of inefficient enforcement of the regulations. It seems desirable that prostitutes should be compelled to live in a special quarter; and that the Lall Bazaar should be as far as possible removed from the respectable parts of cantonments.

Other diseases.

The stational returns show a large number of admissions, namely 1,309, under the head of continued fever, but most of such cases are trifling and only two deaths are attributed to this cause. Hepatic affections were third in order as a cause of admissions. 925 cases were treated in the stational hospitals of

the British Army, being 85·19 per 1,000 of strength. Omitting stations occupied by small parties of men, Cannanore suffered most severely from these diseases, showing 186·75 admissions per 1,000 of strength. The figures for other stations are as follows :—

Tonghoo	119·43
Madras	102·99
Thayetmyo	98·82
Secunderabad	81·98
Rangoon	77·98
Bangalore	60·71
St. Thomas' Mount..	53·66
Kamptee	40·20
Bellary	40·79

Nine hundred and two admissions were due to dysentery amongst British Troops, or 83·08 per 1,000 of strength. If the ten stations mentioned in the last paragraph be arranged in the order of number of admissions for this disease, they would stand thus :—

Tonghoo	248·24
Cannanore	164·68
Rangoon	111·23
St. Thomas' Mount	101·69
Madras	76·41
Secunderabad	69·80
Bangalore	57·73
Thayetmyo	54·57
Kamptee	21·10
Bellary	12·82

It may be remarked that Tonghoo and Cannanore head both lists ; that Secunderabad occupies nearly, and Bangalore exactly, the same place in both; and that Kamptee and Bellary are ninth and tenth in both. Only 34 cases of enteric fever were treated, or 3·12 per 1,000 of strength. Of these, 17 occurred at Bangalore, 4 at Thayetmyo, 3 at Cannanore, 3 at Secunderabad, and 3 at Kamptee. A solitary and fatal case of cholera occurred at Thayetmyo. Only 5 cases of small-pox were treated; 2 at Bangalore, 1 at Bellary, 1 at Cannanore, and 1 at Secunderabad. Dengue caused 7 admissions ; 2 at Bangalore and 5 at Thayetmyo. The admissions per 1,000 of strength for other diseases were as follows: intermittent fever 65·21, diarrhœa

47·15, rheumatism 40·43, heart diseases 26·34, phthisis pulmonalis 10·50, delirium tremens 3·22.

Mortality in the British Army.

In the British Army proper—in stations, marching, and at the Camp of Exercise—152 deaths occurred, or 13·40 per 1,000 of the mean strength deduced from the weekly returns. Of these, 144 took place in stations, 6 on march, and 2 in the camp. One death occurred among European "garrisons," making 8·77 per 1,000; two among European Veterans, making 11·62 per 1,000: the total deaths of European soldiers in the Presidency was thus 155. Deaths at stations only, including "garrisons" and veterans, numbered 147 or 13·18 per 1,000. The chief causes of mortality, arranged in numerical order, were hepatic abscess, hepatitis, phthisis pulmonalis, enteric fever, and dysentery. To these, with combinations of them, 84 of the 147 deaths at stations were due. According to the returns, dysentery caused 10 deaths; dysentery with hepatic abscess 2; hepatitis 18, with dysentery 1, with hepatic abscess 1; abscess of liver 22, with diarrhœa 1, with dysentery 4. It is impossible to disentangle these complications, and the whole group may fairly be taken together. It appears, then, that of 147 deaths at stations or 144 if British Troops only are considered, 59, that is to say 40 per cent. and 41 per cent. respectively, are attributable to these diseases. Taking the heads "dysentery" and "hepatic diseases," and comparing the ten stations before selected, as to mortality per 1,000 of strength, the following results are obtained:—

Stations.	Dysentery.	Hepatic Diseases.	Total.
Cannanore	10·18	6·79	16·97
Madras	3·32	4·98	8·30
Kamptee	..	8·04	8·04
Tonghoo	..	7·02	7·02
Rangoon	2·29	3·44	5·73
St. Thomas' Mount	..	2·82	2·82
Bellary	..	4·66	4·66
Secunderabad	..	4·46	4·46
Thayetmyo	..	2·95	2·95
Bangalore	..	2·38	2·38

Pulmonary phthisis caused thirteen deaths in the British Army or 1·19 per 1,000 of strength. Twelve deaths were due to enteric fever, all of British Troops, and making 1·10 per 1,000 of strength. Three of the deaths occurred at Bangalore, two at Cannanore, two at Secunderabad, two at Thayetmyo, and one each at Kamptee, Palaveram, and Wellington. One fatal case of cholera and one of variola occurred. Six men died of sun-

stroke, fifteen of diseases involving heart or arteries, two of secondary syphilis, and one of delirium tremens; seven men were drowned, six of these being accidental deaths; two shot themselves; one was murdered; and one was hanged. In the following table the principal causes of deaths in 1874 are compared with those of five previous years, as shown by the stational returns:—

Years.	Small-pox.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia.	Dropsies.	Sunstroke and Heat Apoplexy.
1869 ...	3	1	9	4	1	13	25	...	10	1	...	1	29
1870 ...	...	...	14	1	...	8	39	...	8	...	...	6	19
1871 ...	...	...	13	5	...	8	36	2	14	...	...	...	9
1872 ...	2	...	26	6	...	3	2	1	14	...	...	3	29
1873 ...	1	...	10	3	...	4	12	...	11	...	...	...	11
1874 ...	1	...	12	2	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	9

Years.	Heart Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatic Diseases.	Venereal Diseases.	Abscesses.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Violence & Accidents.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1869 ...	15	8	15	15	57	3	2	1	11	18	13	255
1870 ...	18	6	24	1	35	2	2	...	4	17	9	213
1871 ...	27	6	23	...	39	1	1	...	7	18	16	225
1872 ...	23	3	25	3	41	3	1	1	4	13	21	224
1873 ...	26	6	32	2	54	1	...	...	1	21	11	206
1874 ...	15	6	12	...	47	2	...	...	1	13	13	147

Invaliding.

The number of men invalided fell considerably below that of the previous year. 717 had been invalided in 1873, 150 for discharge. In 1874 92 were considered unfit for further service and 343 were invalided for change of climate—total 435. Dysentery was the disease which caused the greatest loss of efficiency in this way, 86 men having been invalided, though only 3 were discharged from the service. Seventy-four men were sent away on account of hepatitis, 2 of whom were discharged. General debility invalided 44—33 for change of climate. Phthisis caused a loss of 31 men, of whom 9 were

unfit for further service. Finally, 4 men were discharged on account of secondary syphilis and 17 invalided for change of climate. The stations which supplied the invalids are shown in the following table. It will be observed that Tonghoo, Cannanore, Bangalore, and Secunderabad are the worst stations considered from this point of view. As regards men lost altogether to the service, the order would be Bangalore, Kamptee, Tonghoo, and Madras; Calicut, however is here omitted:—

Stations.	Number invalided for			Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
	Discharge.	Change of Climate.	Total.	Discharge.	Change of Climate.	Total.
Bangalore	27	60	87	16·07	35·71	51·78
Bellary	4	11	15	4·66	12·82	17·48
Cannanore	3	31	34	5·09	52·63	57·72
Calicut	2	1	3	20·40	10·20	30·61
Kamptee	15	20	35	15·07	20·10	35·17
Madras	7	20	27	11·62	33·22	44·84
Malliapooram	..	3	3	..	30·61	30·61
Poonamallee	..	1	1	..	5·88	5·88
Port Blair	1	1	2	9·43	9·43	18·86
Ramandroog	..	2	2	..	46·51	46·51
Rangoon	6	28	34	6·88	32·11	38·99
St. Thomas' Mount ..	1	12	13	2·82	33·89	36·71
Secunderabad	19	99	118	7·71	40·17	47·88
Trichinopoly	..	9	9	..	35·85	35·85
Thayetmyo	..	13	13	..	19·17	19·17
Tonghoo	6	24	30	14·05	56·20	70·25
Wellington	2	7	9	4·24	14·86	19·10

The invaliding for 1874 and for fourteen years preceding is shown in the following table:—

Ratio per 1,000 *of Strength according to Medical Returns.*

Invalided.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
For discharge ...	8·1	13·3	9·5	11·5	14·0	4·9	10·5	10·5
For change of climate	49·6	22·2	18·7	28·5	51·0	33·9	46·1	44·1

(*Continued.*)

Invalided.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
For discharge ...	9·5	8·2	6·6	12·54	11·29	13·32	8·11
For change of climate	52·8	47·4	70·4	29·76	26·58	49·99	30·24

Women.

The strength of women belonging to the British Army proper stationed in the Madras Presidency in 1874 was 1,498. There were 1,400 admissions or 934·58 per 1,000, and 29 deaths or 19·35 per 1,000. The women of the two Veteran Companies numbered 129, with 21 admissions or 162·79 per 1,000, and no deaths. Of 1,400 admissions, 335 were due to child-birth, which can scarcely be called a disease, and 17 to abortion. Dysentery caused 62, hepatic diseases 16, and enteric fever 1. Of the deaths, 5 were due to phthisis, 1 to variola, 2 to dysentery, 2 to hepatic abscess, and 2 to hepatitis; enteric fever, abortion, and child-birth caused one death each.

Children.

Excluding those of the Veteran Companies, the average strength of children of the European forces was 2,952. 141 died or 47·76 per 1,000. The children of the Veterans averaged 363, of whom four died, or 11·02 per 1,000. 130 cases of measles were treated, chiefly at Rangoon and Saint Thomas' Mount. 164 were admitted for eye diseases, 179 for diarrhœa. The admissions and mortality per 1,000 of strength for 1874 and five previous years are given below:—

——	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Admissions	672·7	547·8	646·8	727·9	602·5	516·4
Deaths in hospital	74·4	48·8	43·5	57·3	40·7	38·0
Deaths out of do.	*	*	4·3	2·8	6·5	5·7

In the following table the causes of death and ages of those that died are given for all stations:—

Mortality among the Children belonging to the European Corps for 1874.

Diseases.	Ages of Children.								Total.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Above 15 years.	
Measles	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
Continued fever ...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5
Remittent do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hooping cough ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy muscles ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tabes mesenterica ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Anasarca	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scrofula	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	15								21

Diseases.	Ages of Children.								Total.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Above 15 years.	
Hydrocephalus ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Cyanosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syncope	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	9
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Croup	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	5
Dysentery	1	5	1	1	1	2	...	...	11
Diarrhœa	11	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	20
Teething	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Cancrum oris	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bright's disease ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hereditary syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Debility	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	16
Idiotcy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	76	39	12	8	5	4	1	...	145

Sanitary statistics at Wellington.

The force consisted mainly of invalids at the Wellington convalescent depôt. The average strength was 471. There were 548 admissions, 34·74 daily sick, and 7 deaths. Comparison of these rates with the means of the previous octennial period is favorable to the former. Of the 548 admissions 57 were due to venereal disease not incurred from registered women, 44 to intermittent fever, 39 to respiratory diseases, 27 to rheumatism, 15 to dysentery, 9 to hepatic disease, and 1 to enteric fever. No cause for this last case which occurred in a recruit could be discovered. Of 7 deaths 1 was due to enteric fever, 1 to heart disease, 1 to medullary cancer, 1 to softening of brain, and 1 to meningitis. Pneumonia caused 2. The women averaged 84, giving 66 admissions and 3 deaths. Of the former, 23 were due to childbirth, and 1 to abortion which proved fatal to the mother. The other 2 deaths were due to phthisis and heart disease. The average strength of children was 168. Seven died (41·66 per 1,000), 1 of measles.

Ditto at Camp of Exercise.

The place selected for the Camp of Exercise was east of Bangalore, at a distance of seven to nine miles from that station. The exercise lasted from the 5th to the 31st January. No rain fell during this period. The wind was N.E. or E., the weather at first cool by day and very cold at night, and subsequently becoming warmer. The diurnal range must have been sometimes considerable; as, for a few days, the mercury was observed to stand at 60° F. at 6 A.M. and at 88° F. at 11 A.M. All arms were represented in the European portion of the force. The average strength was 2,463. Admissions were 135, daily sick

38·71, deaths 2; the corresponding ratios per 1,000 being 54·81, 15·72, and 0·80. The health of the men was excellent throughout, the sick never exceeding 2 per cent. of the force. Seven days before the camp broke up there were but 67 Europeans on the sick list. The 43rd Regiment, composed chiefly of young soldiers, recently from England and Cannanore, was somewhat sickly on first arrival, but improved considerably in health as time passed on. Venereal diseases acquired before assembly in camp caused most admissions, 35; and of the 67 sick mentioned above, 30 were venereal cases. The 48th Regiment from Bellary suffered most from this cause, contributing 18 of the 34 admissions. There were 9 admissions for remittent fever, 8 for rheumatism, 9 for dysentery, and 10 for hepatic diseases. No death from disease occurred. One man was murdered, and the murderer hanged.

Sanitary Statistics in marching of European Troops.

The marches of European Troops during the year, with their numbers, sickness and mortality, are recorded. The total number of men was 5,030. Of 135 men treated, 6 died; 1 of hepatic abscess at Secunderabad, 2 of dysentery at Deolalee and Rangoon, at which places also a fatal case of Bright's disease at the latter, and one of epilepsy at the former, occurred. One man was drowned at Singapore. One child died of tabes mesenterica.

SANITARY STATISTICS—NATIVE ARMY.

Sickness among Native Troops as compared with strength.

The following table shows the average present strength of the troops in each command, including one corps serving in Bengal:—

Military Command.	Average Strength present.
Presidency	3,394
Northern	3,352
Southern	3,277
Malabar and Canara	1,960
Mysore	3,476
Ceded Districts	1,602
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ..	2,498
Nagpore Force	2,871
British Burmah	2,452
Saugor Division	2,873
Bengal	646
Total ..	28,301

From the following statement it will be observed that, while the number of admissions and the death-rate is below, the daily sick and number invalided both for discharge the service and sick leave is above, the average of the three previous years :—

Years.	Admitted.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Invalided	
				For Discharge.	For Sick Leave.
1871	21,417	771	334	510	560
1872	29,104	895	370	520	670
1873	24,633	820	274	578	540
Average ..	25,051	829	326	536	590
1874	22,981	867	297	885	636

The statement below gives the percentages to strength under the same heads :—

Years.	Percentage to Strength.				
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Invalided for	
				Discharge.	Sick Leave.
1871	74·62	2·68	1·11	1·70	1·86
1872	101·15	3·11	1·22	1·72	2·22
1873	87·46	2·91	·92	1·94	1·82
Average ..	87·74	2·90	1·08	1·78	1·96
1874	81·20	3·06	·99	2·95	2·12

Relative rates of sickness, &c., in the Cavalry and Infantry.

The following tabular statement contrasts the health of the Cavalry and Infantry, and, as has been the rule in previous years, the former arm has maintained a higher standard of health. The proportion invalided in the Cavalry is also lower than the Infantry notwithstanding that the average age and length of service of the men in the former is greatly higher than that of the latter :—

Period.	Service.	Strength.		Percentage to Strength.				
		Present.	Total.	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	All Deaths.	Invalided for	
							Discharge.	Sick Leave.
1871 to 1873..	Cavalry ..	3,475	3,769	73·98	2·53	·84	1·75	1·40
	Infantry ..	82,161	85,928	88·34	2·91	1·10	1·79	1·99
1874	Cavalry ..	1,049	1,187	67·58	2·38	·75	1·93	1·51
	Infantry ..	27,252	28,777	81·72	3·08	1·00	2·99	2·14

Statistics of Caste.

The following table, contrasting the mortality of the three principal classes composing the Native Army, shows the highest mortality amongst the Hindus, next among the Christians, and least of all among the Mussulmans:—

Years.	Caste.	Strength.	Percentage Death.
Average 1871 to 1873.	Hindus	16,436	1·16
	Mussulmans	11,068	1·02
	Christians	2,419	·88
1874	Hindus	16,121	1·14
	Mussulmans	11,314	·76
	Christians	2,551	1·05

Causes of Sickness.

In the following statement the diseases causing the greater proportion of admissions are shown, malarious fevers, skin diseases, continued fever, and rheumatic affections being the most frequent. Malarious fevers were especially prevalent throughout the greater part of the Presidency, perhaps influenced considerably by the unusual rainfall:—

Year.	Admissions.								
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Diseases.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.
1874 ..	271	1,400	9,276	1,315	724	728	634	644	2,071

Rates of sickness contrasted with previous years.

In the following table the percentage of admissions to strength for the more frequent diseases is contrasted with that of the two previous years:—

Years.	Percentage of Admissions to Strength (Present).								
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affections.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.
1872	·92	31·1	23·0	6·5	2·1	2·4	2·6	2·5	7·4
1873	1·3	15·0	25·3	4·9	3·2	2·5	2·4	2·6	7·3
Average	1·11	23·0	24·1	5·7	2·6	2·4	2·5	2·5	7·3
1874	·95	4·94	32·77	4·64	2·55	2·57	2·24	2·27	7·31

Causes of mortality.

The chief diseases causing mortality in hospital were, in order of frequency, malarious fevers, diseases of the lungs, dysentery, diarrhœa, continued and eruptive fevers, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Years.	Deaths in Hospital.						
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Diseases.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.
1874	2	7	42	1	31	12	19

Deaths contrasted with former years.

The following statement contrasts the percentage of mortality to strength for three years; the percentage under each head for 1874 closely approximates to the average of the two previous years:—

Years.	Percentage of Mortality to Present Strength.						
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affections.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.
1872	·01	·02	·18	·006	·13	·04	·07
1873	·003	·02	·08	·003	·08	·03	·04
Average	·006	·02	·13	·004	·10	·03	·05
1874	·007	·02	·14	·003	·10	·04	·06

Invaliding.

The following table shows the diseases which have principally caused invaliding both for sick leave and discharge from the service :—

Year.	Invaliding								
	For Discharge the Service.								
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affections.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.
1874 ..	..	..	8	67	33	32	5	1	11

(*Continued.*)

Year.	Invaliding								
	For Change of Climate.								
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affections.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.
1874 ..	..	15	82	103	6	49	29	18	15

The ailments chiefly causing discharges from the service were rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye and lungs. Rheumatic affections, malarious fevers, and diseases of the lungs were the chief diseases leading to men being sent on sick leave. In the following table the percentages of invalided to strength are contrasted for the past three years :—

Statement.

Years.	Invalided per Cent. to Strength. For Discharge the Service.								
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affections.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.
1872	..	·02	·01	·22	·08	·07	·006	·01	·01
1873	..	·03	·03	·17	·05	·09	·003	·003	·01
Average ..	..	·02	·02	·19	·06	·08	·004	·006	·01
1874	..	..	·02	·22	·11	·10	·01	·003	·03

(*Continued.*)

Years.	Invalided per Cent. to Strength. For Change of Climate.								
	Eruptive Fevers.	Continued Fevers.	Malarious Fevers.	Rheumatic Affections.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Skin Diseases.
1872	·006	·09	·29	·27	·02	·77	·09	·05	·04
1873	·003	·04	·20	·22	·03	·20	·04	·10	·03
Average ..	·004	·06	·24	·24	·02	·48	·06	·07	·03
1874	..	·05	·24	·34	·02	·16	·09	·06	·05

Small-pox and Cholera. There were fifty cases of small-pox with two deaths distributed over twenty-two regiments. The greatest number in any one corps was ten (the 37th Madras Native Infantry at Madras). The disease was very prevalent among the civil population, although to a less extent than the previous year. The Native Army enjoyed a complete immunity from cholera.

Venereal diseases. Venereal disease is always rare in the Madras Native Army; the total number of cases was 418, and even that is 47 more than the previous year; the mortality from this cause was five.

Health of divisions. The following table shows the comparative health state of the troops serving in the different commands. Hyderabad, the

Northern Districts, Saugor and British Burmah Divisions had the highest percentage of daily sick, and Malabar and Canara the lowest:—

Military Commands.	Serial Number.	Daily Sick per Cent. of Strength.	Serial Number.	Admissions per Cent. of Strength.	Serial Number.	Deaths per Cent. of Strength.
Malabar and Canara ..	1	1·58	1	35·56	1	·47
Ceded Districts	2	1·62	2	44·49	2	·67
Bengal Presidency	3	1·64	3	49·45	6	·96
Southern Division	4	1·98	6	74·33	7	·97
Presidency Division ..	5	2·26	4	66·18	9	1·09
Nagpore Force	6	2·47	7	84·63	4	·84
Mysore Division	7	2·50	5	63·46	3	·80
British Burmah Division ..	8	3·26	8	88·94	11	1·70
Saugor Division	9	3·51	10	117·57	5	·89
Northern Division	10	4·80	9	94·36	8	1·07
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	11	6·32	11	144·11	10	1·26

Health of Regiments.

The following table has been framed to show the regiments of the Madras Native Army in order of sickness, &c., for 1874 and the average for the three preceding years. The average daily sick for the three previous years ranged from 0·87 to 6·09 per cent., while in 1874 it ranged from 1·14 to 10·63, the 3rd and 7th Regiments N.I. being both over ten per cent. The former regiment was stationed at Secunderabad and suffered much from fever, but the medical officer accounts partly for the high average daily sick list by the presence of a number of broken-down men who were not invalided until the close of the year. The 7th Regiment N.I. was stationed at Vizagapatam, and the medical officer imputes the high average sick list to the imperfect drainage of the lines. Two corps, the 4th Regiment L.C. and the Governor's Body Guard, had no deaths:—

Statement.

Regiments.	From 1871 to 1873.					
	Rate per cent. of					
	Average Strength Present.				Average Strength.	
	Serial Number.	Daily Sick.	Serial Number.	Admissions.	Serial Number.	All Deaths.
33rd Regiment N.I.... ...	1	·87	1	21·08	28	1·12
25th do. do.	2	·93	2	30·10	3	·44
26th do. do.	3	1·11	11	63·95	12	·76
9th do. do.	4	1·31	3	30·70	20	·92
16th do. do.	5	1·47	5	46·84	11	·74
22nd do. do.	6	1·68	10	63·23	18	·86
4th do. L.C.	7	1·94	4	43·44	9	·68
21st do. N.I.	8	1·99	6	46·94	1	·23
38th do. do.	9	2·04	17	75·80	41	1·47
17th do. do.	10	2·08	28	89·14	7	·61
3rd do. L.C.	11	2·10	15	73·17	36	1·27
5th do. N.I.	12	2·11	13	66·63	23	1·00
39th do. do.	13	2·11	25	84·42	8	·61
34th do. do.	14	2·15	9	59·95	43	1·65
32nd do. do.	15	2·20	32	100·74	15	·81
4th do. do.	16	2·27	7	47·79	25	1·02
29th do. do.	17	2·31	8	52·94	32	1·22
30th do. do.	18	2·32	18	79·49	34	1·25
1st do. L.C.	19	2·33	26	86·62	2	·40
24th do. N.I.	20	2·33	16	73·48	26	1·03
21st do. L.I.	21	2·47	23	83·45	35	1·25
23rd do. do.	22	2·64	29	89·99	24	1·00
11th do. N.I.	23	2·67	22	82·48	31	1·20
28th do. do.	24	2·70	21	80·99	6	·60
35th do. do.	25	2·73	20	80·56	44	1·72
1st do. do.	26	2·79	24	83·60	16	·82
15th do. Rt. Wing ...	27	2·83	36	105·28	4	·47
41st do. N.I.	28	2·88	12	66·34	19	·91
36th do. do.	29	3·01	14	67·98	30	1·16
2nd do. L.C.	30	3·11	27	87·85	21	·98
6th do. N.I.	31	3·12	37	105·44	5	·50
14th do. do.	32	3·12	19	79·85	42	1·62
19th do. do.	33	3·22	33	101·02	10	·72
2nd do. do.	34	3·58	38	110·41	14	·78
8th do. do.	35	3·61	34	104·46	29	1·16
Sappers and Miners... ...	36	3·80	41	114·85	33	1·23
13th Regiment N.I.	37	3·83	35	104·90	22	·99
37th do. do.	38	3·87	43	144·58	45	2·19
Body Guard	39	4·04	30	96·19	17	·83
40th Regiment N.I.	40	4·21	31	96·32	38	1·37
3rd do. L.I.	41	4·32	45	163·27	27	1·04
10th do. N.I.	42	4·48	40	114·75	37	1·28
27th do. do.	43	5·11	44	160·94	46	3·06
12th do. do.	44	5·17	42	116·33	39	1·41
7th do. do.	45	5·26	39	112·13	40	1·43
20th do. do.	46	6·09	46	169·08	13	·77

Regiments.	For 1874.					
	Rate per cent. of					
	Average Strength Present.				Average Strength.	
	Serial Number.	Daily Sick.	Serial Number.	Admissions.	Serial Number.	All Deaths.
30th Regiment N.I.	1	1·14	2	34·20	5	·28
4th do. L.C.... ...	2	1·19	12	47·22	1	...
26th do. N.I.	3	1·27	7	42·99	19	·84
38th do. do.	4	1·36	25	73·67	17	·71
9th do. do.	5	1·42	1	24·24	7	·43
34th do. do.	6	1·49	3	39·07	3	·13
14th do. do.	7	1·58	4	39·97	36	1·40
33rd do. do.	8	1·64	16	49·45	23	·96
4th do. do.	9	1·66	13	47·34	16	·71
21st do. do.	10	1·73	5	40·81	15	·69
25th do. do.	11	1·81	6	42·81	21	·86
17th do. do.	12	1·82	10	46·06	4	·27
32nd do. do.	13	1·87	8	43·20	12	·37
1st do. do.	14	1·89	19	55·36	44	2·07
23rd do. L.I.	15	1·95	21	59·18	20	·85
1st do. L.C.	16	1·96	11	46·07	22	·94
36th do. N.I.	17	2·02	9	45·70	26	1·01
22nd do. do.	18	2·03	27	75·14	24	·98
11th do. do.	19	2·10	22	60·36	14	·58
15th do. do.	20	2·10	31	86·41	33	1·31
31st do. L.I.	21	2·11	33	90·48	34	1·31
35th do. N.I.	22	2·11	18	53·09	8	·44
Body Guard	23	2·36	15	48·81	2	...
16th Regiment N.I.	24	2·37	28	76·55	6	·42
12th do. do.	25	2·66	20	56·95	11	·56
19th do. do.	26	2·77	45	163·48	42	1·73
2nd do. L.C.	27	2·80	23	64·95	29	1·24
24th do. N.I.	28	2·81	17	50·17	25	1·01
Sappers and Miners... ...	29	2·81	32	87·43	10	·58
37th Regiment N.I.	30	2·84	26	74·88	38	1·45
13th do. do.	31	2·87	14	48·30	31	1·29
2nd do. do.	32	3·07	29	81·87	43	2·02
39th do. do.	33	3·14	24	70·86	45	2·20
6th do. do.	34	3·31	36	122·28	18	·81
10th do. do.	35	3·46	34	100·34	46	2·87
3rd do. L.C.	36	3·57	35	117·06	35	1·36
8th do. N.I.	37	3·57	40	127·79	9	·45
5th do. do.	38	3·80	37	122·69	30	1·25
40th do. do.	39	4·34	38	125·00	40	1·47
41st do. do.	40	4·61	39	125·63	13	·57
27th do. do.	41	4·62	41	132·34	27	1·10
29th do. do.	42	5·10	43	144·59	32	1·29
20th do. do.	43	6·02	46	221·90	28	1·15
28th do. do.	44	6·54	42	141·40	39	1·47
7th do. do.	45	10·50	30	85·72	37	1·42
3rd do. do.	46	10·63	44	157·59	41	1·51

Movements of Troops.

There were twelve movements of troops, inclusive of detachments during the year, with but three deaths among the troops and two among the followers. The following statement shows details:—

Regiments.	From	To	How moved.	Remarks.
Head-Quarters and Right Wing, 4th Regiment N.I.	Bellary ..	Palasamudram.	By marches.	*En route* to Rangoon.
Left Wing, 4th Regiment N.I.	Do. ..	Anantapore.	Do. ..	*En route* to Rangoon.
6th Regiment N.I. ..	Secunderabad.	Cocanada ..	Do. ..	*En route* to Thyetmyo.
Detachment 8th Regiment N.I.	Mercara ..	Bangalore...	Do.	
Head-Quarters and Left Wing, 10th Regiment N.I.	Tonghoo ..	Yonkthwa..	By river ..	*En route* to Madras.
14th Regiment N.I. ..	Rangoon ..	Vellore ..	Part by sea and part by rail.	
Head-Quarters and Right Wing, 15th Regiment N.I.	Banda ..	Palaveram.	Part by rail and part by marches.	
Left Wing, 15th Regiment N.I.	Nowgong Bundlecund.	Do. ..	Do.	
20th Regiment N.I. ..	Seetabuldee.	Banda ..	Do.	
28th do. do. ..	Vellore ..	Mercara ..	Do. ..	Halted at Bangalore for Camp of Exercise in January.
Detachment, 28th Regiment N.I.	Do. ..	Do. ..	By marches.	
Head-Quarters and Left Wing, 39th Regiment N.I.	Palaveram.	Rangoon ..	Part by water and part by marches.	

No cholera or epidemic of any kind occurred, and the health of the troops was very satisfactory. Most of the movements were made by marches. The following statement shows deaths during the march:—

Regiments.	Rank.	Diseases.	No. of Deaths.	Date of Death.
14th Regt. N.I.	Private ..	General debility.	1	25th Jan. 1874*
Left Wing 15th Regt. N.I.	Naigue ..	Do.	1	23rd do. do.
39th Regt. N.I.	Private ..	Not diagnosed..	1	9th do. do.
Total ..	..	..	3	..

Camp of Exercise.

Of the force assembled in the Camp of Exercise near Bangalore from the 5th to the 31st January, the contingent of the Madras Native Army was composed of eight corps of Infantry,

* Two deaths occurred among the followers of the Left Wing 15th N.I.

one of Cavalry, and four Companies of Sappers and Miners. The health of all was unexceptionable; only one death occurred from intestinal obstruction.

Corps.	Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
				Admissions.	Deaths.
4th Regiment L.C... ..	238	9	..	38·62	..
4th do. N.I... ..	449	11	1*	24·72	2·24
17th do. do.	572	11	..	19·23	..
19th do. do.	590	52	..	88·58	..
Head-Quarters 23rd Regiment L.I.	377	9	..	23·49	..
25th Regiment N.I... ..	514	10	..	20·24	..
30th do. do.	549	11	..	19·57	..
36th do. do.	404	7	..	17·19	..
38th do. do.	548	38	..	69·34	..
Sappers and Miners, four Companies.	474	14	..	29·53	..
Total ..	4,715	172	1*	36·46	0·21

Lines and Huts.

Improvements have been effected in the lines of some corps, and the authorities bestow much care and attention on their conservancy. The lines are generally reported to be kept as clean as it is possible to maintain them, but there are inherent defects in many which cannot be removed without expense beyond the limited means of the sepoy, and but little real improvement can be effected until Government are in a position to undertake the responsibility of hutting the native troops. From the large number of dependants, exclusive of his own immediate family, always living on the Madras Sepoy, the huts are frequently much overcrowded. This is a general complaint of regimental medical officers, and owing to the number to be fed on his pay the sepoy himself is frequently imperfectly nourished, and his physical powers to endure fatigue impaired. A native regiment is about 700 strong, but the soldiers and number of followers in the lines are usually 2,700 in number. In the Presidency the Vepery lines at Madras and those at Vellore are unfavorably reported on. In the Northern Division the lines at Cuttack and Vizagapatam are reported as susceptible of improvement. In Mysore and the Ceded Districts the lines of the 23rd Regiment at Bangalore and the 28th Regiment at Mercara continue to be in an unsatisfactory state. The former regiment is hutted on an

* From intestinal obstruction.

insanitary site; the mortality among children has been very high, and the health of the men has been below par. The Deputy Surgeon-General of the Circle, in reporting on this corps, says: "Besides the great discomfort, the sepoys complain bitterly of the unhealthiness of the locality; and the death in the lines of 153 children since the arrival of the corps shows that this impression is a correct one. The lines are in ruins; the ground on which they are built is saturated with the filth of many years; the locality is acknowledged to be unhealthy; the wells are tainted; the neighbourhood has offensive drains, and the time has come, in my opinion, as well as in that of my predecessor, when the lines should be swept away, the locality abandoned, and new lines built elsewhere. The conditions demand that the remedy be at once sweeping and effectual." The medical officer of the corps has carefully and repeatedly drawn attention to the unusual mortality among the children due to these wretched habitations. The lines for the Native Regiment at Mercara are described as in ruins from the heavy rains, and the mortality both of adults and children, the latter especially exceeds that of the 23rd Regiment; every effort is being made to repair and rebuild these lines with a view to having the men properly hutted before the next monsoon sets in. In Hyderabad no changes have been made in the lines. The huts of the Native Regiments at Secunderabad are good, and the lines of houses regular and scrupulously clean, but year after year, as the south-west monsoon sets in, sickness in the form of fever breaks out, and all classes and ages are injuriously affected. In the Nagpore Force the lines of the regiment stationed at Seetabuldee are described as situated in a swamp, and are unhealthy. Water-supply is, as a rule, favorably reported on, and is carefully watched over. The clothing was suitable and sufficient, except in the case of the regiment stationed at Mercara, where the medical officer did not consider it sufficient for that cold wet station.

Clothing, Vaccination, &c.

Foot-soreness from defective boots and non-use of socks was a universal complaint, almost all medical officers noticing its frequent occurrence. It is only of late years that the Madras Army has discontinued the use of sandals and taken to boots. The latter undoubtedly give a better appearance to the wearer, and enables him to walk better, but they are a prominent cause of foot-sores. Vaccination has been very carefully and effectually attended to. This is evident from the very small number of cases of small-pox among the troops,

although the disease was very prevalent among the civil population; as far as possible the families have been protected, but until vaccination is made compulsory for all residents in regimental lines, the followers and families can never be thoroughly protected. Hospital accommodation has been generally sufficient and satisfactory. In the hospital latrines dry earth and coal-tar is in general use; several of the latrines have been improved, and their condition is satisfactory.

SANITARY STATISTICS—JAILS.

Sanitary statistics in Jails.

There are 6 Central Jails and 27 others in the Madras Presidency. The former are placed at Cannanore, Coimbatore, Rajahmundry, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Vellore. According to the Sanitary Commissioner's statistics, the total population of the jails on the 31st December 1873 was 9,706, on the 31st December 1874 9,972; showing an increase of 266. 21,699 persons were sent to prison or transferred from other jails during the year. 18,864 persons were liberated, 2,138 transferred, 106 transported, 50 executed, 9 escaped, and 266 died—3 out of hospital. The average strength of prisoners, as deduced from the monthly medical returns, was 9,912—admissions numbered 7,079; daily sick 304·08; deaths 264. In the following table the rates per 1,000 of sickness and mortality of 1874 are given in comparison with those of previous years:—

Years.	Ratio of Admissions.	Ratio of Deaths.
1861-62	1502·6	93·0
1862-63	1319·0	89·4
1863-64	1373·6	107·6
1864-65	1491·1	101·5
1865	1290·7	126·3
1866	1249·7	124·5
1867	1012·4	53·9
1868	869·1	33·8
1869	804·7	41·8
1870	735·2	26·5
1871	779·9	17·9
1872	681·14	22·26
1873	599·89	28·32
1874	714·18	26·63

The superior healthfulness of Central as compared with District Jails in 1874 is shown below:—

—	Strength.	Ratios of Sickness and Mortality.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Central Jails	5,016	555·02	29·03	22·12
District do. ..	4,872	878·89	32·47	31·19

Within jails, as without, malaria is the great cause of illness. Of 7,079 admissions, 993 were due to intermittent, 680 to continued, and 17 to remittent fever. There were 620 cases of dysentery, 539 of diarrhœa, 262 of dracunculus, 233 of rheumatism, 232 of venereal diseases, 21 of variola and 60 of varicella, 11 of scorbutus, 104 of atrophy and anæmia, and 65 of dropsies. Two cases of cholera are reported and one of enteric fever. Of 264 deaths in hospital, 53 were due to diarrhœa and 53 to dysentery, 19 to dropsies, 9 to atrophia and anæmia, 11 to phthisis, 7 to small-pox. None of the cases of enteric fever, cholera, or dracunculus were fatal. In the following table the mortality per 1,000 caused by cholera, dysentery, and the special jail diseases, in 1874 and previous years, is given for comparison :—

Years.	Death-rate per Mille.				
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Dropsies.	Anæmia.
1861-62	26·3	8·5	14·6	..	..
1862-63	23·0	7·2	14·5	..	..
1863-64	15·6	16·5	17·5	..	..
1864-65	21·3	18·2	30·9	..	..
1865	30·0	12·8	22·7	..	..
1866	25·5	14·3	34·6	..	..
1867	0·8	8·8	10·5	5·3	12·11
1868	0·2	5·5	7·3	1·9	5·7
1869	4·3	6·6	7·3	3·3	2·4
1870	1·5	3·6	4·6	1·6	1·5
1871	0·7	2·9	2·3	0·8	0·3
1872	1·39	3·97	4·51	0·96	1·29
1873	0·10	5·94	6·05	2·59	0·43
1874	0·00	5·34	5·34	1·91	0·90

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES.

Sanitary statistics in Municipalities.

Besides the Presidency city 46 towns were under municipal management during the year. The aggregate population, according to the census of 1871, was 1,588,106. Only one town (Coonoor) had a population below 5,000; Bimlipatam, Cumbum, Ghooty, Anantapore and Ootacamund had less than 10,000 inhabitants; Madras, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Bellary and Salem exceeded 50,000. Only 30 deaths from cholera were registered in the municipal towns, and of these twenty-two occurred in Berhampore, the disease having prevailed also in the Ganjam District and the Zemindaries attached. 1,164 males and 1,101 females died of small-pox; total 2,265. Only three towns escaped this disease, Ellore, Ghooty and Anantapore. Cannanore suffered most severely, losing from this cause 10·2 per 1,000 of population. Vizagapatam (5·5), Palghaut (4·8), Conjeveram (3·2), Cochin (3·2) and Wallajahpett (3·0) also suffered to a considerable extent. The following table shows the work done by each Municipality during 1874 to suppress small-pox by vaccination :—

Municipal Towns.	Number of Vaccinators employed.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Number of Children under one year of age.	Number of Persons vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.
Adoni	1	545	448	90	7	318	23·98
Anantapore	1	250	232	13	5	107	50·83
Bellary	3	1,401	1,251	129	21	684	27·06
Berhampore	1	209	183	26	..	3	9·64
Bimlipatam	1	296	249	47	..	16	33·85
Calicut	1	1,121	937	63	121	29	23·37
Cannanore	*3	3,061	2,927	50	84	80	142·35
Chellumbrum ..	1	258	238	20	..	14	16·62
Chicacole	1	155	99	52	2	2	9·94
Cochin	1	903	715	112	76	67	65·24
Cocanada	1	906	738	101	67	53	50·78
Coimbatore	1	1,374	1,080	215	79	272	38·91
Combaconum	1	1,602	1,245	247	110	392	34·04
Conjeveram	1	911	699	141	71	14	24·40
Coonoor	1	398	366	26	6	75	130·15
Cuddalore	2	2,317	1,803	251	263	164	57·50
Cuddapah	1	339	253	50	36	45	20·82
Cumbum	1	63	42	16	5	8	8·63
Dindigul	1	1,494	1,230	70	194	255	116·12
Ellore	1	873	680	170	23	7	34·25
Erode			No return received.				

* Two of these temporary : one dispensed with on 10th June.

Municipal Towns.	Number of Vaccinators employed.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Number of Children under one year of age.	Number of Persons vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.
Ghooty	1	178	177	1	..	139	26·44
Guntoor	1	707	514	63	130	63	39·20
Kurnool	1	455	345	105	5	54	17·78
Madras	..	54,476	43,430	504	10,542	3,233	137·02
Madura	3	3,863	3,290	400	173	2,550	74·30
Manargoody	1	526	517	9	..	93	29·71
Mangalore	1	1,198	1,063	80	55	132	40·32
Masulipatam	1	842	786	56	..	44	23·26
Mayaveram	1	728	688	36	4	246	34·39
Negapatam	2	548	487	61	1	73	11·29
Nellore	1	1,058	859	27	172	104	35·35
Ootacamund	1	801	585	42	6	168	80·24
Palamcottah	2	704	598	83	23	145	39·23
Palghaut	*3	2,028	1,919	43	66	82	65·94
Rajahmundry ..	1	1,016	781	138	97	159	51·47
Salem	3	1,776	1,530	223	23	850	35·51
Sreerungum	1	867	793	74	..	162	46·47
Tanjore	2	1,150	1,101	43	6	137	22·04
Tellicherry	1	1,013	813	29	171	18	49·40
Tinnevelly	2	508	443	65	..	61	24·13
Trichinopoly	4	4,503	4,065	320	118	1,163	58·83
Tuticorin	1	1,156	968	53	135	103	109·41
Vellore	†9	1,789	1,545	71	173	253	47·05
Vizagapatam	2	924	904	20	..	30	28·70
Vizianagram	1	862	767	57	38	107	42·73
Wallajahpett ..	1	163	147	16	..	19	13·46

4,507 males and 4,367 females, in all 8,874 persons, are returned as having died from fevers. The greatest mortality due to this cause was registered at Vizianagram (17·9 per 1,000), Cumbum (18·5), and Cuddapah (20·2); no town escaped. Five thousand seven hundred and forty-nine deaths are registered under bowel-complaints; 2,917 of males and 2,832 of females. In the following towns the mortality from this class of diseases exceeded 8 per 1,000; Tinnevelly (19·8), Palamcottah (9·08). Fifty-four male and 43 female suicides were registered, of which 15 and 9 respectively occurred in Madras city. Madura and Vellore registered each 6; Calicut 5, Mangalore 4. Only 21 males and 23 females are returned as having died from this cause; 3 males and 2 females in Madras, 4 females in Salem, 1 male and 3 females in Tanjore. Four males and 3 females are registered as killed by wild beasts.

* Two of these were extra for 3 months.

† Eight of these are Medical Subordinates under the Civil Surgeon of Vellore.

In the following pages the most important details of the sanitary condition of the municipal towns, arranged alphabetically, are given in tabular form; the letters at the heads of the columns signifying as follows:— Details for each Municipality.

P. Population in 1871.
B. Births per mille.
D. Deaths ,,
V. Vaccinations per mille.
I. Estimated income (1874-75).
H. Charge per head ,,
E. Estimated expenditure ,,
S. Do. for sanitary purposes (1874-75).

Statement.

Civil.

Towns.	P.	B.	D.	V.	I.
					RS.
Adoni	22,723	50·08	32·08	23·98	23,172
Anantapore	4,918	32·73	15·25	50·83	7,740
Bellary	51,766	24·39	18·40	27·06	76,410
Berhampore	21,670	20·16	17·85	9·64	18,580
Bimlipatam	8,744	26·18	22·75	33·85	7,500
Calicut	47,962	24·10	26·83	23·37	38,765
Cannanore	21,503	36·69	37·90	142·35	27,530
Chellumbrum	15,519	16·56	10·95	16·62	10,644
Chicacole	15,587	18·47	27·07	9·94	14,600
Cochin	13,840	26·73	21·53	65·24	11,730
Cocanada	17,839	29·42	26·73	50·78	20,800
Coimbatore	35,310	21·18	11·24	38·91	27,604
Combaconum	44,444	31·95	32·71	34·04	35,135
Conjeveram	37,327	22·15	24·45	24·40	21,790
Coonoor	3,058	28·77	28·77	130·15	10,290
Cuddalore	40,290	26·92	16·53	57·50	32,368
Cuddapah	16,275	29·00	41·90	20·82	25,363
Cumbum	7,295	37·55	43·59	8·63	7,028

Municipalities.

H.	E.	S.	Remarks.
RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	
1 0 3	23,172	5,313	Water-supply improved. New latrines built. Vaccination fallen off. A female vaccinator is employed. Rupees 1,100 set apart for new dispensary. Registered birth-rate very high.
1 9 2	7,740	4,170	No sanitary works.
1 7 7	76,410	28,730	Drainage and water-supply improved. A new market finished.
0 13 8	18,580	6,152	Slight improvements to drainage. Cholera imported from Cuttack by returning pilgrims in July and August, after which their entry into the town was prevented by a military guard. Health otherwise reported good; but registration (of deaths especially) is obviously very defective.
0 13 8	7,500	3,312	1,400 yards of drains constructed; a new street opened up; a tank deepened. Health "fairly good." 4 Annas offered to each adult and 2 to each child presented for vaccination, without much result.
0 12 11	38,765	17,190	Health "on the whole tolerably good;" small-pox less destructive than last year, but carried off 1·9 per 1,000 of population. No new sanitary works. Registration satisfactory.
1 4 5	27,530	10,380	Drainage improved; two public latrines built; wells repaired. Mortality high; 10·2 per 1,000 carried off by small-pox.
0 10 11	10,644	3,542	Sanitation in an early embryonic condition. Little found practicable except the slaughter of 360 dogs. Strong prejudice against municipal institutions.
0 14 11	14,600	5,470	13 cases of deaths from small-pox. No important sanitary work. Registration of births defective.
0 13 6	11,730	5,110	45 fatal cases of small-pox.
1 2 7	20,800	7,280	Water-supply much improved, chiefly at private cost. Drainage also improved. Latrines built. Health satisfactory.
0 12 6	27,604	12,324	The registered death-rate seems too good to be true. No epidemic. The experiment of manufacturing a most valuable manure by using in the latrines the ashes of dry vegetable rubbish has been most successful. Drainage improved, and water-supply.
0 12 7	35,135	15,800	Health described as "good." Forty-one deaths from small-pox, much fewer than in 1873. Six additional public latrines erected.
0 9 4	21,790	10,560	No new works requiring notice. 132 deaths from small-pox. Health otherwise good.
3 5 7	10,290	3,480	Registration shows a stationary population. Health good. Water-supply receiving much needed attention.
0 12 10	32,368	14,346	Health very good, though 45 persons died of small-pox. Payment of vaccinators by results answered well.
1 8 11	25,363	9,082	Death-rate chiefly due to fevers. 20 deaths by small-pox.
0 15 4	7,028	2,794	Health deteriorating since 1866. Worst season from November to February, when severe malarial fevers prevail.

Civil.

Towns.	P.	B.	D.	V.	I.
					Rs.
Dindigul	12,865	34·66	13·99	116·12	9,765
Ellore	25,487	28.87	23·26	34·25	12,550
Erode	10,201	18·42	14·60	..	6,860
Ghooty	6,730	13·37	12·77	26.44	5,762
Guntoor	18,033	15·13	16·52	39·20	26,242
Kurnool	25,579	35·96	27·52	17·78	20,940
Madras	397,552	28·05	37·12	137·02	..
Madura	51,887	79·00	52·68	74·30	95,944
Manargoody	17,703	31·40	25·81	29·71	16,750
Mangalore	29,712	17·83	20·16	40·32	16,000
Masulipatam	36,188	19·75	12·95	23·26	24,500
Mayaveram	21,165	31·04	24·80	34·39	15,200
Negapatam	48,525	30·08	24·87	11·29	45,000
Nellore	29,922	25·06	19·04	35·35	38,370
Ootacamund	9,982	39·87	32·25	80·24	25,600
Palamcottah	17,945	39·34	30·92	39·23	21,500
Palghaut	30,752	31·80	34·59	65·94	22,323
Rajahmundry	19,738	12·10	16·36	51·47	16,092
Salem	50,012	35·85	21·35	35·51	40,000
Srirungum	18,655	19·72	22·40	46·47	46,175
Tanjore	52,175	29·76	25·54	22·04	42,300
Tellicherry	20,504	29·40	27·74	49·40	14,330
Tinnevelly	21,044	39·10	34·92	24·13	15,944

Municipalities.

H.	E.	S.	Remarks.
RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	
0 12 1	9,765	3,580	Health good.
0 7 10	12,550	4,170	Do.
0 10 9	6,860	3,600	New wells sunk; streets widened; hospital finished. Vaccination more active. Health good.
0 13 8	5,762	2,566	Registration obviously neglected.
1 7 3	26,242	9,960	Water-supply improved. Latrines built and old ones remodelled. Many cesspools filled up. Registration defective.
0 13 1	20,940	9,160	Drainage improved. Health much better than in 1873. 132 deaths from small-pox.
.. .. ..	..	..	830 deaths from small-pox. No Municipal Report later than that for 1873-74 supplied. Distribution of Red Hills water progressing slowly.
1 13 6	95,944	33,000	Registered birth-rate incredible, and death-rate not easy of belief in the absence of cholera and severe small-pox.
0 15 2	16,750	6,617	No new sanitary works. Health very good. A festival in March, attended by 15 to 20 thousand people, passed off without sickness.
0 8 7	16,000	6,850	No new sanitary works. Health good. Rainfall excessive.
0 10 9	24,500	8,900	Hospital improved, and water-supply. Registration very defective.
0 11 5	15,200	5,438	Accommodation for in-patients provided in hospital. A festival passed over without sickness. Registration appears satisfactory.
0 14 10	45,000	16,246	Water-supply improved. Registration good.
1 0 8	31,370	11,380	Water-project proceeding. Vaccination improving. Health good.
2 9 0	25,600	8,050	Health reported good. Some hooping-cough and small-pox. One case of cholera in jail. Dry-earth system making progress and demand made for poudrette. Open water-supply channel being gradually piped.
1 3 2	21,500	8,940	Accommodation for sick much improved. Latrines constructed. 40 deaths from small-pox.
0 11 7	22,323	5,823	Suffered severely from small-pox. Registered deaths exceeded births, but health reported good. No new sanitary works.
0 13 0	16,092	8,698	Registration very defective. No important sanitary work.
0 12 9	40,000	20,400	Water-supply improved by sinking wells. Registration appears satisfactory.
0 13 10	16,175	9,256	Birth-registration seems defective. Health "remarkably good." Prejudice against vaccination subsiding. Vaccinator paid on Results System, and patient also paid. Dispensary and hospital finished. No epidemic during the festival.
0 14 10	42,300	16,300	Drainage and water-supply improved. Health excellent. Registration satisfactory.
0 11 2	16,591	5,886	No report received.
0 12 1	15,944	6,430	No important sanitary works. Registered mortality high. 24 deaths from small-pox.

Civil.

Towns.	P.	B.	D.	V.	I.
					Rs.
Trichinopoly	76,530	24·83	20·93	58·83	60,720
Tuticorin	10,565	46·28	36·72	109·41	20,150
Vellore	38,022	35·29	28·69	47·05	53,000
Vizagapatam	32,191	36·53	34·48	28·70	16,900
Vizianagram	20,169	31·08	27·31	42·73	10,885
Wallajahpett	12,103	37·84	34·78	13·46	10,756

Municipalities.

H.	E.	S.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
0 12 8	60,207	21,900	New dispensary finished, new latrines built, drainage and water-supply improved. Health good.
1 14 6	20,150	5,990	Registered birth-rate very high. Water-supply improved and swamps filled up. Health good.
1 6 3	53,000	13,690	Health good, except for outbreak of paludal fever, causing 329 deaths. New latrines built. Tanks, channels, and wells cleaned.
0 8 4	16,900	9,470	179 deaths from small-pox, 8 more than in 1873. Vaccination fallen off owing, it is explained, to prevalence of variola. General health reported good. A Leper Hospital established, sufferers from leprosy having apparently increased. 3,833 square yards of swamp reclaimed.
0 8 7	10,885	4,411	Registration improving. A bonus of 9 pies has been effective in bringing forward candidates for vaccination. New drains constructed. Water-supply good.
0 14 2	10,756	2,945	Health good. 1 anna offered for each child vaccinated not claimed by any one, although 19 under one year were operated on. 1,717 yards of side-drains constructed. Slaughter-house begun.

Sanitary Statistics in Madras Town.

The population of the city of Madras, according to the census of 1871, was 397,552; of whom 3,613 were Europeans, 12,013 East Indians, 50,964 Mahomedans, and 330,962 "Hindus" including Native Christians. The total number of deaths registered in 1874 was 14,760, or 37·1 per mille. The mortality for twelve years ending 1870 was 30·7, and for fifteen years ending 1873 was 33·9 per 1,000, the same population-basis being taken in all. The apparent deterioration of the sanitary condition of Madras which these death-rates indicate may be partially explained by improved registration and by the reasonable supposition that the population of the city increases year by year. The deaths of the earlier period have on this assumption been compared with a population higher than the actual, and give therefore an unduly favorable death-rate, while the assumption of a stationary population since the census exaggerates the mortality of the later years. It is much to be feared that these causes do not completely account for the progressive death-rate, and that the sanitary condition of Madras is not improving. The mortality of the Mahomedan community was above the mean, being 40·1 per 1,000; that of Hindus and Native Christians was identical with it. The European death-rate was 32·3, and the East Indian 27·1. In the following table the density of population and the death-rate in each of the Municipal Divisions of Madras are shown:—

Divisions.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Death-rate per Mille for 12 years ending 1870.	Death-rate per Mille for 15 years ending 1873.	Death-rate per Mille for 1874.
1st Division... ...	12,219	21·6	26·4	31·1
2nd do.	98,732	42·0	42·2	39·6
3rd do.	57,249	19·1	26·3	30·5
4th do.	2,500	19·7	38·9	49·4
5th do.	26,598	29·8	36·05	41·3
6th do.	4,620	32·8	26·9	23·7
7th do.	52,227	36·0	36·05	38·9
8th do.	9,344	33·2	34·1	43·7
Total ...	17,008	30·7	33·9	37·1

In the following table the mortality is shown according to division, race, and cause:—

Divisions.	Classes.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				Cholera.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	
1st Division.	14	21	255	1,750	69·6	25·8	42·7	29·8	..
2nd do. ..	52	65	52	2,819	47·5	29·7	31·8	40·03	..
3rd do. ..	11	45	273	1,226	21·8	18·7	35·08	30·4	..
4th do. ..	3	9	66	406	41·09	58·4	60·5	47·9	..
5th do. ..	24	116	137	2,434	30·5	30·1	28·8	43·3	..
6th do. ..	3	5	17	435	6·5	8·2	12·08	25·7	..
7th do. ..	4	43	975	1,685	22·2	36·7	43·4	36·8	..
8th do. ..	6	21	271	1,517	18·8	25·03	45·9	44·05	..
Total ..	117	325	2,046	12,272	32·3	27·05	40·1	37·07	..

(*Continued.*)

Divisions.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Average Death-rate for 15 Years ending 1873.
1st Division.	66	438	241	130	40	1,125	2,040	31·1	26·4
2nd do. ..	107	606	133	308	34	1,800	2,988	39·6	42·2
3rd do. ..	44	420	62	198	15	816	1,555	30·5	26·3
4th do. ..	21	96	39	42	7	279	484	49·4	38·9
5th do. ..	113	393	264	171	25	1,745	2,711	41·3	36·0
6th do. ..	19	70	44	19	7	301	460	23·7	26·9
7th do. ..	253	363	190	82	27	1,792	2,707	38·9	36·05
8th do. ..	207	293	143	58	36	1,078	1,815	43·7	34·1
Total ..	830	2,679	1,116	1,008	191	8,936	14,760	37·1	33·9

The principal causes of deaths were fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, and small-pox. There was no cholera during the year. The mortality attributed to fevers amounted to 6·7 per 1,000 of population. The Hindu inhabitants suffered most severely from malaria, losing 7·2 per 1,000 from this cause. The Mahomedan fever death-rate was 4·9, the Eurasian 2·8, the European 1·3. Dysentery carried off 1,116 persons, or 2·8 per 1,000 of the city

population. Mahomedans suffered most from this disease, their mortality being 3·2 per 1,000; the Hindu death-rate was 2·8, the East Indian 1·4, and the European 0·8. 1,008 deaths were due to diarrhœa, a mortality of 2·5 per 1,000. The Hindu death-rate from diarrhœa was 2·7, the European 2·2, the East Indian 1·8, and the Mahomedan 1·3. Small-pox destroyed only 830 lives, or 2·1 per 1,000. The Mahomedans were the principal sufferers, losing 3·7 per 1,000. No European died of this disease. Hindus lost 1·8 per 1,000, and East Indians 1·7. In the following table the European mortality in Madras city during 1874 is shown arranged according to age :—

Diseases.	Age at the time of Death.											
	Born dead.		Not exceeding 1 Year.		1 to 6 Years.		6 to 12 Years.		12 to 20 Years.		20 to 30 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fevers	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
All other causes	3	3	16	12	1	4	..	1	2	1	6	6
Total ..	3	3	16	14	3	6	1	1	3	1	8	8

(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	Age at the time of Death.									
	30 to 40 Years.		40 to 50 Years.		50 to 60 Years.		Exceeding 60 Years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	3
Injuries	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
All other causes	12	5	6	2	6	..	6	3	66	37
Total ..	16	5	6	2	8	..	9	4	73	44

VACCINATION.

Establishment.

During 1874-75 the establishment consisted of 28 Superintendents, 121 First and 211 Second class Vaccinators. One Superintendent has been added to the Sub-Collectorate of the Nellore District. The increase among the vaccinators is owing chiefly to the additions made by the Local Fund Boards of Nellore, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Cuddapah Districts. Out of the total strength 5 per cent. of the vaccinators cannot read or write English, and cannot keep registers in that language, but most of these are men that were employed prior to the reorganization of 1865. The majority of the Female Vaccinators do not know English. The casualties during the year under report among the vaccinators consisted of eight resignations, seventeen dismissals, four desertions, nine deaths, and fifteen men who did not join on appointment. Of the sixteen Female Vaccinators on the establishment during the year 1873-74, two East Indians resigned their appointments in consequence of the smallness of the salary. Two Mahomedans and one Hindu were dismissed the department for immoral conduct, and one woman who was appointed to the Godavery District from Vizagapatam did not join. 'During the year under notice two Mahomedans, one Hindu, and two Native Christian females were admitted into the department, making a total of sixteen vaccinatrixes on the establishment. During the year the number of Vaccinators was completed in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam and in the Jeypore Province of the Vizagapatam District by the appointment of six hill men to each, all of them being able to read and write Ooriya, and some Telugu also; their work seems to compare very favorably with that of past years; as natives of the Hill Tracts, they are in a position to benefit the cause of vaccination. Almost all the Zemindary vaccinators were replaced by Government Vaccinators last year; the latter as a body are a much superior class of men. Four zemindaries—Pittapore in the Godavery, Venkatagherry in the Nellore, Jeypore in the Vizagapatam District, and Arnee Jaghire in the North Arcot District—employed 11 vaccinators amongst them. Two vaccinators were employed in the dispensaries at Cuddalore, one at the New and the other at the Old Town. Their work is supervised by the medical officers in charge of these

institutions. In the 36 Municipalities there were 54 Municipal Vaccinators.

Number of operations.

It will be seen from the accompanying table that during the past ten years the number vaccinated has nearly doubled itself.

	Total No. vaccinated.
1865	191,394
1866	194,509
1867	270,749
1868	264,696
1869	255,685
1870-71	273,520
1871-72	280,477
1872-73	338,602
1873-74	367,445
1874-75	428,162
Total ...	2,865,239

Particulars of increase.

The year under notice shows a total increase of 69,736 operations throughout the Presidency thus:

Departments.	Total of Operations.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
Vaccine Districts and Vaccine Depôt.	314,294	61,182	...	...
Military Cantonments	3,489	...	812	...
Private Vaccinators	6,062	844	...	...
Temporary do.	40,076	18,352	...	...
Local Fund do.	749	...	...	...
Medical Subordinates	17,251	...	3,886	...
Municipalities	33,606	...	9,445	...
Zemindaries	5,391	967	...	...
Civil Dispensaries	2,029	1,354	...	...
Hospital Assistants, Pulney Hills and Amindivi Islands.	252	...	...	...
Railway Apothecaries	10	6	...	...
Chuttrum Vaccinators	4,953	1,174	...	...
Total ...	428,162	83,879	14,143	69,736

Particulars of operations.

The increase shown in this table was chiefly occasioned by the increase in the staff of vaccinators in several districts, and the greater exertions of the vaccine officers generally. Of those who were operated on, 246,861 were males and 179,272 females, and of these again 55,360 were children under one year of age. The largest number of persons vaccinated in any one district was in Madras, where 47,358 were operated on successfully

The percentage of operations to the population was 16. The greatest number vaccinated in any one month throughout the Presidency was 6,236 in Madras in the month of October 1874. Infantile vaccination continued to receive the particular attention of the department. 36,444 children under one year of age were vaccinated, showing an increase of 4,750 cases over the numbers of the previous year. The vaccinators employed in Civil Dispensaries show a total of 2,029 operations; their work has been largely increased owing to the payment of money batta to patients. In the thirty-six Municipalities there were fifty-four Municipal Vaccinators. The collective work of these officers gives a total of 33,606 operations. The four Zemindaries, namely Pittapore in the Godavery District, Venkatagherry in Nellore, Jeypore in Vizagapatam, and the Arnee Jaghire in the North Arcot District, employed in all eleven Vaccinators. The Railway Apothecaries operated on ten subjects during the year. This is an increase of six operations in comparison with the work of the previous year. The percentage of success was 90. The number of subjects vaccinated by them under one year of age was five. 17,251 operations were performed by the Medical Subordinates in the Presidency. This total shows a decrease of 3,886 cases as compared with the work of the previous year. In 552 cases the results were not known. The percentage of success was 73·05.

Madras Vaccine Depot.

At the Madras Vaccine Depôt 1,433 subjects—775 males and 658 females—were operated on, 973 operations were successful, in 459 the results were unknown. There is a decrease of 746 operations below the work of the previous year, arising chiefly from the use of the ambulatory system by which 1 Anna each is paid to subjects vaccinated at their own doors; under these circumstances, patients do not care to come to the Vaccine Depôt. The number vaccinated under one year old was 96, comprising 47 males and 49 females, with a percentage of 98·78 of success. The number of cases operated on by money-batta payments was 1,292, showing an expenditure of Rupees 113-14-6. Four hundred and twenty charges of lymph were distributed throughout the Presidency, *viz.*, 380 capillary tubes, two pairs of glass plates, and 38 scabs, exclusive of 240 vaccinated subjects sent out to medical officers and others in the town. Five hundred and twenty-one vaccination certificates were granted to candidates going up for the different grades of examinations, showing an increase of 382 when compared with the number

issued during the past year. Of the 521 candidates who presented themselves, 182 had marks of small-pox, 296 marks of vaccination, and 43 were vaccinated at the time when the certificates were granted to them. The cost of each operation was Annas 9-2.

Cost.

The cost of each operation varied as usual in the several districts, but was less than that of the previous year. In the Jeypore Hill Tracts the cost was Rupees 1-13-2, and in Ganjam Annas 14-2. In Cuddapah and Madras Collectorate it was respectively Annas 14-1 and Annas 2-9. In Trichinopoly the cost was the lowest, *viz.*, Annas 2-1. The average cost of each operation in the twenty districts was Annas 5-9. The total cost of the department for the year under review was Rupees 98,348.

Transfer to Local Boards.

At the close of the year under notice the Vaccine Department was transferred to the Local Fund Boards; in two districts only, Nellore and Kurnool, the Boards were not prepared to accept the transfer. The town of Madras, the Hill Tracts of Ganjam and Jeypore, and Badrachellam in the Godavery District remained as special cases in the hands of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL.

General Statistics.—Number of schools and scholars.

It will be observed from the annexed table that the total number of schools in connexion with the Educational Department has increased during the year by 936 and the number of scholars by 24,917; this increase is smaller than it was in the two preceding years, when the first great development of elementary education took place. There is a trifling decrease in the number of pupils attending lower-class girls' schools, normal schools, and professional schools; but with this unimportant exception, all classes of schools show an advance, which is as usual most marked in those of the lower class. The number of colleges, including collegiate schools, remains unaltered, and so does that of higher-class schools. The next table divides all the schools under four important heads, and gives the number of schools and scholars in the several districts for the last two years:—

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Colleges	14	14	544	667
Higher-class schools	50	50	12,456	12,998
Middle-class do.	435	455	24,912	26,330
Lower-class do.	6,545	7,177	146,340	162,659
Mixed Middle-class schools. ...	33	36	1,736	1,805
Do. Lower-class do.	880	1,129	31,349	37,138
Girls' schools ... Higher class ...	1	1	100	117
Girls' schools ... Middle do. ...	42	48	3,152	3,865
Girls' schools ... Lower do. ...	194	220	7,941	7,924
Normal schools	16	16	*1,843	*1,806
Professional do.	5	5	447	428
Total ...	8,215	9,151	230,820	255,737

* Of these 1,168 pupils are in the practising schools.

Distribution of schools in four great classes and by districts.	1873-74.		1874-75.					
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government colleges and schools.	130	10,003	137	10,675	7	672	...	...
Local Fund and Municipal schools.	...	...	576	19,292	576	19,292	...	...
Aided schools	*5,646	172,978	5,520	171,039	...	...	126	1,939
Schools under inspection but not receiving aid.	2,439	47,839	2,918	54,731	479	6,892	...	...
Total ...	8,215	230,820	9,151	255,737	1,062	26,856	126	1,939
First Division.								
Ganjam	279	6,181	329	6,945	50	764	...	...
Vizagapatam	220	6,066	252	6,573	32	507	...	...
Godavery	229	8,614	391	10,460	62	1,846	...	...
Kistna	425	9,396	522	11,136	97	1,740	...	...
Second Division.								
Bellary	485	10,620	478	10,734	...	114	7	...
Kurnool	312	6,511	263	5,781	...	...	49	800
Cuddapah	373	6,541	461	7,881	88	1,340	...	...
Nellore	370	7,107	429	7,989	59	874	...	...
Third Division.								
Madras and Chingleput ...	742	30,557	943	35,422	201	4,865	...	...
South Arcot	598	14,925	700	17,620	102	2,695	...	...
Fourth Division.								
North Arcot	567	15,659	570	16,265	3	600	...	...
Salem	276	6,814	230	6,639	...	...	46	175
Tanjore	595	19,710	608	22,451	13	2,741	...	...
Trichinopoly	201	5,671	243	7,225	42	1,554	...	...
Fifth Division.								
Coimbatore	753	15,135	758	14,748	5	...	...	387
Madura	456	13,212	605	16,033	149	2,821	...	...
Tinnevelly	733	24,498	787	26,271	54	1,773	...	...
Sixth Division.								
Malabar	398	19,526	473	21,351	75	1,825	...	...
South Canara	103	4,007	109	4,221	6	214	...	...
Total ...	8,215	230,820	9,151	255,737	1,038	26,279	102	1,362

From the foregoing table it appears that there are—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Aided from Local Funds	4,452	111,957
Do. Municipal Funds ...	503	21,046
Do. Provincial Funds ...	565	38,036
Total ...	5,520	171,039

* Including Local Fund and Municipal Schools.

As was the case last year, nearly four-fifths of the total increase of pupils belongs to Local Fund or Municipal schools and Aided schools, while the greater portion of the remainder is to be found in schools under inspection, but not yet receiving aid. The districts that show the greatest increase are Madras and Chingleput, Madura, Tanjore, and South Arcot. Kurnool which made a great advance last year has now fallen back again, and shows a decrease of 49 schools and 800 scholars. Salem again shows a considerable decrease of schools, but the falling off in scholars is not large; while Coimbatore exhibits the anomaly of an increase of 5 schools and a decrease of 387 scholars. The tables A 1 and A 2 in the Appendix to this chapter show in detail the distribution of schools and scholars in the several districts on the 31st March 1875.

—Area, population, and extent of education.

The population adopted in the subjoined table is taken from the census of 1871. The order of the six educational divisions remains unchanged, but a comparison of these figures with those given in last year's report will show that the First Division has gained considerably upon the Second :—

Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the department.	Proportion of population to one pupil.
Madras and Chingleput ...	2,780	1,335,736	35,422	38
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	26,271	64
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	22,451	87
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	17,620	99
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	21,351	105
Coimbatore	8,181	1,812,775	14,748	123
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	16,265	123
Kistna...	8,036	1,452,374	11,136	130
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	16,033	141
Godavery	6,224	1,592,939	10,460	152
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	10,734	155
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	7,225	166
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	5,781	166
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	7,881	171
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	7,981	173
South Canara...	3,902	918,362	4,221	218
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	6,945	218
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	6,639	296
Vizagapatam...	18,344	2,159,199	6,573	328
DIVISIONS.				
Third Division	7,653	3,091,553	53,042	58
Fifth do.	22,859	5,773,349	57,052	101
Sixth do.	9,904	3,179,612	25,572	124
Fourth do.	21,791	7,156,412	52,580	136
Second do.	35,194	5,355,651	32,377	165
First do.	40,917	6,724,600	35,114	191

—Race and sex of pupils.

The following table shows the race and sex of the pupils under instruction in 1874-75, and compares them with those under instruction in 1873-74. An increase is observable under every head except East Indians :—

Race.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	312	256	568	417	279	696
East Indians ...	2,665	2,031	4,696	2,390	2,010	4,400
Native Christians ...	11,268	5,987	17,255	12,634	6,735	19,369
Hindus	182,935	8,337	191,272	200,157	9,548	209,705
Mahomedans ...	15,258	245	15,503	18,534	624	19,158
Parsees	24	4	28	50	4	54
Jews	1	...	1	4	...	4
Pariahs	1,244	253	1,497	1,946	382	2,328
Total ...	213,707	17,113	230,820	236,132	19,582	255,714
No information has been furnished to the Inspector of Schools, First Division, as to the nationality of these pupils				23	...	23
				236,155	19,582	255,737

—Languages studied.

The following table gives the number of boys and girls studying different languages, and compares the figures of 1874-75 with those of the preceding year. Those of the pupils who study more than one language enter the table more than once. The most noticeable features are the small increase in the number of boys learning English, the decrease in girls learning English, which may be connected with the falling off among the East Indians, and the almost total extinction of Arabic. Arabic was studied by 20 boys in 1871-72, 726 in 1872-73, 1,428 in 1873-74, and 24 on the 31st March last, thus returning nearly to what it was three years ago. This rise and fall is wholly due to the fact that when the Moplah schools in Malabar were first taken under inspection the boys all studied the Arabic Kuran exclusively, but that since that time secular education in Malayalam has supplanted the Arabic :—

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
English	48,020	49,890	3,877	3,564
Tamil	117,592	129,101	9,410	11,557
Telugu	64,180	71,419	2,972	3,489
Malayalam	17,249	18,698	1,657	1,877
Canarese	7,579	8,073	465	257
Ooriya	3,183	3,734	...	13
Tulu	155	176	70	104
Hindustani	3,704	4,495	...	61
Persian	208	503	...	2
Sanskrit	751	686	...	...
Latin	588	619	...	...
Greek	40	43	...	...
French	...	...	13	10
German	...	...	...	...
Hebrew	12	4	...	...
Arabic	1,428	24	184	...

—Inspecting Agency.

The following table shows the Inspecting Agency as it stood at the the close of the year. The number of Deputy Inspectors has been increased by one, owing to the Chicacole Circle having been made a separate charge. There are now two Deputy Inspectors for each district, except Trichinopoly and South Canara. Thirteen additional Inspecting Schoolmasters have been employed during the year :—

Inspecting Agency.

Inspectors of Schools	6
Deputy Inspectors	37
Inspecting Schoolmasters	98
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
Total ...	142

University

The results of the University examinations from its establishment to the close of the official year will be found summarized in the annexed table.

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.		
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed	
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.
1857-58 { Sept. 1857, / Feb. 1858.	41	29	7	No examination.			No examination.			No examination.			No examination.		
1858-59	79	11	7		Do.		2	...	2		Do.			Do.	
1859-60	57	22	8		Do.		9	7	1		Do.			Do.	
1860-61	52	23	...		Do.		10	2	3		Do.		4	1	...
1861-62	80	35	13		Do.		10	6	...		Do.		5	3	...
1862-63	195	49	33		Do.		6	5	...		Do.		5	2	2
1863-64	252	58	47		Do.		12	7	2		Do.		4	...	2
1864-65	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...
1865-66	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1
1866-67	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
1867-68	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3
1868-69	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11
1869-70	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14
1870-71	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11
1871-72	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...
1872-73	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	131	38	27	2	...	...	9	...	6
1873-74	1,530	227	384	240	43	33	83	8	21	...	...	...	8	...	5
1874-75	1,704	209	417	285	49	76	88	28	22	4	1	...	24	...	12
	1,911	248	536	342	71	112	85	26	29	2	2	...	16	9	...
Total ...	14,669	2,187	3,056	3,377	635	698	713	255	141	28	11	...	235	33	67

—Matriculation Examination.

The following table compares the general results of the Matriculation Examinations of 1873-74 and 1874-75. The number of men passed last December greatly exceeds the return for 1873, and it is observed that the ratio of passed to examined candidates has risen from 36·7 to 41 per cent. Another feature is the increase of first-class men from 62 to 120:—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
Examined		1,704	1,911
	Passed.		
First Class ...	From Government Institutions ...	29	56
	From other schools and private tuition	33	64
Second Class.	From Government Institutions ...	180	192
	From other schools and private tuition	384	472
	Total ...	626	784

—First Examination in Arts.

At the First Examination in Arts 183 passed against 125 in 1873-74. The increase is proportionally divided between Government and Private Institutions. As in the case of the Matricu-

NOTE.—Under the head "From Private Institutions" are included students who read by themselves, and do not attend any college or school.

lation Examination, there is a very satisfactory increase in the number of those who passed in the first class.

		1873-74.	1874-75.
Examined		285	342
Passed.			
First Class ...	From Government Institutions ...	7	14
	From other schools and private tuition	5	9
Second Class.	From Government Institutions ...	42	57
	From other schools and private tuition	71	103
	Total ...	125	183

—B.A. Examination.

For the B.A. degree eighty-five candidates appeared this year against eighty-eight in 1874; but the number passed was fifty-five instead of fifty. The increase is wholly due to the large number of students unconnected with any college who succeeded in passing.

—M.A. Examination.

A single candidate, an ex-student of the Presidency College, was examined for the M.A. degree in English and Sanskrit, and was successful.

—B.L. Examination.

Sixteen candidates were examined for the B.L. degree and nine passed, two in the second and the rest in the third class. There was no candidate this year for the M.L. degree.

—B.C.E. Examination.

For the B.C.E. examination two candidates appeared and both passed, one in the second and the other in the third class.

—Medicine.

The only examination in the Faculty of Medicine held in 1874-75 was the Preliminary Scientific, in which two candidates passed out of three.

—Classes of the community represented at the University Examinations.

The following table shows the classes of the community to which the successful candidates at the University examinations of the last two years belonged :—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B.A. Degree.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Brahmins	380	472	85	112	30	39
Hindus not Brahmins ...	139	215	25	38	7	9
Mahomedans	3	9	2	1	...	...
Native Christians... ...	48	49	3	20	7	2
East Indians	37	26	8	9	4	4
Europeans	18	13	1	3	2	1
Parsees	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	626	784	125	183	50	55

It will be observed that the Brahmins still maintain their old superiority, though they have not increased relatively more than the non-Brahmin Hindus. A remarkable advance is made by Native Christians in the F.A. Examination, but this is in some measure neutralized by their remaining stationary in the Matriculation Examination and actually retrograding in that for the B.A. degree.

—Cost of the University.

The net cost to Government of the University was Rupees 10,577-15-6 as shown by the statement beneath.

Receipts other than from Government.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Fees from candidates ...	29,890	0	0	Establishment	4,368	0	0
Sale of calendars ...	97	14	0	Fees to Examiners ...	30,210	0	0
				Contingencies, including all other charges.	5,987	13	6
Total Receipts ...	29,987	14	0	Total Disbursements ...	40,565	13	6

In 1873-74 the net cost was Rupees 14,392, and in 1872-73 Rupees 16,633. This regular and striking decrease in cost is almost entirely due to the increase in fees paid by candidates, which now at last practically cover the Examiners' stipends.

Colleges. —Presidency College.

The number of staff and pupils in the Presidency College are given below :—

Staff.	*Pupils.*
8 Professors.	129 College Department.
1 Assistant Professor.	137 Junior Department.
5 English Masters.	71 Legal Branch.
8 Vernacular Masters.	

The following table gives the attendance in the senior department at the close of the last three years and the number of students that passed the several University examinations :—

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Examination in Arts.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1872-73 ...	115	35	16	8
1873-74 ...	112	24	12	17
1874-75 ...	129	28	26	12

The number of staff and pupils in the Provincial College, Combaconum, are given below:— —Provincial College, Combaconum.

Staff.	*Pupils.*
1 Principal.	147 College Branch.
3 Assistants.	301 Junior Department.
7 English Masters.	
2 Tamil do.	
1 Sanskrit do.	

The annexed table shows the attendance and the University distinctions gained in the last three years.

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Examination in Arts.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1872-73 ...	102	44	17	...
1873-74 ...	114	53	20	11
1874-75 ...	147	62	22	12

The Free Church Mission Institution is now the largest college in Southern India, and has besides a school department of nearly 800 boys. The success of the institution will appear from the following table regarding the college:— —Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Examination in Arts.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1872-73 ...	86	26	8	5
1873-74 ...	108	33	18	5
1874-75 ...	153	38	24	5

The Doveton Protestant College has fallen off in numbers, though the school department (170 pupils against 24 in the college department) shows a small increase. From the following table it will be seen that the University successes of last year have not been fully maintained:— —Doveton Protestant College.

Years.	Attendance in the College.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Examination in Arts.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1872-73 ...	26	12	3	2
1873-74 ...	32	9	9	4
1874-75 ...	24	7	5	2

—Medical College.

The number of staff and pupils in the Medical College are given below:—

Staff.	*Pupils.*
8 Professors.	5 Senior Department.
5 Assistants.	26 Second do.
	57 Junior do.

The following table gives the leading statistics of the college for the year 1874-75, and compares them with those of the two preceding years:—

——	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
In Senior Department at commencement of Winter Session	7	5	5
In Second Department at commencement of Winter Session	45	28	26
In Junior Department at commencement of Winter Session	61	61	57
Passed Second M. B. and C. M. University Examination	1	3	...
Passed First M. B. and C. M. University Examination	1	1	2
Passed Preliminary Scientific University Examination	...	1	...
Passed for grade of Assistant Apothecary ...	15	21	11
Do. do. of Hospital Assistant ...	11	25	30

Two students went to England in the course of the year, one to compete for a commission, in which he was successful, and the other to complete his medical education. The year under review is remarkable for the small number of students whom it was found necessary to remove for incompetency or dismiss for desertion. The numbers are three and one against ten and one of the previous year.

In July 1874 the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, proposed that arrangements should be made for the admission of lady students into the Medical College. After considerable discussion it was finally resolved that they should be admitted, and that, with the exception of Midwifery, Surgery, and a few lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, they should be taught in the same classes as the male students. Three lady students have already commenced their course of study.

Another important change in the medical education of the Presidency results from the introduction into the service of two classes of medical practitioners to be called Civil Apothecaries or Civil Medical Officers and Civil Hospital Assistants. Formerly all holders of Government stipends at the Medical College were

enlisted for military service, but in future Civil Dispensaries, whether supported directly by Government or by Local Fund Boards, will be placed under the charge of officers of these new grades. The higher class will, it is hoped, be mainly filled with men who have matriculated at the University of Madras before beginning their medical studies, but in case a sufficient number of such candidates do not come forward in any particular year, a departmental examination will be held to fill up any deficiencies that may occur. Matriculated students will be admitted into the Medical College after one year's pre-collegiate training, while those selected on the results of the departmental examination will have their pre-collegiate training extended to two years. For the lower class the departmental examination and two years' pre-collegiate training will be required, as it is hardly likely that matriculated candidates will be available for this grade.

—Civil Engineering College.

The session of 1874-75 at the Civil Engineering College began on the 3rd August with 194 students classified as follows :—

First Department	... ...	7
Second do.	First Class	29
	Second do.	65
Surveying Class	... ...	39
Drawing do.	... ...	54
	Total ...	194

The subjoined table gives the attendance at the end of the session and the chief features in the working of the college during the last three years.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
First Department.			
On roll at close of session	7	4	10
Passed for degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering...	...	1	2
Obtained certificate as Assistant Engineer ...	...	4	1
Second Department.			
On roll at close of session	65	61	63
Obtained certificate as Supervisor	1	3	1
Do. as Taluq Overseer ...	11	20	26
Special Department.			
On roll at close of session	45	80	75
Obtained certificates of Surveying, First Class.	...	2	...
Do. do. do. Second do.	...	3	3
Do. do. do. Third do.	5	8	8
Do. do. as Draughtsman and Estimator, First Class.	...	3	1
Do. do. do. Second do.	4	4	3
Do. do. do. Third do.	4	11	2

The guarantee given by Government of one appointment annually in the engineering branch of the Department of Public Works has had the anticipated effect of increasing the numbers in the First or College Department, and the Principal reports that there are now more applicants than vacancies. With regard to the European Military Students, the Principal remarks that the new system of requiring these students to study the vernaculars at Bangalore for one year before joining the college is working successfully.

Collegiate Schools.

Between the colleges just described and the higher-class schools there is in this Presidency an important class of institutions which may be conveniently called collegiate schools, inasmuch as they are partly colleges for the education of under-graduates in the first two years of their University course, and partly high schools educating their pupils for the Matriculation Examination. Their number is at present eight; the Provincial Schools of Calicut, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, and Bellary, the High Schools maintained at Tanjore and Trichinopoly by the Propagation Society, the Noble High School at Masulipatam, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

—Provincial School, Calicut.

The Provincial School at Calicut fully maintained its reputation at the December examinations of the University, passing nine students at the F.A. Examination and thirty at Matriculation, against eight and twenty-nine of the previous year, and keeps its place at the head of the collegiate schools.

—Provincial School, Mangalore.

As regards success in the University examinations, in the First Examination in Arts Mangalore was hardly, if at all, inferior to Calicut, passing eight out of nine candidates, two of whom were in the first class; but at Matriculation Mangalore passed only fifteen against thirty from Calicut.

—Provincial School, Rajahmundry.

The Provincial School at Rajahmundry has taken a great step in advance during the year under review. Out of five candidates at the First Examination in Arts three passed, and what is still more satisfactory twenty students out of twenty-one succeeded at Matriculation. On the 31st March there were twenty-three pupils in the F.A. classes, and at the date of the Inspector's report this number had been increased to thirty, so that in this respect Rajahmundry now stands second among the Provincial Schools.

Bellary is now the lowest of the four Provincial Schools; it only passed one pupil at the First Examination in Arts and twelve at Matriculation. —Provincial School, Bellary.

The Noble High School at Masulipatam has long been considered the leading school in the Northern Circars, but it did not distinguish itself in the late University examinations, and seems about to yield the pre-eminence to the Provincial School at Rajahmundry. —Noble High School, Masulipatam.

The Tanjore High School is the most flourishing of the Aided Collegiate Schools. The institution indeed aims at being a fully-developed college, educating up to the B.A. degree, and has already a small junior B.A. class of four students. —S.P.G. High School, Tanjore.

The High School at Trichinopoly has of late made great progress, and is now not far behind the sister institution at Tanjore. Judged by mere numbers indeed, Trichinopoly already stands first, having as many as 702 pupils on the rolls against 578 at Tanjore. It passed only four students at the First Examination in Arts, but then three of them were in the first class; at Matriculation twenty-nine were successful, but all but two were placed in the second class. This institution also, like Tanjore, enjoys the advantage of having elementary branch schools in connexion with it in various parts of the town. —S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.

St. Joseph's College is intended principally as a boarding establishment for the children of Roman Catholic parents in the Tanjore and neighboring districts, but is open also to others, and its classes are attended by a considerable number of day scholars from the town. Four students of this College passed the First Examination in Arts and ten matriculated, one student passing in the first class in each examination. —St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

In the accompanying tables will be found the leading statistical facts connected with the eight collegiate schools. The Provincial Schools, being homogeneous, may fairly be compared together. Having regard to numbers and success at the Universityexaminations, these schools may be said to stand in the following order:—Calicut, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Bellary. As to University successes, the Government schools have a slight advantage over the Private schools, passing twenty-one against nineteen for the First Examination in Arts and seventy-seven against seventy-two for Matriculation. Statistics of Collegiate Schools.

TABLE I.

Government Collegiate Schools.

—	Average Daily Attendance.	Total Charges.	Fees.	Cost to Government less Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Charges.	Annual Cost of each Pupil.	
						Total.	To Government.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary Provincial School	167	10,048 15 0	4,554 0 0	5,494 15 0	45·31	60 2 9	32 14 5
Calicut Provincial School	210	13,765 13 4	5,965 8 0	7,342 5 4	43·33	65 8 10	34 15 5
Mangalore Provincial School ...	197	12,390 1 9	5,616 0 0	6,774 1 9	45·32	62 14 4	34 6 2
Rajahmundry Provincial School ...	169	11,109 12 7	4,083 4 0	7,026 8 7	36·75	65 11 10	41 9 2

Private Collegiate Schools.

—	Average Daily Attendance.	Total Charges.	Fees.	Cost to Government less Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Charges.	Annual Cost of each Pupil.	
						Total.	To Government.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Noble Institution, Masulipatam ...	223	16,090 14 11	2,685 0 6	4,919 1 5	16·68	72 2 6	22 0 11
S. P. G. School, Tanjore	429	12,298 8 0	5,933 15 0	8,418 1 4	48·24	28 10 8	19 9 11
S. P. G. School, Trichinopoly ...	507	10,984 5 4	7,094 7 0	5,385 8 0	64·5	21 10 7	10 9 11
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam...	386	11,987 0 0	3,800 0 0	3,035 0 0	31·7	31 0 10	7 13 9

TABLE II.

—	No. of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March		College Classes.				School Classes.					
	1874.	1875.	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Government Collegiate Schools.												
Provincial School, Rajahmundry ...	196	197	...	...	9	14	28	18	128	...	...	...
Do. do. Bellary	241	176	...	...	10	6	47	35	57	21	...	...
Do. do. Calicut	247	245	...	...	22	15	52	60	96	...	...	...
Do. do. Mangalore ...	257	231	...	...	17	9	52	51	102	...	...	...
Private Collegiate Schools.												
Noble Institution, Masulipatam ...	235	248	...	...	7	7	22	33	36	86	30	27
S.P.G. High School, Tanjore ...	509	578	...	4	21	11	64	84	111	137	46	100
Do. do. Trichinopoly ...	575	702	...	...	16	22	66	81	136	228	67	86
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	395	422	...	...	9	...	34	45	54	52	33	195

The following statistical tables relate to the Higher-class Schools in each of the six divisions in the Presidency:— Higher-class Schools.

First Division.

—	Number of Pupils on the 31st March.		Total Charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of Fees to Charges.	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.											1873.	1874.
Government Schools.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
Zillah School, Berhampore...	198	211	6,820	12	0	2,909	14	0	3,910	14	0	42·66	1	7
Private Schools.														
Hindu A.-V. School, Vizagapatam ...	134	161	5,218	12	0	1,341	2	0	2,070	6	2	25·69	3	6
London Mission School, Vizagapatam ...	232	243	4,999	15	0	1,872	6	0	2,101	5	4	37·44	2	5
Samasthanam High School, Vizianagram.	149	194	5,979	6	10	1,161	12	0	...	...	...	19·43	2	5
Hindu A.-V. School, Cocanada	139	175	6,090	12	5	2,132	4	0	2,770	0	0	35·002	5	5
Church Mission A.-V. School, Ellore ...	58	98	6,728	4	4	571	1	0	2,376	4	3	8·48	2	2
Hindu A.-V. School, Masulipatam ...	249	211	5,123	7	7	2,490	8	6	2,160	11	10	48·62	4	8

Second Division.

—	Number of Pupils on the 31st March		Total Charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of Fees to Charges.	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.											1873.	1874.
Government Schools.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
Zillah School, Kurnool.	155	165	5,807	6	3	1,977	14	1	3,829	8	2	34·06	3	4
Zillah School, Cuddapah	161	143	6,942	0	3	2,643	10	0	4,298	6	3	38·08	...	1
Private Schools.														
Wardlaw Institution, Bellary	275	312	7,994	9	4	3,639	10	0	2,333	7	8	45·52	3	7
Free Church Mission School, Nellore ...	322	355	8,991	11	2	3,900	9	9	3,885	6	8	43·38	5	12

Omitting the Colleges, there are eight Higher-class Institutions within the limits of the Municipality of Madras, four of which have more than 400 pupils each.

Third Division.

—	Number of Pupils on the 31st March		Total Charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of Fees to Charges.	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.											1873.	1874.
Government Schools.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Zillah School, Cuddalore ...	162	181	5,731	11	8	2,755	6	0	2,976	5	8	48·06	1	3
Local Fund School, Saidapett ...	167	192	7,296	11	11	2,741	0	0	3,300	0	0	37·59	4	5
Private Schools.														
Sullivan's Garden's Seminary...	14	17	7,470	13	4	...	...	...	862	8	0	...	3	2
Church of Scotland Mission Institution, North Beach ...	456	456	13,564	2	9	4,497	14	0	5,393	8	0	33·16	11	20
London Mission Institution, Black Town	467	428	15,655	0	10	4,952	4	0	4,174	0	0	31·64	2	4
Patcheappah's High School, Black Town	487	418	23,584	11	1	7,672	4	0	9,839	11	0	32·53	14	30
Wesleyan Mission A.-V. School, Royapettah	378	277	10,477	15	5	3,817	1	0	2,924	0	0	38·42	7	8
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery	414	422	11,571	0	9	4,335	0	0	5,397	2	0	37·46	7	10
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary, Black Town ...	270	330	6,707	6	9	2,496	0	0	2,670	0	0	37·21	6	5
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Black Town	156	177	12,822	11	7	5,591	0	0	4,674	0	0	43·6	11	11
Hindu Proprietary School, Madras	135	124	6,630	1	2	3,685	8	0	2,119	8	6	55·59	4	10
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	209	167	5,042	7	2	990	10	0	2,104	2	9	19·65	2	8
Free Church Mission Branch School, Conjeveram	108	146	2,959	14	0	1,043	9	0	1,233	0	0	35·27	5	9
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chedambaram	158	198	3,848	3	4	1,400	2	0	1,682	3	0	36·40	3	7
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore	217	240	4,793	0	0	2,087	0	0	942	0	0	43·54	2	3
Free Church Mission School, Chingleput	167	193	3,452	15	2	1,210	2	0	915	0	0	35·04	5	3
Free Church Mission School, Trivellore	103	128	2,798	1	7	1,002	8	0	1,138	4	0	35·84	4	5

Fourth Division.

—	Number of Pupils on the 31st March		Total Charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of Fees to Charges	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.											1873.	1874.
Government Schools.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P			
Zillah School, Chittoor	357	372	9,192	11	5	5,130	3	11	4,062	7	6	55·8	7	13
Ditto ditto Salem.	343	349	8,391	9	5	5,579	8	0	2,812	1	5	66·49	3	9
Private Schools.														
Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudy	184	219	6,200	15	6	2,132	15	0	2,327	0	0	34·39	4	7
Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam ...	237	277	4,876	8	8	2,340	4	0	2,219	8	0	47·98	7	8
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar ...	170	185	4,322	2	1	400	0	0	762	0	0	9·25	3	3

Fifth Division.

—	Number of Pupils on the 31st March		Total Charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of Fees to Charges.	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.											1873.	1874.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
Government School.														
Zillah School, Madura.	250	301	8,173	1	5	5,409	0	0	2,764	1	5	66·18	7	18
Private Schools.														
High School, Coimbatore	429	353	13,779	8	4	8,169	0	0	5,951	8	0	59·28	12	17
Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly	267	300	6,138	10	11	3,726	12	3	2,533	4	8	60·71	10	13

Sixth Division.

—	Number of Pupils on the 31st March		Total Charges.			Fees.			Cost to Government.			Percentage of Fees to Charges.	Passed Matriculation.	
	1874.	1875.											1873.	1874.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
Government School.														
Zillah School, Tellicherry	176	137	6,987	3	3	2,416	12	0	4,556	5	3	34·59	4	5
Local Fund School.									To Local Funds.					
Palghaut	152	162	5,339	11	2	2,341	8	0	2,998	3	2	43·85	6	14

The increase in the number of pupils attending higher-class schools, under which head are included the junior departments of colleges and collegiate schools, is not great, being under five per cent., about the same indeed as the corresponding increase in the preceding year. The increase in pupils of colleges being at the rate of twenty-two per cent., it may be inferred that a larger proportion of our students are beginning to aim at the higher examinations than was found to be the case a few years ago, when all but a few were contented with Matriculation.

There is an increase here as compared with last year, both as to schools and pupils; but it is small in both cases. The question

Middle-class Schools.

of middle-class education presents many difficulties, and the Government have the subject under consideration.

Elementary Education.—Government Schools.

Elementary education being mainly in the hands of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, or of private individuals and Societies, there are very few purely Government schools of the lower class supported from Provincial Funds. Of the few that are so supported the most prominent are the sixteen schools on the Gumsur Maliahs. During the year 1874-75 the total strength of these schools rose from 777 to 812, the largest school containing 105 and the smallest twenty-four boys. The great majority of the pupils are Uriyas, but there are 143 Khonds and seventeen Pariahs. The recently established schools for Mussulman elementary education have not progressed much, as far as numbers are concerned, since the date of the last reports. The total attendance at the ten schools has only increased by twelve: in five schools there is a decrease, in four an increase, and one has remained stationary. Elementary education among the Moplahs, whose schools, however, cannot strictly be regarded as Government schools, has made fair progress during the year: in the Tellicherry Circle the number of schools remains stationary, and the number of pupils shows a slight falling off, but the standard is rising, and forty boys are reported as having passed for the third standard. A good beginning has been made, and, as the Inspector remarks, "It must be remembered that two years ago all that was taught in these schools was the Arabic Kuran."

—Local Fund Board and Municipal Schools.

The number of lower-class schools managed by Local Fund Boards has increased considerably, but the only districts in which they can be said to be numerous are Godavery and Kurnool. In the former district the way was prepared by the precedent of the elementary schools associated with the name of Mr. G. N. Taylor, and in the latter the Local Fund Boards practically took over a number of indigenous schools and converted them into Board schools by employing the masters. The Director of Public Instruction thinks that in neither case are the results very encouraging, while the cost is considerable.

—System in ditto of stipends combined with results grants.

The year under review has been marked by the growth of the system which combines a moderate fixed stipend with results grants, awarded upon an annual examination. The system originated in Malabar, where, as well as in the neighboring district of Canara, it has been cultivated with success and

applied to middle-class as well as lower-class education. The system is also at work in the Oossoor Circle, and its introduction is contemplated in many other circles where the preliminary work of drawing up budgets and obtaining sanction has already been performed. The details of the system vary considerably in different localities, and Government have lately sanctioned more than one way of carrying it out. For instance, in one circle a small fixed stipend is given in addition to the results grant earned at the end of the year, in another the plan is to pay the fixed stipend every month, but to deduct it from the sum finally earned by the masters; in some cases it is expected that all school appliances will be found by the schoolmasters; in others, buildings are provided and certain necessary furniture supplied by the Local Fund Board; in some cases again the fees are to be paid into the treasury, while in others these fees are to be spent upon the necessary expenses of the school. The grants are required to be made at the rates fixed by Government.

Comparing the returns of Local Fund and Municipal Schools with those in the last Educational Report, there is found to be an increase of 93 Lower-class schools, but a decrease of 7 Middle-class schools. The schools maintained directly by Municipalities are not numerous, consisting only of fourteen Middle and thirty-four Lower class schools. They are more expensive than Local Fund Schools, because, as a rule, they are larger institutions and require more teachers. The following tables give statistics for Local Fund and Municipal Schools :— —Statistics in ditto.

Amounts received by Local Fund Schools from Provincial and Local Funds.

Source.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds.	13,082	7	8
Local Funds ...	95,804	9	2
Total ...	1,08,887	0	10

Amounts received by Municipal Schools from Provincial and Municipal Funds.

Source.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds.	1,878	9	10
Municipal Funds.	14,744	2	10
Total ...	16,622	12	8

Expenditure, &c., on Local Fund Schools.

Divisions.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Total Expenditure.			Average Cost of each School.		
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
First Division.	...	7	211	...	230	4,808	... ...	2,859 10 5	25,852 7 6	... ...	408 8 4	122 8 5
Second do.	...	28	172	...	1,394	4,133	... ...	26,127 5 4	16,760 15 1	... ...	933 1 11	97 7 2
Third do.	1	...	14	192	...	544	7,296 11 11	... ...	4,587 15 7	7,296 11 11	... ...	327 11 5
Fourth do.	...	2	57	...	79	2,695	... ...	833 8 6	8,032 11 4	... .	416 12 3	140 14 10
Fifth do.	...	1	5	...	45	109	... ...	676 3 11	732 14 7	... ...	676 3 11	146 9 4
Sixth do.	1	29	...	162	1,476	...	5,339 11 2	24,336 14 0	... ...	5,339 11 2	839 3 3	... ...
Total ...	2	67	459	354	3,231	12,289	12,636 7 1	54,833 10 2	55,967 0 1	... ...	... ...	... ...

Expenditure, &c., on Municipal Schools.

Divisions.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Total Expenditure.			Average Cost of each School.		
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
First Division.	...	...	8	...	...	433	... ...	... ...	3,336 11 10	... ...	... ...	417 1 6
Second do.	...	9	7	...	450	36*	... ...	4,772 12 7	3,342 10 11	... ...	530 4 11	477 8 5
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Fourth do.	...	2	20	...	226	1,693	... ...	1,821 11 4	7,504 14 2	... ...	910 13 8	375 3 11
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	. ...	... ...	... ...
Sixth do.	...	3	...	...	253	...	... ...	4,709 3 6	... .	... ...	1,569 11 10	... ...
Total ...	...	14	35	...	929	2,489	... ...	11,303 11 5	14,184 4 11	... ...	... ...	... ...

Results Grant Schools.

The schools for which grants were sanctioned have risen from 4,541 with 124,547 pupils to 5,221 with 141,303 pupils, and the Unaided schools under improvement by Inspecting Schoolmasters from 2,677 with 50,131 pupils to 2,888 with 53,460 pupils. The grants sanctioned rose from Rs. 2,05,748-0-6 to Rs. 2,37,123-4-3. The average amount of grant per pupil in attendance has remained almost stationary; in 1873-74 it was 1·65 of a rupee, in 1874-75 1·67. The average amount gained by each pupil presented for examination is of course considerably larger. The following table gives a summary of grants sanctioned for each division:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.	Average Grant per School.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
First Division ...	833	18,473	34,191 6 2	41 0 0
Second do. ...	836	15,885	23,263 8 0	27 0 0
Third do. ...	944	26,669	40,816 11 3	43 0 0
Fourth do. ...	790	23,475	43,847 13 0	55 0 0
Fifth do. ...	1,353	37,054	57,539 10 3	42 0 0
Sixth do. ...	465	19,747	37,464 3 7	80 0 0

All the divisions except the Fifth have advanced with regard to the number of schools for which grants were sanctioned, the attendance therein, and the amount of grant earned; the Fifth Division has indeed increased the number of its schools and scholars, but the amount of grant sanctioned is less than that of the preceding year. The Fourth Division has not increased so much as the others either as to schools or grants. The average grant per school has advanced in all divisions except the Fourth and Fifth; last year, on the contrary, it had receded in all but two divisions—the Second and Fourth. The Sixth Division still maintains its superiority in this respect, and has slightly increased the distance that separates it from the Fourth. The Third, Fifth, and First Divisions are almost on a par, while the Second is yet far behind.

The following table is a summary for the whole Presidency of the pupils passed under each standard:— Number of pupils passed under each standard.

Statement

	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.						English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
5,132 schools pupils.	I. ...	4,682	*a* 35,082	25,522	26,941	24,665	...	...	...	...	...	*a* 1,751 girls.
passed	II. ...	3,722	*b* 23,471	16,640	18,613	16,255	...	...	...	...	...	*b* 971 do.
	III. ...	2,124	*c* 10,395	7,058	8,647	6,363	2,916	4,352	1,891	1,962	14	*c* 382 do.
	IV. ...	686	*d* 4,197	2,716	3,668	1,660	1,696	1,819	1,452	1,526	807	*d* 79 do.

The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in reading alone, in writing as well as in reading, and in all three together; an increase is observable in each item as compared with the results of 1873-74 :—

Divisions.	Presented for Examination.	Passed in		
		Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
First Division	9,920	2,212	3,062	4,492
Second do.	9,047	233	1,466	3,761
Third do.	13,512	474	1,771	7,201
Fourth do.	14,417	930	1,935	5,895
Fifth do.	19,056	579	2,933	11,100
Sixth do.	7,193	166	795	3,462
Total ...	73,145	4,594	11,962	35,911

On the whole there is reason to believe that the system of payment by results made progress during the year and proved itself suited to the conditions under which elementary education is carried on in this country; but the system has out-grown the rules originally framed for it, and important changes are under the consideration of Government.

Female education.

From the table given below it will be observed that the number of girls' schools has increased by thirty-two during the year under review, and the number of girls attending them by 713. The total number of girls under instruction in schools connected with the department has in the same period risen from 17,113 to 19,582, an increase of 2,469. The rate of increase in both cases is less than that recorded in last year's report :—

Schools.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls' Higher Class ...	1	100	1	117
Do. Middle do. ...	42	3,152	48	3,865
Do. Lower do. ...	194	7,941	220	7,924
Total ...	237	11,193	269	11,906
Mixed Middle Class ...	33	269	36	327
Do. Lower do. ...	880	5,070	1,130	6,068
Boys' do. do. ...	...	470	...	1,158
Normal	2	111	2	123
Total ...	1,152	17,113	1,437	19,582

In the following table the schools are classified according to the agency by which they are carried on, the standard to which they have attained, and the nationality of the pupils. The present table can hardly be fairly compared with that of last year, as the assumption by Government of the direct management of several girls' schools has made it necessary to change the classification. The number of girls educated in Missionary schools is much the same as it was last year, the main increase being found in "other schools," and among girls reading in village boys' schools. The fluctuation among the Mahomedan girls attending religious schools is remarkable; in 1872-73 there were none, in 1873-74 there were 67, and in 1874-75 they have fallen back to nine. In other schools the increase of Mahomedan girls is steady; 624 in all, of whom the great majority belong to Malabar, being now under instruction:—

	Government Schools.									Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.								Other Schools.									
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Jews.	Pariahs.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Jews.	Pariahs.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Jews.	Pariahs.	Total.	Grand Total.
Mixed Schools.																												
Middle Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	45	58	...	...	11	118	52	...	16	104	37	...	...	...	209	327
Lower do. ...	...	...	...	22	2	...	...	...	24	431	4	52	48	1,865	...	...	136	2,536	2,619	469	2	34	356	...	...	28	3,508	6,068
Female Schools.																												
Higher Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	87	2	...	...	...	117	117
Middle do. ...	70	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	73	812	...	88	527	1,477	4	...	...	2,908	216	...	64	549	55	...	...	...	884	3,865
Lower do. ...	360	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	362	3,002	5	17	279	2,560	...	...	110	5,973	1,058	17	11	298	190	...	...	15	1,589	7,924
Normal School ...	28	...	1	17	5	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Sarah Tucker's Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Girls in Village Boys' Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	129	...	...	51	...	...	82	1,158	1,158
Total ...	458	...	1	39	12	...	...	...	510	4,249	9	157	899	6,032	4	...	257	11,607	4,841	615	121	1,072	691	...	...	125	7,465	19,582

The annexed table shows the districts to which the girls belong, the districts being arranged in order according to the number of girls under instruction in each. If compared with a similar table for last year, Madras (with Chingleput), Tinnevelly, and Malabar will again be found at the head, and Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Ganjam again at the bottom of the list. The other districts remain much in the same order that they held before, except that Kistna has risen from 15th to 8th in rank. Seven districts have fewer girls under instruction this year than last, while the remaining twelve show an increase, half the net increase being due to Madras and Tinnevelly :—

Districts to which girls belong.

Districts.	Pupils.	Districts.	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput ...	5,236	Godavery	385
Tinnevelly	5,059	South Arcot	369
Malabar	2,250	Nellore	332
Madura	927	Trichinopoly	294
Tanjore	896	Bellary	224
North Arcot	738	Cuddapah	188
Coimbatore...	657	Kurnool	80
Kistna	646	Ganjam	63
South Canara	425		
Vizagapatam	408		
Salem	405	Total ...	19,582

The returns of girls under instruction show a steady increase for the last five years, the numbers being for 1869-70, 9,445; 1870-71, 10,185; 1871-72, 11,503; 1872-73, 14,330; 1873-74, 17,113; and 1874-75, 19,582. It will thus be observed that in this period the numbers have more than doubled, some classes of the community having only begun to be represented during this quinquennium.

Normal Schools and Examination for Teachers' Certificates.—Government Normal Schools.

The year under report was the first complete year during which the Government Normal School, Madras, was at work under the revised organization, according to which it gives its students professional training only, and receives only those who, besides having passed some University examination, pass an admission test. The numbers are small, there having been eighteen students only on the rolls on the 31st March. During the year seventeen students received appointments.

—Vellore.

Twenty-four students of the Vellore Normal School presented themselves for the Teachers' Certificate examination, and all passed but one, a candidate for the fifth grade. The number of appointments made from this school was seventeen.

The Trichinopoly Normal School sent up only seven candidates for the Teachers' Certificate examination, but all passed. The strength of the school seems to have increased during the year. Only two appointments were made during the year from this school. —Trichinopoly.

The Mangalore Normal School still combines the two functions of teaching and training. The school has been successful as a teaching institution, and has more than once shown well in the Matriculation examination, but it has not as yet done as much in the direction of real Normal work. At present, however, there are signs of improvement. The Normal School on the 31st March contained one F.A. student, four matriculates, twelve fourth-grade men, and twenty-one unpassed students, of whom four were studying for the fourth-grade and the rest for the fifth. Of the latter several are drawn from the country, which is considered an advantage, as it has been found from experience that Mangalore men, when sent to distant rural schools, will not stay there. The Practising School is a flourishing Middle-class school, and almost self-supporting. Fourteen Normal students obtained appointments during the year. —Mangalore.

The Calicut Normal School is wholly a training institution, four-fifths of its students on the 31st March being matriculates. The Normal School had fifteen students on the 31st March, and the Practising Branch contained 129 boys. Twelve appointments were taken up during the year by students who had completed their training. —Calicut.

The Palghaut Normal School was opened in September last. This is an experiment, having for its object the improvement of actual Pial schoolmasters or their younger relatives, the men after training being intended to return to their own schools. The school is purely vernacular. —Palghaut.

The Normal School at Vizagapatam is for the future to be confined to training teachers, as far as the higher grades are concerned, but it will continue to educate as well as train fourth and fifth-grade candidates. It sent up six students to the last Matriculation examination, and all passed; out of twenty-five candidates for Teachers' certificates as many as twenty-two were successful. On the 31st March there were twenty-three students in the Normal classes. —Vizagapatam.

The Government Normal classes attached to the Central School, Narsapur, were amalgamated at the beginning of the year with the Local Fund Board Normal classes, established in —Narsapur.

1873, on the Government engaging to maintain the latter from Provincial Funds. The sanctioned strength of the Normal classes is seventeen studying for the fourth grade and twenty-seven for the fifth: at the last Teachers' Certificate examination eight passed the higher and sixteen the lower of these two standards.

—Russelcondah. The Normal class, Russelcondah, consists of eight Gumsur Hill students with stipends of 4 Rupees each; seven appeared at the special Teachers' Certificate examination and five passed.

—General Results in Government Normal Schools. The following table gives a summary of the chief results of the working of Government Normal Schools during the year 1874-75, and compares them with those of the year preceding:—

Schools.	Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		Appointments.		Normal Students on the 31st March.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1874.	1875.
Madras	...	...	...	...	14	17	20	18
Vizagapatam ...	9	8	6	14	10	6	38	23
Mangalore ...	9	13	...	3	11	14	32	34
Calicut	2	...	1	...	14	12	16	15
Vellore	3	12	10	11	15	17	22	26
Trichinopoly ...	8	6	11	1	6	2	7	28
Narsapur ...	2	8	4	16	10	30	4	58
Russelcondah ...	...	...	4	5	...	2	8	8
Palghaut ...	Newly opened.		...	...	...	...	...	27

—Government Female Normal School. The Government Female Normal School was specially noticed in last year's report, as it was in that year that an important change was made in its constitution; during 1874-75 no further changes were made. During the year there were twenty-one Normal Students, eight being Caste Hindus, seven Native Christians, one a European, and five East Indians. During the year three withdrew and two were dismissed, leaving sixteen under training at the end of the year. Three Caste Hindu pupils attended the Schoolmistresses' Certificate examination in August 1874, but all failed; an East Indian pupil, however, and one of the teachers in the Practising School, passed, the former for the third and the latter for the second grade.

—Private Normal Schools. The number of Private Normal Schools has been reduced from seven to five during the year under report by the closing of the Vernacular Preparandi Institution at Palamcottah and the amalgamation of the Local Fund Board classes with the Government classes at Narsapur. The main results of their working are given in the subjoined table.

Institutions.	Locality.	Pupils.		Masters.											
				Matriculation.				Fourth Grade.				Fifth Grade.			
				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Church Mission Society's Training Institution.	Masulipatam...	33	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	11	8	4	5
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Istitution.	Dindigul ,,.	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	11	11
Church Mission Society's Institution.	Palamcottah...	144	148	18	...	6	2	9	17	5	5	11	13	10	30
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Training Institution.	Sawyerpuram.	98	100	5	5	1	...	5	4	2	1	18	12	9	9

Institutions.	Locality.	Pupils.		Mistresses.											
				First Grade.				Second Grade.				Third Grade.			
				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
												1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Sarah Tucker Training Institution	Palamcottah...	82	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	12	11

—Examinations for Teachers' Certificates.

An examination for Teachers' certificates was held in August 1874 at twenty-eight stations. The male candidates numbered 437 and the female 239, against 1,165 and 230 of 1873. The falling off in the number of the former is due to the fact that on this occasion a fee of 5 Rupees was for the first time demanded from all male candidates who were not Normal students. The percentage of successful candidates, however, rose from thirty-five to sixty-three. Among the female candidates, on the other hand, the results are more unfavorable, the percentage having fallen from forty-three to forty.

School of Arts.

From the report submitted by the Superintendent of the School of Arts it appears that the average daily attendance of the Artistic and Industrial Departments was fifty-six, exclusive of the regular workmen attending the latter. The work of the school has been carried on regularly and with fair results both in art and manufacture. As evidence of the good work done by the school in recent years, it may be noted that it carried off a gold medal awarded by Her Majesty's Commissioners for contributions to the International Exhibition of 1873, and two other medals for casts and metal work sent to the Vienna Exibition of the same year.

Industrial School, Black Town.

In November an Industrial School was opened in Black Town for poor Europeans and Eurasians. About twenty boys attended it during the first month, and the numbers have since risen to forty. Seven have already obtained employment which they probably owe to being in the school. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic in the early part of the day, and the rest of their time is devoted to various kinds of work. Carpentering employs the largest number of boys, while shoe-making and book-binding come next. Iron work and lithographing are also taught. An important feature of the school is that the boys have two meals a day, breakfast and dinner, given to them. A donation of Rupees 1,800 has been made to this school by Government, and the issue from the stores of a moderate amount of plant sanctioned. The experiment is an interesting one, and a good beginning has been made.

Finance.—School Fees.

The following table gives the amounts realized in school fees during the last ten years. The scale of fees was twice raised; on the 1st of January 1869, and again on the 1st September 1871:—

School Fees.

Institutions.	1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs..	A.	P.
Government Institutions.	48,838	3	3	48,677	9	11	72,614	0	5	67,729	11	7	73,462	12	8
Private Institutions.	68,784	3	1	75,704	6	7	1,14,872	9	3	1,56,893	12	9	2,45,116	0	3
Total ...	1,17,622	6	4	1,24,382	0	6	1,87,486	9	8	2,24,623	8	4	3,18,578	12	11

Institutions.	1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Institutions.	75,869	3	3	92,457	13	7	1,01,962	14	0	1,08,396	10	9	1,29,483*	12	5
Private Institutions.	2,51,568	3	1	2,90,563	11	7	4,36,954	11	8	5,02,712	4	7	5,37,150	4	6
Total ...	3,27,437	11	11	3,83,021	9	2	5,38,917	9	8	6,11,108	15	4	6,66,634	0	11

Dividing the total amount of fees for 1865-66 by the total average daily attendance, we find that the average fee paid by 38,137 pupils in that year was Rupees 3-1-4. In 1874-75 the average fee paid by 206,894 pupils was Rupees 3-3-6. Separating the two classes of Institutions, it will be found that each boy in a Government Institution paid on the average Rupees 6-1-0 in 1865-66, and Rupees 5-8-6 in 1874-75, while in private schools each boy paid Rupees 2-4-7 in the former year, and Rupees 2-14-10 in the latter. The large increase in the amount of fees received in Government schools is due to the transference of Local Fund and Municipal schools from Private to Government Institutions; on the other hand the influx of Local Fund scholars paying but small fees has sensibly diminished the average amount of fee paid in Government schools. The average daily attendance has been taken as the divisor of the total cost in calculating the cost of each pupil, in accordance with instructions from the Government of India. But the effect of calculating on the average attendance is to make each boy's education appear more costly than it would be if the average number on the rolls

NOTE.—The fees in Local Fund and Municipal Schools are included in the fees of Private Institutions up to 1873-74.

* The fees collected in the Calicut Provincial School, having been paid into the Treasury after the close of 1874-75, are not included in this amount.

were used, for unless a boy attends school every day it is opened, he is not an educational unit but only a larger or smaller proper fraction. Another point to be remarked is that, in comparing the average cost of each pupil in this report with similar entries for former years, excepting 1873-74, this change of divisor must be constantly borne in mind, for otherwise schools might seem to be growing more costly in proportion to the work done, while in reality it is not so. Should the average number on the rolls be substituted as a divisor in place of the average attendance, the results will be as follow: In 1865-66, in all institutions, a fee of Rupees 2-15-1 per pupil; in 1874-75 Rupees 2-10-9. In 1865-66, in Government Institutions, Rupees 5-8-9 per pupil; in Private Institutions Rupees 2-3-3. In 1874-75, in Government Institutions, Rupees 4-7-8 per pupil; in Private Institutions Rupees 2-6-11. Excluding Local Fund and Municipal schools, the fees paid per pupil in Government Institutions are Rupees 6-1-0 in 1865-66, and Rupees 12-4-11 in 1874-75 when taken on the average attendance, and Rupees 5-8-9 in 1865-66, and Rupees 10-9-11 in 1874-75 when taken on the average number on the rolls.

Percentage of fees to total cost.

The following tables deal with the extent to which individual institutions or various classes of institutions are self-supporting. In the first of these, Government Institutions are contrasted with Private Institutions of the same class, the former being entered under two heads, according as they are supported by Provincial Funds or by Local and Municipal Funds :—

Institutions.	Government.							Private.						
	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Colleges	98,657	5	4	14,691	2	0	14·9	36,408	1	7	6,708	12	6	18·4
Higher-class Schools. Provincial Funds.	1,14,442	9	6	57 724	10	0	50·4	2,95,614	11	1	1,14,025	10	6	38·5
Higher-class Schools. Local and Municipal Funds ...	12,636	7	1	5,082	8	0	40·2							
Middle-class Schools. Provincial Funds.	63,090	15	1	27,066	14	0	42·9	3,81,691	4	11	81,091	3	0	21·2
Middle-class Schools. Local and Municipal Funds ...	63,363	7	7	9,229	2	10	14·5							
Lower-class Schools. ProvincialFunds...	12,562	2	5	1,326	4	0	10·5	5,22,302	3	7	2,81,496	2	10	51·8
Lower-class Schools. Local and Municipal Funds ...	70,613	8	11	7,538	12	5	10·6							

Private Colleges are more self-supporting than Government Colleges by 3·5 per cent., but on the other hand Government High schools surpass Private schools of the same grade by 11·9 per cent. Even Local Fund Board schools exceed Private schools by 1·7 per cent. Turning to Middle-class schools, we

find that schools maintained by Provincial Funds, that is purely Government schools, are more than twice as self-supporting as Private schools. The contrast between Provincial Fund schools and Local Fund schools is very striking here, for while the total amount of expenditure is almost identical the fees raised in the former are nearly three times as large as those raised in the latter. Private schools of the Middle class exceed Local Fund and Municipal schools by 6·7 per cent. In Lower-class schools the percentages of the two kinds of Government schools are practically the same, and very low indeed; but it must be remembered that the Lower-class schools maintained from Provincial Funds are of an exceptional character, and that in a very large proportion of them, the Hill schools in Ganjam for instance, no fees whatever are charged. The percentage of fees in Private Institutions of the Lower-class is the highest of all, but as was remarked in last year's report the accuracy of the returns from Village schools which form the great bulk of them can hardly be guaranteed. Comparing these figures with those for 1873-74, it will be observed that there is an improvement in every item except Government Colleges, in which there is the insignificant decrease of ·19 per cent. The next table gives the percentage for Government Colleges, Provincial and Zillah Schools :—

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.			Zillah Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	College Department.	School Department.	Both combined.		
Presidency College.	10·3	16·3	14·8	Salem	66·49
Do. Legal Branch	70·5	...		Madura	66·18
Combaconum Provialvine College ...	19·3	91·4	39·6	Chittoor	55·8
Bellary Provincial School	12·7	60·5	45·3	Cuddalore	48·06
Calicut Provincial School	15·5	70·5	43·3	Berhampore	42·66
Mangalore Provincial School ...	13·5	74·1	45·3	Cuddapah	38·08
Rajahmundry Provincial School ...	6·07	72·5	36·7	Tellicherry	34·59
				Kurnool...	34·06
				Local Fund School, Saidapet	37·59
				Local Fund School, Palghaut...	43·8

These figures compare favorably on the whole with those of last year. There is an apparent falling off in the Legal Branch of the Presidency College, but this is due to the fact that, in the last return, six months' fees were compared with five months of

the Professor's salary. The fee for the lectures having been recently raised it is quite possible that, in 1875-76, the receipts will exceed the expenditure. The following table gives similar information for the Private Colleges and Collegiate schools and for a few of the High schools. The three that exceed the average of the Government Zillah Schools (49·6) are included in the statement, with two others that come very near it, and a few of the worst :—

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.			Higher-class Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	College Department.	School Department.	Both combined.		
Free Church Mission, Madras	21·06	53·35	37·78	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly	60·71
Doveton, Madras ...	20·57	38·01	33·32	High School, Coimbatore ...	59·28
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly... ...	23·97	73·92	64·58	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras	55·59
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	14·67	63·52	48·24	Hindu School, Masulipatam ...	48·62
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	9·15	36·12	31·7	Wesleyan School, Negapatam. ...	47·98
Church Mission School, Masulipatam... ...	8·11	19·42	16·68	Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	19·65
				Samasthanam High School, Vizianagarum	19·43
				German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar	9·25
				Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore ...	8·48

The following list contains a few important Middle-class schools in which the percentage of fees to total cost rises greatly above the average :—

Government Schools of the Middle Class.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Aided Schools of the Middle Class.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
Taluq School, Srirungum ...	97·2	Town School, Combaconum....	86·8
Do. do. Tiruvadi ...	81·6	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura	54·7
Do. do. Tiruvarur ...	75·6	St. Francis Xavier's School, Madras	53·6
Anglo-Vernacular School, Guntoor	71·1	Balura English Patasala, Triplicane	51·3
Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajahpett	61·7	Govindu Naidu's Primary School, Madras	50·8
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatur	55·7	London Mission School, Salem.	50·1

Of the less self-supporting Middle-class schools the Government Madrasa and the Harris' School, both for Mahomedans,

may be taken as types; the percentage of the former was 16·5 and of the latter 6. The following is a list of Aided Schools in which the school fees, together with the Government grant-in-aid, exceed the total cost of the institutions :—

Names of School.	Government Grant.			Fees.			Total.			Total Cost.			Excess of Receipts.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Town School, Combaconum.	3,481	0	3	7,030	8	0	10,511	8	3	8,097	4	11	2,414	3	4
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore.	8,418	1	4	5,933	15	0	14,352	0	4	12,298	8	0	2,053	8	4
Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly.	5,385	8	0	7,094	7	0	12,479	15	0	10,984	5	4	1,495	9	8
High School, Coimbatore.	5,951	8	0	8,169	0	0	14,120	8	0	13,779	8	4	340	15	8
Anglo-Vernacular School, Capistalam.	544	14	2	705	14	0	1,250	12	2	1,118	11	2	132	1	0
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.	2,533	4	8	3,726	12	3	6,260	0	11	6,138	10	11	121	6	0
Town School, Rajahmundry.	429	15	2	710	0	0	1,139	15	2	1,039	11	7	100	3	7
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.	1,277	4	5	1,429	8	0	2,706	12	5	2,614	9	4	92	3	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Denkencotta.	257	3	8	295	14	0	553	1	8	484	6	9	68	10	11
German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Calicut.	958	12	0	1,324	0	4	2,282	12	4	2,234	5	10	48	6	6
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sheally.	307	5	4	414	0	0	721	5	4	675	14	2	45	7	2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kallatalai.	366	5	5	542	1	0	908	6	5	873	3	0	35	3	5
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ambasamudram.	492	13	10	384	0	0	876	13	10	857	6	6	19	7	4
Anglo-Vernacular School, Lalgudy.	369	3	4	194	11	0	563	14	4	546	9	2	17	5	2
Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura.	536	14	8	752	15	0	1,289	13	8	1,275	0	0	14	13	8

The following statement shows the distribution of salary grants among the several Educational divisions :— Salary Grants.

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1873-74.			Salary Grants drawn in 1874-75.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First ...	31,861	7	10	29,241	5	4	...	...	...	2,620	2	6
Second ...	14,799	15	9	7,140	3	8	...	...	...	7,659	12	1
Third ...	99,908	0	2	98,749	5	5	...	...	...	1,158	10	9
Fourth ...	40,383	14	9	38,019	0	3	...	...	...	2,364	14	6
Fifth ...	28,791	2	11	27,825	4	10	...	...	...	965	14	1
Sixth ...	19,186	4	2	2,838	2	10	...	...	...	16,348	1	4
Total ...	2,34,930	13	7	2,03,813	6	4	...	...	...	31,117	7	3

Building Grants.

The subjoined table gives the expenditure of public money on educational buildings during the past year :—

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.			Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
a. Repairs	2,499	2	10	*d.* Repairs to Govt. buildings.	...	...	...
b. Minor works up to Rs. 1,000.	1,196	9	5	*e.* Minor Govt. buildings ...	...	...	...
c. Larger works above „ 1,000.	66,150	9	8	*f.* Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under).	768	3	10
Supervision	17,461	9	4	*g.* Larger Grants-in-aid (above Rs. 1,000).	*8,861	0	0
Total from Public Works Budget.	87,307	15	3	Total from Educational Budget.	9,629	3	10

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

The following statement shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid system during the past decade. The sums entered in it do not include building grants :—

Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-class Schools under the Results System.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66 ...	1,16,876	...	1,16,876
1866-67 ...	1,21,271	...	1,21,271
1867-68 ...	1,54,985	...	1,54,985
1868-69 ...	2,41,549	...	2,41,549
1869-70 ...	3,07,881	...	3,07,881
1870-71 ...	3,35,394	...	3,35,394
1871-72 ...	2,50,333	79,446	3,29,779
1872-73 ...	2,59,483	1,18,664	3,78,147
1873-74 ...	2,74,883	1,69,555	4,44,438
1874-75 ...	2,42,044	1,94,470	4,36,514

—Expenditure on Government and Private Colleges and Schools.

The following statements show the expenditure from Imperial and other funds on Government and Private Colleges and Schools.

	Rs.
* Caste Girls' School, Bezwada	1,091
Gospel Society's School, Ramnad	4,500
Convent Girls' School, Mangalore	3,270
Total ...	8,861

I.—*Government Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1874-75 (Monthly Average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1874-75.	Total Expenditure. From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Subscriptions and Donations, &c.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Colleges ... General Education	6	327	293	*92,293 13 4	... ...	... ...	2,763 8 0
Colleges ... Special do. ...	3	74	56	†8,040 1 9	... ...	... ...	... ...
Schools ... Higher Class ...	16	3,104	2,840	1,17,553 15 6	4,199 11 1	... ...	5,325 6 0
Schools ... Middle do. ...	143	8,111	6,706	72,055 7 6	39,477 12 4	4,753 8 8	10,167 10 2
Schools ... Lower do. ...	519	15,340	11,866	14,697 13 10	53,369 15 1	9,464 10 8	5,663 3 9
Mixed Schools. Higher do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Mixed Schools. Middle do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Mixed Schools. Lower do. ...	2	49	36	564 0 0	... ...	294 9 6	260 5 9
Girls' Schools. Higher do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Girls' Schools. Middle do. ...	1	73	53	636 8 0	... ...	... ...	61 8 0
Girls' Schools. Lower do. ...	8	353	260	1,464 14 5	... ...	660 0 0	241 12 0
Normal Schools	11	1,109	964	‡58,261 1 4	... ...	... ...	1,597 12 8
Other schools for Special Education ...	4	359	330	§87,269 10 5	... ...	... ... —	8,841 2 8
Total ...	713	28,904	23,404	4,52,837 6 1	97,047 6 6	15,172 12 10	34,923 5 0

II.—*Private Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1874-75 (Monthly Average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1874-75.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Colleges. General Education ...	6	220	194	‖13,530 8 8	... ...	... ...	22,877 8 11
Colleges. Special do. ...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Boys' Schools ... Higher Class.	34	8,946	7,994	1,06,229 5 0	... ...	... ...	1,89,385 6 1
Boys' Schools ... Middle do.	312	17,872	15,004	1,30,916 15 0	712 3 9	595 0 0	2,49,467 2 2
Boys' Schools ... Lower do.	6,658	144,202	120,464	2,086 12 0	1,32,965 12 10	22,971 15 10	3,64,277 8 11
Mixed Schools... Higher do.	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Mixed Schools... Middle do.	36	1,733	1,432	7,985 5 8	... ...	... ...	13,673 12 9
Mixed Schools... Lower do.	1,127	35,542	28,797	420 0 0	19,073 14 0	4,906 9 2	50,288 6 8
Girls' Schools ... Higher do.	1	111	98	1,487 0 0	... ...	... ...	4,693 7 0
Girls' Schools ... Middle do.	47	3,578	3,078	38,588 2 6	... ...	... ...	70,626 10 5
Girls' Schools ... Lower do.	212	7,510	5,795	10,632 11 8	105 0 0	1,813 15 6	56,379 7 6
Normal Schools	5	763	631	‖10,039 2 2	... ...	... ...	22,957 2 2
Other schools for Special Education.	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Total ...	8,438	220,477	183,490	3,21,915 14 8	1,52,856 14 7	30,287 1 6	10,44,626 8 7
Add the amount of Grants-in-aid drawn by schools closed during the year.				3,572 9 1			
				3,25,488 7 9			
Deduct amount drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylums, Ootacamund, and other Charitable institutions.				83,443 14 1			
Grand Total ...				2,42,044 9 8	1,52,856 14 7	30,287 1 6	10,44,626 8 7

	Rs. A. P.
* Inclusive of scholarships amounting to	4,595 0 0
† Do. do. do.	780 0 0
‡ Do. do. do.	12,566 1 5
§ Do. do. do.	420 0 0

‖ Inclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,832-2-0.

The fees collected in purely Government Schools and carried to credit amounted to Rupees 1,07,372-15-5, leaving the net expenditure to Government at Rupees 3,45,464-6-8.

The Legal Branch of the Presidency College is included in the number against Colleges. In the statements on pages 4 and 5, and 6 and 7, it is given under the heading Professional Schools.

—Summary of Expenditure. The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year :—

Charges.	Expenditure during the Year 1874-75. From Imperial Funds.	From Educational Building Funds.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Direction and its Subsidiary charges ...	39,691 8 0	... ...	... ...
Inspection and its Subsidiary charges ...	1,62,263 0 10	... ...	... ...
Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads).	7,45,235 13 3	96,937 3 1	34,922 5 0
Total ...	9,47,190 6 1	96,937 3 1	34,922 5 0

—Details of Expenditure. The details of the above expenditure are given in the following statement under their appropriate heads :—

		1873-74.		1874-75.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Charges in connexion with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.	... ...	39,678 11 3	... ...	39,691 8 0
	Charges in connexion with Inspecting Agency.	... ...	1,64,435 2 11	... ...	1,62,263 0 10
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.				
From Imperial Revenue.	Colleges. General	75,495 5 2		87,708 13 4	
	Colleges. Professional	5,848 4 7		7,260 1 9	
	Schools. General	2,03,335 2 4		2,06,972 11 3	
	Schools. Professional	1,26,661 12 11		1,32,544 10 4	
			4,11,340 9 0		4,34,486 4 8
	GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.				
	Colleges. General	5,056 0 0		4,585 0 0	
	Colleges. Professional	1,247 6 3		780 0 0	
	Schools. General	... ...		... ...	
	Schools. Special	9,741 8 6		12,986 1 5	
			16,044 14 9		18,351 1 5
	GRANTS-IN-AID GIVEN FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.				
	Salary and other Grants	2,35,805 6 8		2,05,849 11 8	
	Results Grants	36,178 13 7		33,362 12 0	
	Scholarships	2,898 12 0		2,832 2 0	
			2,74,883 0 0		2,42,044 9 8
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society.	... ...	2,000 0 0	... ...	2,000 0 0
	Book Depôts	... ...	8,776 8 5	... ...	7,788 0 0
	University of Madras	... ...	40,319 0 0	... ...	40,565 13 6
From the Educational Building Fund.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.				
	New Works inclusive of Supervision ...	81,893 0 2		84,808 12 5	
	Repairs	5,140 15 5		2,499 2 10	
			87,033 15 7		87,307 15 3
	Building Grants to private Schools ...	... ...	10,925 0 3	... ...	9,629 3 10
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources.	... ...	14,520 6 0	... ...	34,922 5 0
	Total ...	... ...	10,69,957 4 5	... ...	10,79,049 14 2
	DEDUCT.				
	University fees, &c., paid to credit of Government.	25,927 0 0		29,987 14 0	
	School fees	1,08,396 10 9		1,07,372 15 5	
			1,34,323 10 9		1,37,360 13 5
	Grand Total ...	... ...	9,35,633 9 8	... ...	9,41,689 0 9

NOTE.—The allowances to Curators and cost of Establishment are shown as a charge, but the operations of the Book Department resulted in a profit of Rupees 4,376-8-5 after covering the charges above specified.

A statement of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure prepared from information supplied by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities is given below :— —Summary of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure.

Nature of Charge.	By Local Fund Boards.			By Municipalities.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Inspecting Schoolmasters	42,404	11	10	...	...	...
Establishments of Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	1,12,516	15	0	22,373	9	9
Normal Schools	138	7	2	290	10	9
Salary Grants	3,084	2	6	4,801	9	5
Results do.	1,27,786	11	7	16,808	13	11
Purchase of Books	14,431	9	7	...	...	...
Commission on Sale of Books	1,818	14	0	...	...	...
Buildings	4,548	2	10	57	0	6
Contribution to Municipalities for Schools.	577	4	1	...	...	...
Contribution to Local Funds for Inspection.	175	0	0	4,202	4	1
Furniture...	1,381	8	8	50	0	0
Miscellaneous	2,221	8	6	1,009	14	9
Total ...	3,11,079	15	9	49,593	15	2

The gross sum expended on education during 1874-75 may be thus stated: —Gross sum expended on Education.

	RS.	A.	P.
By Government	10,79,049	14	2
„ Local Fund Boards	3,11,079	15	9
„ Municipalities	49,593	15	2
„ Private Agency	10,44,626	8	7
Total ...	24,84,350	5	8
Add amount expended from Charitable Funds by Government	83,443	14	1
Grand Total ...	25,67,794	3	9

It appears from the report of the Registrar of Books that the number of books registered in this Presidency during the year 1874-75 was 698 against 727 of the previous year. Books.—Registration.

NOTE.—The expenditure of the Ellore Local Fund Board and Madras Municipality is not included, as no statements were furnished.

—Classification.

The following statement classifies the works registered under the four general heads prescribed by the Supreme Government:—

Heads.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Books	398	287
Pamphlets	297	370
Periodicals	22	30
Miscellaneous	10	11
Total ...	727	698

In the annexed statement they are classified on a different principle:—

Heads.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Original books	96	114
Translations	13	36
Republications	618	548
Total ...	727	698

Looking at the former of these statements the first impression is one of disappointment. Not only has the total of publications slightly decreased, but the decrease is most marked, about one-fourth, in the item of books properly so called. The second statement, however, to a great extent removes this unfavorable impression by calling attention to the fact of a considerable development in original books and translations, the net decrease being more than accounted for by a falling off in republications. If this is not an accidental feature but the index of a permanent change, it must be regarded as satisfactory, pointing as it does to greater energy and originality on the part of authors in this Presidency.

—Places of Publication.

The next table shows the places of publication of all registered works, and contrasts the outturn of the present year with that of its predecessor:—

Towns.	English Works.		Vernacular Works including all Works partly Vernacular.		Total.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Madras	71	78	576	490	647	568
Vizagapatam	...	...	9	30	9	30
Masulipatam	...	...	7	6	7	6
Tranquebar	...	...	5	4	5	4
Calicut	...	...	3	14	3	14
Cochin	1	...	4	3	5	3
Mangalore	7	8	30	43	37	51
Kottayam	...	...	1	1	1	1
Tellicherry	...	...	...	19	...	19
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ootacamund	...	...	1	1	1	1
Cocanada	1	...	1	...	2	...
Palamcottah	1	...	8	...	9	...
Negapatam	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	82	86	645	612	727	698

As is to be expected, Madras, with its forty-nine presses at work stands very far above all the rest of the Presidency put together, but it is a noticeable feature that while the publications at Madras have fallen off by nearly eighty, there is an increase of fifty in works issuing from Mofussil presses. Mangalore is next to Madras, having three presses and producing fifty-one works, the quality of the work done being more striking than the quantity. Vizagapatam with one press comes next to Mangalore in number at least, and Tellicherry (not represented last year) and Calicut follow at some little distance. The others are comparatively insignificant, and three places, Cocanada, Negapatam, and Palamcottah, have disappeared from this year's list altogether. The total number of presses at work in the Presidency was 64 against 59 of last year.

—Languages in which published.

The annexed statement distributes the works according to the languages in which they are written. The most noticeable feature is the decline of Hindustani from sixty-four to thirty-five, but it is to be observed that in 1872-73 there were but three works published in that language:—

Languages.	No. of Works.
1. English	... 80
2. Do. and Tamil	... 3
3. Do. and Telugu	... 2
4. Do. and Canarese	... 1
5. Tamil	... 289

Languages.	No. of Works.
6. Tamil in Telugu character	1
7. Do. and Hindustani in Tamil character...	1
8. Telugu	139
9. Do. and English...	1
10. Do and Sanskrit	1
11. Do. Tamil, and English	1
12. Malayalam	30
13. Canarese	21
14. Hindustani	35
15. Sanskrit in Grandha character	12
16. Do. in Tamil do.	1
17. Do. in Telugu do.	39
18. Do. and Telugu	7
19. Do. and Malayalam in Malayalam character	1
20. Do. in Grandha and Tamil characters ...	1
21. Do. with Telugu meaning	2
22. Persian and Arabic	7
23. Do. and Hindustani	3
24. Tulu	2
25. Sanskrit in Canarese character	3
26. Do. in Devanagari do.	4
27. Malayalam and Arabic in Arabic character.	2
28. Do. in Arabic do. ...	9
Total...	698

—Subjects of Books.

The books may be classified as follows under the fifteen heads prescribed by the Government of India:—

Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Total for 1874-75.
1. Biography	..	3	3
2. Drama	1	20	21
3. Fiction	...	38	38
4. History	1	3	4
5. Language	8	51	59
6. Law	15	8	23
7. Medicine	2	13	15
8. Miscellaneous	21	45	66
9. Poetry	...	114	114
10. Politics	...	...	...
11. Philosophy	...	15	15
12. Religion	28	299	327
13. Science, Mental, and Moral ...	1	4	5
14. Do. Mathematical and others.	...	6	2
15. Voyages and Travels	2	...	2
Total ...	79	619	698

If this list is compared with that published in last year's report, the principal development will be found under the Drama, Fiction, Religion, Medicine, and Miscellaneous, which includes literary magazines, an interesting point as throwing light upon the tastes of native readers, for it must always be borne in mind that the vast majority of the books under review are written in the vernacular languages.

—Copyright. Registrations of copyright have fallen from seventy-three in last year to sixty-two in this, a decrease which the Registrar attributes mainly to the growing inattention of native publishers to the provisions of the law.

—Government Book Department. The department first became self-supporting in 1872-73, and this satisfactory state of things still continues. The general system on which the department is worked has not undergone any change during the year under review, the present arrangements in fact leaving little or nothing to desire.

—Printing. The number and value of books printed by the department do not amount to much more than half the figures reached last year; but this arises from printing operations being checked by the recommendations of the School Book Committee appointed by Government, to supersede several existing school books by others more adapted to the wants of the country. Until the new books are prepared, it has been judged wise to restrict the printing of new editions of books now in use to such numbers as there is an immediate demand for. The number of books, &c., published was 137,800, and their depôt value Rupees 16,621-14-0; the cost price being Rupees 10,497-14-3, there is a gain, in selling, of a little over fifty-eight per cent.

—Purchases. The number of copies of books purchased during the year was 86,023, and their value Rupees 49,669-3-7, a slight decrease upon the year 1873-74, which is partly attributable to the fact that Local Fund Boards having taken more than they could dispose of in 1873-74, curtailed their demands in the year under review, and partly to the supersession of old text-books and the delay which occurs before indents for new ones are complied with in England.

—Sales. The sales last year amounted to 306,947 copies, of the value of Rupees 65,834-1-10. This shows an increase upon 1873-74 of 8,495 books, but a decrease of value to the extent of Rupees 3,781-11-3, which implies that the increase has been entirely among the low-priced books chiefly used in Elementary schools. The languages in which the books are written are shown in the annexed table, which compares the details of the last two years:—

Languages.	Number of Copies.		Depôt Value.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
English	54,702	61,143	31,333 12 5	28,531 2 5
Tamil	138,482	139,846	17,719 10 9	17,979 4 2
Telugu	74,927	84,408	13,844 14 3	14,444 7 4
Malayalam	12,785	9,246	2,854 14 0	2,555 9 6
Canarese	8,027	7,589	1,808 13 6	1,396 8 0
Uriya	5,968	2,245	1,312 11 9	442 7 0
Hindustani	3,522	2,450	695 2 3	450 14 11
Persian	23	2	5 5 6	0 5 0
Sanskrit	16	18	38 15 0	33 7 6
Miscellaneous	...	...	1 9 8	... ...
Total ...	298,452	306,947	69,615 13 1	65,834 1 10

Uriya and Hindustani books, which made such a striking advance last year, have receded considerably, the Local Fund Boards having probably found that they had over-purchased in 1873-74.

—Sales to Local Fund Boards. The sales to the several Local Fund Boards exhibit a decrease upon last year of Rupees 456-2-5. Half the circles show an increase and the other half a decrease; the fluctuations, too, from year to year in any particular Circle are considerable.

—Cost of Department. The total charges of the Book Department, including those provided for in the budget, were Rupees 63,526-10-3, and the net proceeds of sales paid into the treasury Rupees 65,185-7-5, leaving a balance in favor of the department of Rupees 1,658-13-2. But the value of the stock remaining on hand on the 31st March last exceeding by Rupees 2,718-11-3 that of the stock at the corresponding period of the previous year, the total gain of the department amounts to Rupees 4,376-8-5. This small margin of profit was contemplated by Government, it being desired to make the department self-supporting, but at the same time to sell the books at the lowest prices consistent with this object. The distribution of charges remains much the same as last year, and may be summarized thus—

	Percentage to Total Cost.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.
Agency	25	26
Books	70	70
Transmission	5	4

School Book Revision Committee. The Government of India having resolved that an inquiry should be made as to the text-books used in Government Schools,

and having invited suggestions for their improvement, a Committee for that purpose was constituted by Order of Government, No. 205, of the 27th June 1873, and commenced its sittings in Madras in the following month. The Committee completed its labors and sent in its report on the 27th of March 1874, but the final Order of Government not having been passed till the 3rd October, its history may be considered to belong to the year under review. The Madras Committee dealt only with English, Tamil, and Telugu text-books; those in Malayalam and Canarese were to be subsequently revised by two other committees assembled on the Western Coast, and the consideration of text-books in Hindustani was deferred until the results of similar inquiries in Northern India should be known. In English, the present reading books were condemned as unsuitable to the special wants of this Presidency, and a new series of six Readers was ordered to be prepared. An English Grammar, written wholly in English for the higher classes, and another for the third class, written mainly in Vernacular, but adapted and simplified from the higher Grammar, were also thought necessary. It was further decided to supersede Mr. Morris' History of India by a new work, which should pay more attention to the Hindu and Mahomedan periods of Indian History, and be free from other defects which were believed to exist in the work of Mr. Morris.

Vernacular Literature.

The annual report of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, which receives from Government a yearly grant of Rupees 2,000, gives some interesting details of the efforts made to supply the masses who are ignorant of English with literature at once instructive or amusing, and pervaded by a healthy moral tone. Foremost among the Society's publications is the *Janavinodini* or Tamil Magazine, published monthly. This Magazine has hitherto been published at a serious loss to the Society, but although the Government subscription to it has lately been reduced by one-half, the number of subscribers having risen to 500, it has become nearly self-supporting. From time to time articles of special interest are reprinted separately and sold at extremely cheap rates, in the hope that they may reach, and be read in, the humblest homes. An important work, the compilation of an English-Tamil Dictionary on the plan of the Telugu Dictionary of Mr. C. P. Brown, has been contemplated by the Society and steps taken to invite the co-operation of scholars, but the idea has been laid aside for the present on account of the great expense of bringing out so large a work,

which it was feared would prove too much for the resources of the Society. Hitherto the Society has mainly subsisted upon the profits derived from the sale of elementary school books, but with the possibility that this source of income may be greatly diminished, if not wholly destroyed, when the new works recommended by the School Book Revision Committee are brought into use, the Society considered that it would not be prudent to enter upon so large an undertaking. The number of reprints was 51,000 copies against 60,000 of the previous year, the Society restricting its operations for fear of a speedy falling off in the demand from the cause just alluded to.

Printing Presses. Form A 3 in the Appendix to this chapter gives a list of the printing presses throughout this Presidency, with particulars.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Number of Examinations. Two examinations were held during the year, namely the Special Test Examinations in August 1874 and the General Test Examination in February 1875. The former lasted five and a half days and the latter three.

Special Tests. The following statement shows the numbers registered and examined in each Special Test and the results as compared with those of the previous nine years :—

Tests.	No. registered in 1874.	No. examined in 1874.	No. passed in 1874.	No. passed in 1873.	No. passed in 1872.	No. passed in 1871.	No. passed in 1870.	No. passed in 1869.	No. passed in 1868.	No. passed in 1867.	No. passed in 1866.	No. passed in 1865.
I.A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	205	190	52	30	46	42	42	28	65	41	45	97
II.A.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade.	505	464	136	47	66	81	59	95	144	150	109	252
I.B.—Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.	30	27	9	9	5	19	16	17	23	24	48	128
II.B.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade.	265	229	78	29	16	48	53	59	203	177	205	207
III.A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade.	145	131	61	31	15	29	78	50	47	45	44	36
III.B.—Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.	186	164	76	57	35	85	60	47	66	47	182	115

Tests.	No. registered in 1874.	No. examined in 1874.	No. passed in 1874.	No. passed in 1873.	No. passed in 1872.	No. passed in 1871.	No. passed in 1870.	No. passed in 1869.	No. passed in 1868.	No. passed in 1867.	No. passed in 1866.	No. passed in 1865.
IV.—Revenue Test, Salt Department.	18	17	7	4	8	5	9	2	15	7	7	13
V.—Revenue Test, Sea Customs Department.	10	9	5	6	10	9	3	2	3	5	3	11
VI.—Account Test ...	78	74	45	23	12	22	14	28	17	22	3	8
VIII.A.—Translation Test, Higher Grade.	20	20	4	11	2	5	3	3	3	2	4	65
VII.B.—Translation Test, Lower Grade.	878	868	267	172	217	182	394	385	118	100	176	75
VIII.A.—Précis-writing, Higher Grade.	888	858	185	207	219	261	291	270	369	297	119	18
VIII.B.—Précis-writing, Lower Grade.	20	18	8	17	26	11	11	68	157	38	143	7
IX.—Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts.	250	235	115	70	53	22	219	52	83	121	...	...

The percentage of successful candidates in the principal subjects was as follows :—

Tests.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
I.A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	76	48	41	48	21	28	32	28	18	22
II.A.—Judicial Test, Criminal, Higher Grade.	79	42	51	43	26	17	24	15	11	29
I.B.—Judicial Test, Civil, Lower Grade.	83	75	61	74	100	100	70	27	36	33
II.B.—Judicial Test, Crim., Lower Grade	79	35	29	39	16	19	19	19	18	34
III.A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade.	45	40	34	23	16	28	11	7	24	46
III.B.—Revenue Test, General, Lower Grade.	53	59	21	32	18	28	52	22	38	46
VII.B.—Translation Test, Lower Grade.	87	52	18	17	46	45	18	25	24	30
VIII.A.—Précis-writing, Higher Grade.	29	29	37	41	26	27	24	23	30	21
VIII.B.—Précis-writing, Lower Grade.	27	66	15	62	42	12	10	34	45	44
IX.—Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts.	...	...	14	12	7	21	20	74	45	48

These results are an improvement on those of the previous year, and indicate closer study on the part of the candidates; except in the case of Précis-writing, for which test there is a tendency to neglect previous preparation. The Examiners complain of

the general want of power displayed by the candidates. "Wherever," says one Examiner, "a question depends upon some definite ruling laid down or some section of the Codes, the ruling or the section will in most cases be quoted correctly by the candidates, but the practical deduction is almost always wrong." The same gentleman says: "In the Civil Rules of Practice, a test be it remembered to be passed to qualify for the posts of District Munsiff and Pleader, not a single candidate could frame a plaint in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. Almost all of them could tell me what a plaint ought to contain as laid down in Section 26, but none of them could carry this out into practice." Some of the Examiners complain of bad handwriting. The handwriting of the candidates in the Telugu-speaking districts was worse than that received from the Tamil stations.

General Test. The following table shows the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed for the General Test:—

Number of Candidates registered.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
2,055	1,491	1,102	4,648	1,942	1,354	1,049	4,345	133	270	101	504

Though there were nearly 600 more persons examined in 1874 than in 1873, 133 fewer failed to secure a pass. This falling off in success is attributed to misleading rumours which were circulated throughout the Presidency to the effect that the General Test Examination was to be abolished after the examination of 1875. Many youths believing the rumour, and fearing to lose their last chance of passing, came up for examination though wholly unprepared to undergo the test.

The successful candidates have been classified as follows:—

(1.) As to the agency by which they were instructed—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government schools	65	82	54	201
Schools receiving grants-in-aid	49	141	17	207
Other schools	4	24	6	34
Private tuition	15	23	24	62
Total ...	133	270	101	504

(2.) As to race—

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians	2	14	...	16
Hindus	128	249	98	475
Mahomedans	3	7	3	13
Total ...	133	270	101	504

(3.) As to the vernacular languages in which they passed—

In Telugu	65
In Tamil	85
In Malayalam	56
In Canarese	19
In Hindustani	6
In Ooriya	4

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the official year. It will be seen that the expenses connected with the examinations left a surplus of Rs. 1,372-12-10. Receipts and Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts.			
Special Tests	18,952	0	0
General Test	26,544	0	0
Total ...	45,496	0	0
Disbursements.			
Special Tests	13,674	9	9
General Test	20,059	7	9
Office Establishment, &c. ...	4,328	10	0
Furniture, Type	2,250	0	0
	40,312	11	6
Secretary's salary	3,810	7	8
Total ...	44,123	3	2

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

Inquiry into past operations.

An inquiry was made this year into the operations of the Madras Observatory for the past thirteen years, with a view to ascertaining the actual work done both in observations and reductions. The inquiry was for the period beginning with the calendar year 1861 and ending with the close of the calendar year 1873, and its results may here be stated under the headings of arrears prior to 1861 and operations subsequent to that date. It is to be remarked that beyond communicating to the Astronomische Nachrichten of Germany and to the Royal Astronomical Society of England occasional necessary announcements of discoveries and the observations required for substantiating them, nothing has yet been published. The programme of operations commenced in 1861 was probably somewhat unreasonably extensive; reliance was placed however at the time upon the anticipated aid of a skilled European Assistant, and this expectation has only been very recently realized. The consequence is that publication has not overtaken observation.

Arrears previous to 1861.

A catalogue of about 2,200 stars observed between 1853 and 1858, and chiefly selected from Taylor's Madras Catalogue and that of the British Association, still awaits completion. The observations to be incorporated in this catalogue will be little under 10,000. The adopted epoch is 1855, and much has already been done towards preparing it for the press. There are 1331 observations of the sun, 345 of the moon, 1,680 of the principal planets, 333 of minor planets, and 25 of Donati's fine comet of 1868. The mean places of the 144 Nautical Almanac stars from 1853 to 1858; observations of Mars at the oppositions of 1854 and 1856; of moon culminations for determination of longitude; and a long list of occultations of planets and fixed stars and of the phenomena of Jupiter's satellites, complete the statement of the old astronomical arrears. With the exception of the minor planets, Donati's comet, and the occultations, all these observations are reduced and the press copy is in readiness.

Proceedings of 1861.

Little had been done throughout the two years previous to 1861 beyond the building of the transit circle piers, which were still unfinished at that date. The only instruments available for work were the equatoreal by Messrs. Lerebours and Secretan and a small portable transit used for finding the local time. The mounting of the new transit circle was at once undertaken, but certain difficulties attended the various steps of this operation and the rest of the year was occupied in overcoming them and making various alterations required. The instrument was eventually brought into use as an ordinary transit and employed for the daily local time determinations. The equatoreal by Messrs. Lerebours and Secretan was used to good advantage in 1861. The new planet Asia, so named in consequence of its being the first discovery made in this quarter of the globe, was found early in April and observed on fourteen nights during that and the following month. These observations were at once reduced and printed in the Astronomische Nachrichten and also in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society. Thirty-nine observations of nine minor planets were made during the year. A conspicuous comet, which made its appearance very suddenly in July, was also measured on fourteen nights between 3rd July and 8th October. The Solar Eclipse of 7th July, and the Transit of Mercury on 11th November, were both duly attended to. Over 280 determinations of the light changes of variable stars were made, and a maximum of the variable U Geminorum was secured in the month of May.

Proceedings of 1862.

In 1862 the mounting of the new transit circle was completed and the instrument brought into use by 31st May. The equatoreal work of the year was heavy. Twenty observations of ten minor planets were made, including the refinding of Asia on her first return to opposition after discovery. This was effected in November, by means of the orbital elements which had been calculated from the observations in 1861. The periodical comet of Encke was observed on four nights in January. Another comet for which the year was memorable was under measurement on eighteen nights between 21st August and 15th October. A small new variable star, Y Virginis, was discovered on 3rd April; and 265 comparisons of known variables were made during the year, another maximum of U Geminorum being included among them. The double star α Centauri was measured on six nights in April and May. The Variable Star Atlas and the Zodiacal Charts were steadily advanced. The first of a series

of measurements of the planet Mars when in opposition, by differences of right ascension from adjacent stars near his rising and setting, was taken in September and October with such inferior means as were available for the purpose, and forty-nine observations were secured; no final reduction of them has been effected up to the present time. The object of this operation is to correct the value of the solar parallax, or the sun's mean distance from the earth. The repetition of these measurements at successive oppositions of Mars is an important work and it can be carried out to the best advantage at a tropical Observatory like Madras.

Proceedings of 1863.

In 1863 the new Transit Circle was in full work and to good purpose, yielding satisfactory results throughout the year. With the equatoreal 302 light comparisons of variable stars were made, including another good maximum of U Geminorum in April. Two interesting new variables were discovered, namely, U Scorpii on 20th May and T Sagittarii on 19th July. The Variable Star Atlas was advanced on all suitable opportunities. The double star α Centauri was measured on three nights. A lunar eclipse was observed on 1st June. Only five observations of two minor planets were made in 1863. A new equatoreal-room and dome sixteen feet in diameter for a larger equatoreal, and a massive timber staging for an anemograph, were under construction on the roof of the Observatory dwelling-house throughout the year.

Proceedings of 1864.

The year 1864 was a pre-eminently successful one as regards the general work of the Observatory. The maximum number of observations was attained with the transit circle, namely 2,681. With the equatoreal, the planet Freia was discovered on 2nd February, and was observed on twenty-five nights between that date and 4th April. When first seen it was supposed to be a new planet and announced as such; but upon the calculation of its orbital elements it proved to be identical with one detected by Professor D'Arrest at Copenhagen in 1861, which had since been lost owing to the insufficiency of the observations made at its discovery. Another new planet, Sappho, was discovered on 3rd May and was followed up on eleven nights until 1st July, which was the last time it was seen. The orbit also of this planet was calculated from the observations taken at Madras, and both discoveries were announced in the Astronomische Nachrichten and Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society. Four other

minor planets were also observed on eleven nights, one of them being Asia, discovered here in 1861, at her second return to opposition. The Variable Star Atlas was considerably advanced; 125 comparisons of known variables were recorded including a maximum of U Geminorum in September; and another small variable star in Cancer was discovered on 9th February. The planet Mars being again in opposition in November a second series of differential right ascensions was observed, for investigation of the solar parallax. Fifteen sets of comparisons were taken, night and morning, between 20th November and 3rd December, and as a higher magnifying power and different micrometer were employed, it is hoped that, although the opposition was a less favorable one for the purpose, a more definite result may be expected. In 1862 only a ring micrometer with a power of 63 was available; but on this second attempt, a thick bar and power 164 were used, agreeably to a method suggested by Count vonBoguslawski and recommended by Sir John Herschel some years ago. As it is intended that the positions of all the comparison stars employed shall be determined by the meridian circle on ten nights each, the Mars observations will have to stand over for some years before the final results are deduced. The new building for the expected large equatoreal was nearly completed, but was found to be so faulty and unsuitable that its entire reconstruction was at once an evident necessity.

Proceedings of 1865.

The proceedings of 1865, though subject to serious interruptions from building operations, repairs to instruments and other causes, fell little short of those of the previous year. The meridian circle work was satisfactory. With the equatoreal fifteen positions of three minor planets were obtained. The planet Sappho was refound at its next opposition in December agreeably to the orbit deduced from last year's observations. Two new variable stars were discovered in the constellations Virgo and Capricornus, and 269 comparisons of known variables were recorded, including another maximum of U Geminorum in April. The Atlas of these interesting objects was steadily and vigorously advanced. The periodical comets of Biela and Faye were sought for, but without success. The new equatoreal by Messrs. Troughton and Simms was received early in 1864, but the dome under which it was to be used had to be removed for the accommodation of the Officers of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, who required certain arrangements to be made

above the terraced roof of the house, to enable them to triangulate the surrounding geodetical stations with the centre of the Madras Transit Circle. Upon the completion of this undertaking, about the end of May, the reconstruction of the dome on improved principles was sanctioned, and a convenient and suitable structure was erected.

Proceedings of 1866.

The chief event of the year 1866 was the mounting of the new eight and-a-half inch Equatoreal by Messrs. Troughton and Simms of London. The planet Sylvia, then just discovered with the old instrument, was extremely faint and receding from the earth. Bright moonlight interrupted the observations on 23rd May, and but for the timely erection of the new equatoreal it is doubtful whether the planet would not have been entirely lost. She was refound on 2nd June, the first time of using the new telescope, and was followed with it until 1st July, which was the last time she was seen. The opposition of Mars at the end of this year being peculiarly unfavorable for the solar parallax researches, no observations were attempted.

Proceedings of 1867.

The variable star R Reticuli was found in January 1867. It is an interesting object, varying from the seventh magnitude to invisibility, and completing its period in rather more than three-quarters of a year.

Proceedings of 1868.

The leading feature of the year 1868 was the Total Eclipse of the Sun on the 18th August. One of the results of the Masulipatam Expedition was the detection of bright lines in the solar corona, especially of the most important one now known as Kirchoff 1474. The bright lines were seen simultaneously by other astronomers, but actual micrometrical measurements of their positions were obtained with the spectroscope at Masulipatam. The visibility of the red prominences after the sun's re-appearance was also confirmed by measures taken half a minute after the end of totality. The polarization of the light of the corona was satisfactorily proved, and valuable observations of the ordinary phenomena of the eclipse were recorded. The expedition to Vunpurthy, about forty-five miles north of Kurnool, met with partially cloudy weather, but was not without useful results. The discovery of Camilla, the most distant from the sun of all the minor planets yet found, was made with the new equatoreal, while searching for Sylvia upon the second return to opposition of that planet. Camilla was found on 19th November, and Sylvia was refound on 8th December.

The third series of measurements of Mars, for investigation of the solar parallax, was made with the new equatoreal in February of 1869, and, although the opposition was by no means a favorable one for the purpose, the stability of the instrument gave the observations a weight to which the two former series in 1862 and 1864 with the old equatoreal could lay no claim. The Boguslawski method of observation, with a thick bar and two comparison stars, one north and the other south of the planet, was again employed, and appears in every way preferable to any other; the unavoidably low altitude of the stars during the observations rendering the use of spider lines and an illuminated field of view impossible. Proceedings of 1869.

The observations of D'Arrest's periodical comet were the operations of principal interest in the year 1870. The firing of the Fort gun, suggested as preferable to any other mode of time signal for the past nine years, was at last carried into effect, and a very ingenious electrical discharging apparatus, lately invented and constructed by the Telegraph Engineer to the Madras Railway, was adopted for the purpose. Proceedings of 1870.

The year 1871 was one of heavy extraneous work and interruptions. A fourth series of Mars observations, at the opposition in March and April, was made with the new equatoreal as in 1869. The laying of the sub-marine cable to Singapore led Professor Oudemans, the Surveyor-General to the Dutch Government, to propose an exchange of telegraphic longitude signals between Madras and Singapore; the signalling between Singapore and Batavia having been already carried out. Signals were successfully exchanged on three nights in July, and all the necessary observations secured for determining the differences of longitude between Madras, Singapore, and Batavia. The central shadow path of another Total Eclipse of the Sun across the Presidency on 12th December excited general interest, and led to the equipment of several local expeditions, as also of some from England, France, and Germany. The station selected for the Government Observatory party was Avenashy in the Coimbatore District, chiefly on account of its easy accessibility by railway for the heavy appliances required for the expedition. The Astronomer Royal having recommended the application of photography, and the nine-inch silver-glass reflecting telescope by Browning, successfully used at Guntoor in 1868, having been almost entirely remounted and sent out to Madras for the purpose, three successful pictures of Proceedings of 1871.

the totality were obtained, showing the corona and other phenomena of the eclipse. Some pictures were also taken with an ordinary camera, which bear enlarging and are of considerable value. The report upon this expedition had not at the close of the year been submitted to Government.

Proceedings of 1872.

Observations of the moon with the meridian circle were discontinued from July 1872. The Annular Eclipse of the Sun on 6th June yielded results equal, if not superior, in interest to those of the Total Eclipse expeditions. Four good photographs were taken of the annular phase, one of which shows the moon's dark limb, rendered visible by the light of the solar corona, before the completion of the ring. The phenomenon known as "reversal of the lines," hitherto observed only at total eclipses, was also seen to great advantage with the spectroscope at both the formation and breaking of the ring. Two observations of Biela's comet were taken under unusual circumstances. It was last seen about eighteen years ago, has since been thrice due, but having been sought for by astronomers in vain, it was finally given up as a lost or annihilated comet. A remarkable meteor shower however induced Professor Klinkufues of Gottingen to telegraph to Madras a position of the lost comet upon the supposition of its identity with this phenomenon. The comet was looked for and immediately found, but the observations were still unreduced and unpublished at the close of the year.

Proceedings of 1873.

The Meridian Circle was used in 1873 exclusively for star places to complete the catalogue in hand. A fifth and more favorable series of Mars observations was observed in April and May with the new equatoreal. A small faint comet was discovered by M. Pons in 1818, and soon passed away. From the insufficient observations then made its approximate parabolic orbit was calculated in Madras in 1859. A small comet, discovered by M. Coggia at Marseilles, last November, was soon found to be moving in an almost similar orbit, and the identity and hence the periodicity of the new one rendered highly probable. It had soon gone too far south for European observations, but was found and followed up at this station, and will probably prove to be a periodical comet of about eight years' revolution round the sun.

Proceedings of the past year.

The year now under review has been devoted to finishing works in hand and preparing them for publication, rather than to accumulating more observations or attempting fresh pursuits. Consider-

able progress has been made, and it is reasonably hoped that ere long arrears of every kind will be completely cleared off. A limited amount of current observation must however be always carried on for the determination of local time, and for ascertaining the positions of comparison stars employed in the observations of planets or comets made with the equatoreals.

—The Meridian Circle.

The Star Catalogue which is being made by means of the Meridian Circle is very nearly finished, but still requires the redetermination of a few stars which being observable only during the cloudy portion of the year, from June to October, have not yet been completed. The number of observations made with the Meridian Circle in 1874 was 2,213, giving a total of 27,095 awaiting publication.

—Extra Meridional Instruments.

The two equatoreals by Messrs. Troughton and Simms and by Messrs. Lerebours and Secretan, the silver glass reflector by Browning, and seven smaller telescopes, four of which are provided with portable equatoreal stands, were all in good order and ready for the Transit of Venus on December 9th. The transit was not observable at Madras owing to cloudy weather. The eight minor planets, Danae, Aegle, Euphrosyne, Thyra, Niobe, Julia, and Sylvia were observed on twenty-four nights. Neither Sylvia nor Camilla, the last two planets discovered here in 1866 and 1868, had been seen any where since the latter year. Both were carefully sought for at the most likely times for their recovery. Sylvia was refound on the last night of the year, but the search for the latter proved unavailing, and like Dike, another planet discovered at Marseilles also in 1868, Camilla must be regarded as temporarily lost. A few records of variable stars and other casual observations were also made with the equatoreals; but extra meridional work was as a rule subordinated to the more pressing duty of calculation, and must remain so for the next two or three years to come.

—Transit of Venus.

As at almost every other observatory in the world at which this event was visible complete preparations were made in advance for observing the Transit of Venus. The planet was briefly seen once or twice during the transit, but only through thick clouds which rendered photographs or measurement of any kind impossible. The second internal contact was the only record obtainable.

—Telegraphic Longitude Determinations.

Although the Transit of Venus proved a failure at Madras, so far as actual observations were concerned, the Observatory rendered valuable aid to observers elsewhere by means of telegraphic

determinations of their longitude. By the aid of the Government Telegraph Department, the Observatory exchanged telegraphic longitude signals with the officer who observed the Transit at Kurrachee on December 3rd and 13th; and also with Professor Tacchini of Palermo, stationed at Muddapore in Bengal, on December 27th. The results of these exchanges have been worked out and communicated to the two astronomers mentioned for incorporation in their reports. A determination of the longitude of Roorkee, a station at which the Transit was observed with much success, has been successfully accomplished and the results communicated to the officer who conducted the transit operations. Similar telegraphic longitude operations were made with Mons. G. Fleuriais, at Pondicherry, in December 1869 and January 1870; with Professor J. A. C. Oudemans, at Singapore, on four nights in July 1871; with Captain G. L. Tupman, R.N., at Jaffna and Colombo; and with the Avenashy Eclipse station of the Madras Expedition in December of the same year; these await publication. The Pondicherry and Avenashy results were duly worked out at the time, but those for Singapore, Jaffna, and Colombo have been delayed in the absence till recently of the records of those stations.

—Time and Telegraphic Arrangements.

The Fort time signal gun is fired daily at noon and 8 P.M. by means of electrical currents from the Observatory. Up to February 10th, 1874, the signals were sent by touching a key at the requisite moment, but since that date the current has been transmitted automatically by the new electrical clock and with greater certainty than was previously attainable. The electrical clock being compared with the standard sidereal regulator of the Observatory has its error determined, always considerably within a tenth of a second, a short time before each time signal; it is then adjusted by a simple mechanical contrivance, so as to send its current to the Fort and fire the gun at the proper moment. If the discharge of the gun depended only upon the working of the machine, failures would not occur, but faulty friction tubes and other causes occasionally interfere with a successful result. The gun was fired correctly on 657 occasions, or 90 per cent. of the year's signals. On 17 other occasions the tubes missed fire, and the gun was discharged by means of a second telegraphic current five minutes after the even hour. This plan is equally reliable for chronometer rating, and raises the percentage of available signals to a little over 92. The transmission of Madras mean time to every Government Telegraph Station in India daily at 4 P.M. has

been continued throughout the year. The line of telegraph to the Master Attendant's Office for weather warnings, though subject to occasional interruptions, was usually efficient, and was especially serviceable during three stormy periods, *viz.*, May 3rd to 6th, October 24th to 26th, and December 11th and 12th.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorology.

The Meteorological Department of the Presidency comprises twelve observing stations besides Madras, the head-quarters of the whole establishment. They are as follows: Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington. With one exception all the registers have been as complete and satisfactory as could be expected. The observations at Trichinopoly were unavoidably suspended during March, April, and May, owing to the removal of the Assistant and the illness of the new one appointed to the post. Partial preliminary results have been printed in a series of Meteorological Supplements of the Fort St. George Gazette from 1870 up to the present time, but no final reports have yet been issued. Endeavours have been made to render the records of all the stations comparable and accurate, and to maintain such a system of daily instrumental comparisons as will bring to light errors, accidental or otherwise, on the part of the observers, or changes in the corrections of the self-registering instruments. All the barometers have been carefully compared with the Madras standard before issue. The dry and wet bulb thermometers have been also tested in ice for verification of their freezing points, and compared in water with a new standard generally up to 130°; and each anemometer has been allowed to run through from two to three thousand miles by the side of the large anemograph at the Madras Observatory. The latter is a necessary precaution, when it is remembered that such instruments, although by the same maker, and apparently similar in all respects, are frequently found to differ twenty-five miles per cent. in the recorded velocities under the same conditions of exposure as the anemograph with which they are compared. The reduction of all the observations registered has been effected up to date with some over-

refinement, and this has caused unnecessary labor and delay. Uniformity in the methods of reduction and in the forms of publication might have been attained, and it would have been well perhaps if this had been made compulsory throughout India when the meteorological establishments of the various Presidencies were first inaugurated. The rain registers at 220 Revenue Board stations have been fairly kept, and are approximately reliable. The following are the mean annual and extreme results for the year. Although the results are quite ordinary as regards atmospheric pressure, temperature and humidity, the rainfall is in considerable excess, and the direct solar heat in defect. The effects of three storms were felt at Madras and other eastern ports. The first was a somewhat violent cyclone on the 5th and 6th of May, the hourly velocity of the wind at Madras reaching an extreme limit of forty-nine miles. Stormy weather, not cyclonic, was experienced on October 24th and 25th; and a moderate cyclone swept the coast about December the 12th :—

Mean Annual Meteorological Results for 1874.

Station.	Reduced Barometric Pressure.	Solar Heat in Vacuo.	Daily Mean Temperature.	Mean Daily Range.	Relative Humidity.	Hourly Velocity of Wind.	Rainfall.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Per Cent.	Miles.	Inches.	No. of Days.
Bangalore	26·92	132·8	72·0	19·8	70	165	58·24	126
Bellary	28·39	140·8	79·2	22·7	54	144	25·69	83
Cochin	29·91	142·3	79·0	12·7	81	...	152·14	157
Coimbatore ...	28·51	135·2	76·5	19·5	68	136	19·18	78
Kurnool	28·91	143·2	80·4	22·0	59	174	47·56	83
Madras	29·84	131·8	80·5	15·6	74	168	62·90	105
Madura	29·38	138·6	80·9	20·6	67	98	35·22	57
Masulipatam ...	29·82	146·6	80·4	15·0	75	...	47·06	83
Negapatam ...	29·85	141·5	81·0	14·6	75	143	55·84	80
Salem	28·95	149·6	79·8	21·2	67	104	39·59	104
Secunderabad ...	28·04	149·2	77·1	22·2	65	144	33·42	85
Wellington ...	24·20	130·4	60·8	15·4	74	...	51·45	118

Extreme Meteorological Records in 1874.

Station.	Heat in Sun.		Heat in Shade.		Cold in Shade.		Cold on Ground.		Velocity of Wind.		Rainfall.	
	°	On	°	On	°	On	°	On	Miles.	On	Inches	On
Mangalore	155	April 28	97	April 2	50	January 14	41	January 15	435	July 20	4·7	May 6
Bellary	163	April 5	110	April 19	53	Dec. 21	50	January 12	363	April 3	2·5	May 13
Cochin	158	February 19	95	March 2	65	January 5	61	January 18	...	...	10·2	June 12
Coimbatore	154	April 11	101	April 15	56	January 14	47	January 18	350	June 14	1·4	October 19
Kurnool...	165	April 21	110	April 19	51	Dec. 22	46	Dec. 22	582	June 20	4·5	July 19
Madras	150	October 1	102	May 31	60	January 15	52	January 15	690	May 5	7·5	Oct. 24
Madura	156	August 14	103	April 19	61	January 18	56	January 16	353	June 16	3·7	Nov. 11
Masulipatam	164	May 13	110	May 29	59	Dec. 22	52	January 14	...	...	4·4	October 26
Negapatam	157	October 22	106	May 31	62	January 15	58	January 15	395	May 6	5·3	Dec. 14
Salem	166	April 27	106	April 14	55	January 15	49	January 18	210	June 17	3·8	May 6
Secunderabad	174	May 17	106	April 11	46	Dec. 22	38	Dec. 22	604	June 28	2·3	August 7
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	59	January 15	58	Dec. 20	595	July 25	3·3	Nov. 10
Wellington	153	March 28	81	April 15	37	January 14	29	January 5	...	...	2·0	Dec. 29

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergy.

On the 31st March 1875 the number of Clergymen belonging to the Diocese of Madras was 202; of whom 38 were Government Chaplains, 55 were European and East Indian Missionaries, 92 were Native Clergymen, and 17 were employed in education or ministering to English congregations or retired.

Vacancies, absences, &c.

There were two vacancies in the list of Chaplains, three Chaplains were absent on furlough, and one was employed in the Educational Department as Principal of the Lawrence Asylum; leaving 34 available for clerical duty. In the course of the year three Chaplains retired, one Chaplain died, and one was transferred to Calcutta. Six new Chaplains took up their appointments.

Ordinations, &c., by the Bishop.

Two Ordinations were held: one in the Fort Church at Trichinopoly on the 11th October at which six Native candidates were ordained Deacons and six Deacons were ordained Priests; the second in St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on the 20th December, when two Europeans and one Native were admitted to Deacon's Orders and one European to the order of Priest. The number of persons confirmed was 742, of whom 337 were Europeans and East Indians and 405 were Natives. Three burial-grounds, or additions to burial-grounds, were consecrated. The Bishop visited Trichinopoly and Vellore in October, and Chittoor, Tanjore, Negapatam, and Cuddalore in January and February.

Church building.

The Church at Hingole has been reported as finished. At Cuddapah and Salem Churches are still in course of erection. At Madura the foundation of a new Gothic Church, to be built of stone at private expense, has been laid.

A Clergyman has been appointed to the care of North and South Wynaad, his salary being paid out of the Madras Additional Clergy Fund, with the aid of a Government grant. The Chaplaincy of the Madras Railway has been vacant owing to the retirement of the Chaplain shortly before the close of the official year. The Chaplaincy of Bolarum has been relieved of the care of Chudderghaut, in consequence of the appointment of a Clergyman whose salary will be paid partly by the Nizam's Government and partly by the Government of India. The Chaplaincy of Cocanada was left for some months during the year without a Chaplain. Those of Vizianagrum and Coimbatore, in the deficiency of Chaplains, were attached respectively to the Chaplaincies of Vizagapatam and Calicut. The Chaplaincy of Poonamallee was served for the greater part of the year by a Clergyman receiving a grant-in-aid. **Arrangements regarding Chaplains.**

The efforts for supplying the Diocese with additional Clergy have been so far successful that the Committee of the Fund have been enabled to invest Rupees 25,000 in Government Securities at 4 per cent., and the salaries of two Clergymen are paid out of the interest and current subscriptions and offertories with Government assistance. **Additional Clergy Fund.**

In the year 1874 the sums returned as contributed through the Clergy by English congregations for Church and Missionary purposes exceeded Rupees 1,13,000. **Offertories and other contributions.**

STATIONERY.

The value of stock at the beginning of the year was Rupees 2,09,350-2-8. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rupees 6,36,889-3-3, while the cost of issues was Rupees 3,92,348-13-4, thus leaving the value of stock at the close of the year Rupees 4,53,890-8-7. The excess in the receipts is owing to the arrival during the year of the balance of articles due on the indents of previous years and to the transfer to the department of the stock of drawing materials belonging to the Public Works Stores. **Stock.**

The value of receipts from England aggregated Rupees 5,81,127-6-8. This did not include certain articles of stationery, consisting of military stores and school-books, for which no **Receipts.**

invoices were received. As no means existed of ascertaining the value of these articles, they were not brought to account during the year.

Issues.

The issues to public offices during the year cost Rupees 3,74,274-11-9 against Rupees 3,19,615-15-5 in the previous year. The excess cost of Rupees 54,658-12-4 is consequent on excess demands. The issues to Army and Regimental Schools during the year amounted to Rupees 5,528-2-2 against Rupees 2,701-11-3 in the previous year. The issues under the head of "Ecclesiastical" demand notice, amounting this year to Rupees 1,085-9-2 against Rupees 328-11-2 in the previous year. This unusual excess is mainly attributable to the supply of a large quantity of Bibles with the Scotch version of the Psalms to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland for the use of the Soldiers attending that Church. The last time that these Bibles were issued was in 1867, and a large quantity was left in store. Local Fund Boards still continue to be supplied with stationery free of charge.

Cost of establishment.

The cost of the office establishment for the whole year amounted to Rupees 6,569-2-2. Deducting from this sum Rupees 3,394-15-5, total value of sums realized as below, the net cost to Government has been Rupees 3,174-2-9, or about 4 Annas and 11 Pies, or ·31 of a Rupee per cent. of the cost of the receipt and issue transactions. The working of the establishment is thus conducted at a considerably reduced rate as compared with former years, as may be seen by consulting the Report for 1873-74.

Statement.

	RS.	A.	P.
By commission realized	516	11	6
By sale of waste paper, packing materials, &c.	2,429	2	10
By Indian Atlas sheets, maps, &c.	283	13	4
By forfeiture of contractors' deposits	160	0	0
By money unclaimed for cooly-hire credited to Government ...	0	14	0
By sale of service books	4	5	0
Total ...	3,394	15	5

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Gross outturn.

The year's results in the Composing Departments of the Government Press show an increase of 6,038 pages, of which 4,646 consisted of new and 1,392 remade-up matter. There was a corresponding increase in the Machine and Press Departments, the number of impressions being 2,556,346 more than during last year. Notwithstanding this increase the actual cost was Rupees 2,496-6-7 less than that for 1873-74. The outturn in both the departments was as under :—

Pages equal to foolscap, including remade-up matter, printed in 1874-75.	201,902
Pages equal to foolscap, including remade-up matter, printed in 1873-74.	195,864
Increase...	6,038
Number of copies or impressions struck in 1874-75	33,596,094
Number of copies or impressions struck in 1873-74	31,039,748
Increase ...	2,556,346

Cost.

The cost of the Press for the year is shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Printing	1,20,640	2	8
Add depreciation of stock ...	18,689	12	0
Do. interest at 6 per cent. per annum	8,480	10	8
Do. house-rent	3,000	0	0
Do. cost of printing ink ...	3,127	13	4
	1,53,938	6	8

There was a decrease in the price per page, the cost for original matter having been Rupees 1-0-7 against Rupees 1-1-2 last year. The cost for both original and standing pages was Annas 15-6 against Rupee 1 in 1873-74.

Work in various Departments.

The Chief Secretary's Department shows an increase of pages, but a decrease in the number of impressions. In the Military Department there was an increase both of pages composed and

of impressions struck off. The Public Works Department shows a decrease in the number of pages, but an increase in the number of impressions, at an enhanced cost arising from corrections, re-imposition of matter, red-ink forms, &c. In the Revenue and Revenue Board Departments there was an increase. The outturn in the Gazette Department was less than during the preceding year. The number of Acts printed in the Vernacular Department during the year was somewhat less than that of the preceding year, but there was a considerable amount of work done by it for the Job, Book, Secret, and Gazette Departments. The papers printed in the Secret Department exceeded those of the preceding year. In the Miscellaneous Department the outturn was much larger than usual. The outturn in the Book Department was not quite so heavy as in 1873-74, when many hands were engaged on Census work. There was an excess, however, in the number of copies printed. In the Binding Department work was done to the value of Rupees 15,261-9-5 as against Rupees 11,894-0-10 in 1873-74. The Stereotyping and Letter-Casting Department affords considerable aid in expediting and facilitating the business of the Press. The outturn was satisfactory, and resulted in a profit to Government of Rupees 1,628.

Penitentiary Branch of the Government Press.

During the past year the printing-machines at the Penitentiary were worked by motive power from the treadmill with but little intermission, and the general results of the working of this branch of the Government Press show a considerable profit to Government. The removal of the long-sentenced prisoners to other jails has necessitated the introduction of about eight piece-work compositors to supply the place of the convict-compositors, whose services were thus lost to the press. The average number of convicts, men and boys, employed during the year was ninety-six daily. As usual the principal part of the binding was done in the shed outside the Penitentiary, with some assistance afforded in folding, stitching, counting, &c., by juvenile prisoners. The profits resulting from the two departments in the Penitentiary Branch amount to Rupees 28,764-7-6, or Rupees 6,596-4-6 in excess of last year.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

Lawrence Asylum Press.

The value of the outturn of work in the Lawrence Asylum Press during the calendar year 1874 amounted to Rupees 53,487-5-7, against Rupees 54,246-14-4 in 1873, showing a slight falling off of Rupees 759-8-9; but this falling off is more apparent than real, as a considerable portion of the Administration Report was in type before the close of the year and for this, the work not being finished, no estimate was made. The outstanding balance due to the Press at the close of 1873 was Rupees 18,016-9-11, against Rupees 13,763-10-5 at the close of 1874, the latter being less than the former by Rupees 4,252-15-6. Of the sums shown as outstanding at the close of 1874, Rupees 5,315-12-2 belong to previous years, and the recovery of a considerable portion has been provided for; the remainder is made up of small sums many of which have been outstanding for several years, and though every effort has been made to recover them it is feared that the greater portion will have to be written off to Profit and Loss, the majority of the debtors having either died, become insolvent, or left the country. Owing to one or other of the abovementioned causes Rupees 2,321-12-2 have been written off as irrecoverable during 1874. Of the amount due for 1874, or Rupees 8,447-14-3, sums amounting to Rupees 4,345-8-7 are susceptible of immediate recovery. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rupees 63,606-1-7, and the disbursements to Rupees 58,046-1-7, leaving a balance of Rupees 5,544 to the credit of the Press at the Bank of Madras on the 31st December 1874, and Rupees 16 in the cash-chest. Included in the disbursements is a sum of Rupees 10,000, contributed to the funds of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund during the year, Rupees 224 paid to its pensioners, and a sum for boarding and lodging twelve apprentices from the Asylum. The number of apprentices from the Asylum being instructed at the Press at the opening of the year 1874 was nine, and three have since joined. Of the twelve now under instruction at the Press, eight are learning Printing, three Lithography, and one Machine ruling. They are all making fair progress, their health is good, and conduct satisfactory. In the disbursement is also included a sum of Rupees 16,560-0-5 for stock purchased in India and England, of which the cost of new type for nearly the entire Army List forms the major

portion; the old type had been nearly twenty years in use. The accounts of the Press were audited by the Accountant-General. Stock was taken by the Superintendent of the Press.

DISTRICT PRESSES.

Value of work, and receipts and charges.

The estimated value of work done during the year decreased by Rupees 2,669. The receipts and expenditure were also less by Rupees 207 and Rupees 3,270, respectively. The following comparative table gives particulars:—

Districts.	1873-74.		
	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	7,600	841	3,125
2. Vizagapatam...	4,341	405	2,597
3. Godavery	4,965	1,268	2,655
4. Kistna	5,744	880	3,327
5. Nellore	9,653	696	3,301
6. Cuddapah	6,166	1,081	2,389
7. Bellary	7,238	872	3,640
8. Kurnool	5,650	817	3,086
9. Madras	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	6,658	293	2,825
11. North Arcot	10,124	733	5,182
12. South Arcot	7,330	970	3,705
13. Tanjore	12,199	2,967	3,692
14. Trichinopoly	6,150	1,065	4,122
15. Madura	8,879	1,462	3,367
16. Tinnevelly	6,114	1,057	3,799
17. Coimbatore	6,418	964	3,460
18. Nilgiris	...	66	1,264
19. Salem	8,028	793	4,882
20. South Canara	7,830	1,345	2,534
21. Malabar	10,678	1,798	4,569
Total ...	1,41,765	20,373	67,521

Districts.	1874-75.		
	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	9,265	896	2,528
2. Vizagapatam...	4,814	172	2,635
3. Godavery	4,798	920	2,546
4. Kistna...	5,254	1,456	2,664
5. Nellore	10,557	938	3,620
6. Cuddapah	6,241	941	3,355
7. Bellary	7,240	1,569	3,001
8. Kurnool	5,028	805	2,590
9. Madras	...	...	...
10. Chingleput	5,694	320	4,488
11. North Arcot	8,359	533	3,610
12. South Arcot	7,703	1,026	3,283
13. Tanjore	12,227	2,556	3,251
14. Trichinopoly	6,488	772	2,399
15. Madura	9,059	1,529	3,203
16. Tinnevelly	5,195	968	2,966
17. Coimbatore	6,675	907	3,658
18. Nilgiris	...	77	1,303
19. Salem...	6,796	871	4,518
20. South Canara	7,328	1,267	3,948
21. Malabar	10,376	1,643	6,775
Total ...	1,39,996	20,166	64,251

MUSEUMS.

Government Central Museum.

The new library and lecture-hall were at the close of the year nearly ready for occupation. The works, apparatus, &c., had yet to be transferred to the new buildings. New buildings.

The public library and fish catalogues were at the same date available to the public. The birds were during the past year Catalogues.

named and arranged, and a manuscript list is being drawn up by the Curator preparatory to the formation of a catalogue. A separate catalogue of the important books of reference in the library is being prepared, and is nearly ready for the press.

Specimens required.

The additions made to the collections were not so considerable as during last year, the purchases having been confined to rare and valuable specimens. The total additions to the mammals branch amount to 17, of which 10 were acquired by purchase and 6 were presented. In the birds, eggs, and nests sections 94 birds and 59 eggs and nests were added; of the former 13 were presented and the remaining 81 purchased; of the latter 32 were presented, 15 were purchased, and the remaining 12 collected by the Curator, Assistant Curator, and others. Of the 94 specimens added to the reptiles branch, 40 were purchased and 54 presented. The most important addition in the fish department was that of a large saw-fish (*Pristis pectinatus*) acquired by purchase, $12\frac{3}{4}$ feet long and $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide; this, with 50 of other species purchased and 9 presented, make a total of 60. The action of light on fishes, reptiles, and crustacea is destructive, causing them to lose their characteristic colors when exposed for any length of time, and this is illustrated by the faded appearance of the specimens in this Museum. It is in contemplation to renew all the specimens and to cover the cases and jars in which they are exhibited in such a way as to moderate the action of light. A fine collection of insects, consisting of 238 specimens of Swiss lepidoptera and moths, were forwarded from Switzerland in exchange for South Indian lepidoptera. Seventy-six specimens were added to the Herbarium.

Geology and Mineralogy.

In the department of geology and mineralogy collections are being made of the quartz and stones of the various auriferous localities of South India; seven specimens were added. These include specimens of pebbles and diamond matrix from South Africa.

Models.

The most important contribution in the models department was a set of 49 casts of the Ambernath temple, taken at the Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy School of Arts and forwarded by the Bombay Government through the Local Government. The casts are well executed.

The library at the close of the year contained 6,996 volumes and 73,069 patent office volumes and papers. During the year the following additions were made :— Library.

	No.
Volumes of Government Reports	85
Do. of standard works	42
Parts of scientific periodicals	173
Total ...	300

The books are well kept, and every precaution is taken to keep away destructive insects.

The number of visitors during the year was 177,340 against 145,663 of the previous year. Of the visitors 98,809 were males and 78,531 females; of the total number 39,783 entered their names in the Visitors' Book. The following statement shows the increase in the number of visitors for the past five years :— Visitors.

1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase for the past five years.
110,177	116,691	112,360	145,663	177,340	67,163

Rajahmundry Local Museum.

The visitors to this Museum numbered 20,588 during the year; of these 142 were Europeans and East Indians, 19,716 were Hindus, 1,222 were Mahomedans, and 26 were Malabars and other castes. There is a decrease in the number of visitors as compared with last year. Rajahmundry

PART III.

APPENDICES TO DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.—
PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(1.)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the Official Year* 1874-75.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to provide for Trustees for the Port of Madras.	By Government ..	To call into existence a body of persons to whose judgment and experience the carrying out of schemes for improving the Port of Madras, as regards both the security of shipping and convenience in dealing with cargo, may be entrusted, and who may be armed with adequate powers as to deciding between rival proposals, sanctioning works, superintending their completion and maintenance, making contracts, effecting loans, levying tolls, issuing bye-laws, &c.	Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 16th December 1873, under Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Local Council for making Laws and Regulations.	....	The consideration of this Bill is deferred pending arrangements for the construction of a close harbour at Madras.
A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Court of Wards.	Do. ..	To effect several improvements in the law at present regulating the superintendence of estates of minors and others by the Court of Wards.	Introduced on the 23rd February 1875.	....	Under the consideration of the Select Committee.
A Bill to amend Regulation I. of 1819.	By Government ..	To provide for the separate assessment to land revenue of portions of permanently-settled estates which are alienated by their owners, to relieve the owner of the estate from liability in respect to the land revenue assessed on the separated portion, and the owner of the separated portion from its liability to sale on account of the land revenue assessed on the estate to which it originally belonged.	Introduced on the 23rd February 1875.	....	Referred to a Select Committee for report.
A Bill to amend the Madras Local Funds Acts, 1871.	Do. ..	To amend Section 38 of the Act as to the mode of fixing the rent value of lands for the purpose of the land cess leviable under the Act.	Do. ..	....	Report of the Select Committee published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 16th March 1875.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the regulation of Ports and for the levy of Port-dues within the Presidency of Madras.	By the Honorable the Advocate-General.	To consolidate and amend the laws as to ports, harbours, and piers in this Presidency.	Leave to introduce the Bill granted on 18th April 1873.	....	The greater portion of this Bill relating to the regulation of ports and the levy of port-dues has been superseded by the Indian Ports Act XII. of 1875.
A Bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of hemp and other intoxicating drugs.	By Government ..	The object of this Bill is to place the manufacture and sale of hemp, ganjah, bhang, and all other intoxicating drugs and preparations in this Presidency under proper regulation and management by a system of licenses, and penalties for breach of such licenses, or for trafficking without proper licenses. The Bill also provides for restrictions being placed on the transport, possession, and use of such articles.	Leave to introduce this Bill granted on the 23rd February 1875.	....	....
A Bill to incorporate the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund.	By the Hon. J. G. Coleman.	The object of the Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title.	Do. ..	....	....

(2.)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the Official Year* 1874-75.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
	Nil.		

B.—

(1.)—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment*

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Village Police.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8*a*	9	10	10*a*
	Chief Office ...	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	15
	Madras Town Police.	...	3*	10	38	8	756	141	...	...	...	956
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ganjam... ...	...	3	10	13	...	1,375	...	162	...	...	1,563
	Vizagapatam ...	...	3	12	16	...	1,300	...	50	...	...	1,381
	Jeypore... ...	...	1	3	6	...	424	...	191	...	...	625
	Godavery ...	...	2	9	15	...	1,290	...	35	...	...	1,351
	Kistna	...	2	7	16	...	1,194	...	20	...	...	1,239
	Total ...	1	11	41	66	...	5,583	...	458	...	...	6,160
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nellore	...	2	8	12	...	1,194	...	100	...	...	1,316
	Kurnool... ...	...	2	8	10	...	884	...	...	...	...	904
	Bellary	...	2	11	17	...	1,163	...	...	...	...	1,193
	Cuddapah ...	...	2	10	13	...	1,012	...	...	...	...	1,037
	North Arcot ...	...	2	9	15	...	1,246	...	...	...	...	1,272
	Chingleput ...	...	1	7	9	...	993	...	...	...	...	1,010
	South Arcot ...	...	2	8	10	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	1,097
	Total...	1	13	61	86	...	7,569	...	100	...	...	7,830
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tanjore... ...	...	2	8	12	...	1,352	...	...	...	...	1,374
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1	5	10	...	736	...	...	...	...	752
	Madura... ...	...	2	9	13	...	1,114	...	...	...	...	1,138
	Tinnevelly ...	...	2	7	11	...	966	...	...	...	...	986
	Salem	...	2	9	12	...	1,043	...	...	...	...	1,066
	Coimbatore ...	...	2	8	14	...	1,073	...	15	...	...	1,112
	Malabar ...	...	4	9	20	...	1,280	...	...	...	...	1,313
	South Canara ...	...	1	5	6	...	736	...	...	...	...	748
	Total ...	1	16	60	98	...	8,300	...	15	...	...	8,490
	Grand Total ...	5	43	172	288	8	22,221	141	573	...	...	23,451

* One Commissioner and two Deputy Commissioners of Police.

a. Includes cost of the Inspector-General's Establishment of 36 Clerks and 13 Servants

b. Cost of the Commissioner's Establishment of 8 Clerks and 26 Servants

c. Includes cost of Establishment of 40 Horsekeepers and 40 Grasscutters with Driver of and Tindals, with six Connacopillays and two Servants—(not Policemen).

POLICE.

of Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1874-75.

Cost of Police.												
Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2), and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. 3) (2).	Other Expenses of Col. 3.		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. 4 and 5) (4).	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes (Cols. 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise not included in Cols. 11, 13, and 14.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
a66,150	...	...	...	...	1,359	...	...	...	4,516	72,025	...	...
...	32,252	...	b9,604	46,964	c1,04,737	...	...	...	25,174	2,18,731	...	...
13,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	13,875	...	...
...	20,973	5,790	...	26,401	1,28,463	...	...	...	32,055	2,13,682	...	...
...	20,314	3,595	...	29,778	1,28,208	...	...	...	27,517	2,09,412	...	...
...	8,400	2,839	...	10,764	48,293	...	...	...	6,813	77,109	...	...
...	15,600	2,094	...	26,869	1,16,508	...	...	...	22,938	1,84,009	...	...
...	17,739	1,431	...	22,907	1,14,014	...	...	...	16,870	1,72,961	...	...
13,664	83,026	15,749	...	1,16,719	5,35,486	...	...	...	1,06,404	8,71,048	...	...
14,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 10 per month.	Rs. 8 per month.	373	14,652	...	...
...	10,800	1,515	...	21,975	1,13,885	...			16,226	1,64,401	...	...
...	16,074	2,284	...	20,192	86,919	...			14,863	1,40,332	...	...
...	14,326	2,043	...	27,574	1,07,240	...			19,649	1,70,832	...	...
...	18,830	2,296	...	25,528	97,921	...			17,816	1,62,391	...	...
...	17,678	1,840	...	25,808	1,17,628	...			20,055	1,83,009	...	...
...	9,387	1,059	...	20,334	91,597	...			13,351	1,35,728	...	...
...	15,926	1,907	...	23,374	1,00,996	...			19,193	1,61,396	...	...
14,279	1,03,021	12,944	...	1,64,785	7,16,186	...	...	...	1,21,526	11,32,741	...	...
18,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	18,871	...	...
...	15,386	2,651	...	22,959	1,25,955	...	...	...	19,049	1,86,000	...	...
...	10,298	566	...	16,406	70,132	...	...	...	10,572	1,07,974	...	...
...	10,800	2,877	...	25,269	1,07,419	...	...	...	15,786	1,62,151	...	...
...	12,967	2,609	...	21,164	94,089	...	...	...	14,607	1,45,436	...	...
...	14,960	2,900	...	25,487	99,260	...	...	...	16,136	1,58,743	...	...
...	16,777	2,790	...	24,702	1,13,031	...	...	...	23,977	1,81,277	...	...
...	23,871	3,954	...	30,601	1,24,277	...	...	...	22,123	2,04,826	...	...
...	11,200	859	...	12,783	61,109	...	...	...	11,749	97,705	...	...
18,581	1,16,259	19,206	...	1,79,376	7,95,272	...	...	...	1,34,289	12,62,983	...	...
1,12,674	3,34,558	47,899	9,604	5,07,844	21,53,040	...	...	...	3,91,909	35,57,528	...	...

—(not Policemen).

Do.

Prison van, together with Marine Establishment consisting of two Writers and 60 Boatmen

(*Continued across on next page.*)

B:—POLICE

(1.)—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of*

Ranges.	Districts.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over Lockups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasure. Officers.	Men.	Salt and Land Custom Police Guards. Officers.	Men.	On other Duties. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty. Officers.	Men.
		24	25	26	27*	27a		28	29	30	
	Chief Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...
	Madras Town Police.	...	56	...	..	...	...	...	28	51	821
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	31	...	36	...	280	24	1,133	2	57
	Vizagapatam ...	1	30	...	70	1	157	24	991	5	102
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	615	...	...
	Godavery ...	1	95	...	79	...	156	22	915	3	80
	Kistna	...	15	...	92	...	135	22	879	3	93
	Total ...	2	171	...	277	1	728	103	4,533	13	332
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	19	...	78	...	210	21	937	1	50
	Kurnool ...	...	13	...	71	...	...	19	738	1	62
	Bellary	...	43	...	109	...	...	27	864	3	110
	Cuddapah ...	...	25	...	92	...	...	24	850	1	45
	North Arcot ...	1	129	...	78	...	...	24	960	1	79
	Chingleput ...	...	32	...	57	2	438	14	403	1	34
	South Arcot ...	...	48	...	71	...	211	19	682	1	65
	Total ...	1	309	...	556	2	859	149	5,434	9	445
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	62	...	93	...	232	17	647	5	318
	Trichinopoly ...	1	102	...	50	...	...	14	454	1	130
	Madura	...	32	...	47	...	90	23	847	1	98
	Tinnevelly ...	...	32	...	78	...	80	18	682	2	94
	Salem	1	51	...	76	...	...	21	862	1	54
	Coimbatore ...	1	143	...	99	...	...	20	761	3	85
	Malabar ...	2	87	...	100	...	51	27	853	4	121
	South Canara ...	...	15	...	50	...	164	11	465	1	42
	Total ...	5	524	...	593	...	617	152	5,571	18	942
	Grand Total ...	8	1,060	...	1,426	3	2,204	406	15,579	91	2,540

* In Column 27 are shown the guards provided for the Huzoor and Taluq Treasuries.

—(*Continued*).

Police in the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1874-75—(Contd.)

In Cantonments.		Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
				To area (6).			To population (7).		
Officers.	Men.			Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
31		32	33	34		35	36		37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	397,552	...	...	·03	...	...	455
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,313	1,520,088	6·6	...	...	1,214	1,243	632
...	...	9,344	1,844,711	7·8	...	...	1,548	1,636	653
...	...	9,000	314,488	14·4	...	...	503	...	...
...	...	6,224	1,592,939	5·6	...	...	1,449	1,506	759
...	..	8,036	1,452,374	7·3	...	...	1,334	1,408	564
...	...	40,917	6,724,600	7·7	...	...	1,279	1,443	651
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,462	1,376,811	7·7	...	...	1,267	1,300	586
...	...	7,358	914,432	8·2	...	...	1,026	1,065	521
...	37	11,007	1,653,010	9·5	...	...	1,437	1,511	762
...	...	8,367	1,351,194	8·2	...	...	1,335	1,382	354
...	...	7,139	2,015,278	6·2	...	...	1,765	1,850	626
...	29	2,753	938,184	5·1	...	...	1,744	1,791	1,066
...	...	4,873	1,755,817	5·8	...	...	2,095	2,222	610
...	66	49,959	10,004,726	7·5	...	...	1,502	1,565	645
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,654	1,973,731	3·4	...	...	1,828	2,364	569
...	...	3,515	1,200,408	5·4	...	...	1,850	2,170	584
...	...	9,502	2,266,615	9·3	...	...	2,231	2,401	655
...	...	5,176	1,693,959	5·9	...	...	1,938	2,114	516
...	...	7,483	1,966,995	7·3	...	...	1,940	1,999	909
...	...	8,181	1,812,775	8·4	...	...	1,871	2,003	549
...	68	6,002	2,261,250	5·1	...	...	1,928	2,041	979
...	...	3,902	918,362	6·8	...	...	1,614	1,689	691
...	68	47,415	14,094,095	6·4	...	...	1,919	2,109	651
...	184	1,38,318	31,220,973	6·8	...	·03	1,600	1,696	594

a Includes cost of the Inspector-General's Establishment of 36 Clerks and 13 Servants.

B.—POLICE

(2).—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal*

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1874.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.‡		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.†
	1	1a		2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town ...	47	1,034	49	1,067	...	100	505
Northern Range.	Ganjam	20	1,208	23	1,213	879	384	1,208
	Vizagapatam ...	26	1,225	27	1,248	674	506	1,313
	Jeypore	8	415	9	424	341	90	...
	Godavery	23	1,201	24	1,218	405	512	1,201
	Kistna	23	1,135	23	1,139	576	521	1,135
	Total ...	100	5,184	106	5,242	2,875	2,013	4,857
Central Range.	Nellore	19	1,122	20	1,137	473	504	1,122
	Kurnool	18	878	18	882	359	618	878
	Bellary	26	1,064	28	1,173	492	716	1,064
	Cuddapah	21	1,002	23	1,007	446	525	1,002
	North Arcot ...	23	1,224	24	1,258	443	574	1,224
	Chingleput ...	15	892	16	902	313	355	892
	South Arcot ...	17	1,018	18	1,032	425	508	1,018
	Total ...	139	7,200	147	7,391	2,951	3,800	7,200
Southern Range.	Tanjore	18	1,309	20	1,357	435	613	1,309
	Trichinopoly ...	14	735	15	743	246	310	703
	Madura	20	1,092	22	1,105	436	826	1,092
	Tinnevelly	17	934	18	960	380	533	934
	Salem	20	1,010	21	1,045	407	672	1,011
	Coimbatore ...	19	941	19	935	404	704	941
	Neilgheries... ...	4	130	4	132	32	65	130
	Malabar	29	1,258	29	1,300	478	787	1,258
	South Canara ...	11	606	11	622	305	325	623
	Total ...	152	8,015	159	8,199	3,123	4,835	8,001
	Grand Total...	438	21,433	461	21,899*	8,949	10,748	20,563

* Temporary Salt Guard, *viz.*, 793 men excluded.

† All members of the Force below the grade of Head Constable are armed with batons

‡ Includes Maliah Force and the Hill Police.

Note.—This statement does

—(*Continued*).

Management of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1874.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished Judicially by Magistrates and Courts.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	45	4	150	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	44	3	291	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	16
1	39	...	285	...	13	...	...	...	2	1	14
...	10	2	84	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	21	3	370	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	9	3	215	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
3	123	11	1,245	...	17	...	...	...	9	2	53
...	18	3	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	21	3	336	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	24	5	321	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	12
...	21	2	471	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	21	8	401	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	20
1	22	1	369	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	48	18	501	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	13
3	175	40	2,974	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	72
...	18	...	499	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	16	6	337	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	37	17	440	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
...	18	8	35	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5
1	25	2	171	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	15	...	278	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
1	7	1	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36	3	73	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	18
...	13	...	159	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	185	37	2,086	...	30	...	2	...	5	...	67
12	528	92	6,455	...	77	...	2	...	15	2	193

not refer to Assistant District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.
except Marine and Mounted Police.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

B:—POLICE

(2.)—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Manage*

Ranges.	Districts.	Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.
		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under Instruction during the year.		
		By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras Town ...	...	155	48	668	...	183	156
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	66	30	490	...	111	281
	Vizagapatam ...	19	43	26	754	1	303	222
	Jeypore	...	...	8	161	...	48	34
	Godavery	...	7	22	574	...	153	157
	Kistna	...	2	23	558	1	116	110
	Total ...	19	118	99	2,537	2	731	804
Central Range.	Nellore	6	19	19	629	2	185	137
	Kurnool	15	10	18	359	...	111	76
	Bellary	...	14	26	431	...	140	63
	Cuddapah	22	33	21	506	2	102	71
	North Arcot	11	7	22	878	3	154	139
	Chingleput	24	33	15	645	...	267	176
	South Arcot	52	38	17	663	...	170	151
	Total ...	130	154	138	4,411	7	1,129	813
Southern Range.	Tanjore	97	11	18	1,063	...	168	83
	Trichinopoly	28	2	13	664	2	100	75
	Madura	27	12	21	918	...	218	151
	Tinnevelly	14	17	17	706	...	208	78
	Salem	13	4	19	694	...	104	80
	Coimbatore	...	9	19	555	...	163	98
	Nilgiris	...	1	3	83	...	...	20
	Malabar	8	26	29	1,090	2	259	225
	South Canara ...	...	17	11	304	...	90	102
	Total ...	187	99	150	6,077	4	1,310	912
	Grand Total ...	336	526	435	13,393	13	3,353	2,685*

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant

* Includes men enlisted (Col. 25) for Temporary Salt duty

—(*Continued*).

ment of the Force in the Madras Presidency for the Year 1874—(Continued).

Of one year's Service and under ten years.	Of ten years' Service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.
		On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By Resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
523	436	5	9	28	48	3	12	15	47·1	1·4
593	546	...	2	24	46	182	5	22	66·6	1·8
822	491	3	7	18	40	131	2	24	45·6	1·9
383	40	...	1	10	10	3	6	13	61·7	3·1
634	590	...	6	20	21	53	3	19	56·8	1·6
352	751	3	...	8	9	56	12	18	17·6	1·6
2,784	2,418	6	16	80	126	425	28	96	48·2	1·8
495	540	2	25	22	18	46	4	8	42·1	·7
559	261	...	5	29	21	3	5	5	72·8	·6
647	417	...	...	20	24	5	4	9	36·5	·8
571	369	...	7	26	21	5	5	10	60·1	1
665	425	...	...	44	23	6	9	13	59·7	1
474	336	...	2	18	23	72	5	6	21·6	·7
552	381	1	6	25	48	39	3	5	34·8	·5
3,963	2,729	3	45	184	178	176	35	56	47	·8
505	747	...	16	20	18	3	8	14	36·6	1·1
390	288	2	11	17	16	8	...	8	41	1·1
513	434	...	17	56	38	3	2	10	30·8	·9
478	402	...	17	27	18	7	2	6	43·4	·6
490	461	2	12	20	26	9	7	18	69	1·7
560	283	...	9	25	15	4	...	6	94	·6
98	34	...	2	1	8	3	...	1	100	·7
812	475	...	20	42	36	1	3	21	75·8	1·6
391	243	5	16	15	13	43	3	5	20·4	·8
4,237	3,367	9	120	223	188	81	25	89	53·8	1·1
11,507	8,950	23	190	515	540	685*	100	256	49·8	1·2

District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

and discharged (Col. 32) after the manufacturing season.

B.—POLICE

(3.)—*Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men*

Ranges.	Districts.	Race.					
		Europeans.					
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.
	1	2	3	4		5	6
	Madras Town	2	...	7	21	1	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	2	1	3	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	2	1	3	...	...	...
	Jeypore	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	2	...	6	3	...	...
	Kistna	2	...	1	2	...	...
	Total ...	9	2	13	5	...	...
Central Range.	Nellore	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Kurnool	1	1	1	...	1	...
	Bellary	1	1	1	3	...	...
	Cuddapah	2	...	2	...	...	...
	North Arcot...	2	...	2	1	...	...
	Chingleput	1	...	1	2	1	...
	South Arcot...	1	1	3	1	1	...
	Total ...	9	4	11	7	3	...
Southern Range.	Tanjore	2	...	1	1	5	...
	Trichinopoly	1	...	...	2	4	...
	Madura	1	1	2	...	1	...
	Tinnevelly	1	1	2	...	2	...
	Salem	2	...	5	1	2	...
	Coimbatore	1	1	1	2	...	...
	Nilgiris	...	...	1	2	...	...
	Malabar	3	...	1	4	...	...
	South Canara	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	3	14	12	14	...
	Grand Total ...	32	9	45	45	18	...

—(*Continued*).

employed in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874.

Eurasians.			Natives.				Religion or Caste.				
							Officers.				
Subordinate Officers.				Subordinate Officers.					Hindus.		
On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.
7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16
3	5	...	1	...	11	1,033	38	1	3	1	...
2	...	4	...	4	11	1,204	8	2	1	1	...
2	4	...	...	5	12	1,225	12	4	3	2	...
1	...	...	...	2	5	415	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	3	11	1,197	11	5	3	...	...
1	...	2	...	5	14	1,133	6	1	6	1	...
6	4	10	...	19	53	5,174	40	12	13	4	...
1	...	3	...	4	13	1,119	5	2	3	1	...
2	...	1	...	4	11	876	6	2	2	4	...
2	2	...	...	4	14	1,064	10	4	7	3	...
2	...	3	..	3	14	999	6	3	8	1	...
1	1	3	...	5	13	1,221	8	2	6	1	...
1	...	7	...	3	8	884	7	3	2	...	...
...	...	9	...	4	9	1,008	6	4	5	...	...
9	3	26	...	27	82	7,171	48	20	33	10	...
2	...	4	...	4	10	1,300	6	2	3	...	...
3	...	4	...	1	8	727	6	...	2	...	...
1	1	3	...	6	10	1,088	7	...	4	...	...
1	1	2	...	3	10	930	6	1	2	...	...
1	...	4	...	3	10	1,004	9	2	6	...	...
2	1	...	...	4	9	941	9	1	2	2	...
...	1	3	...	...	...	127	4	...	...	...	...
5	8	...	...	3	8	1,258	21	*1	1	...	7
...	...	...	...	4	6	606	4	1	5	...	...
15	12	20	...	28	71	7,981	72	8	25	2	7
33	24	56	1	74	217	21,359	198	41	74	17	7

*Moplah.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

B.—POLICE

(3.)—*Statement showing Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed*

Ranges.	Districts.	Religion								
		Officers—(*Continued*).								
		Hindus—(*Continued*).					Other Religions.			
		Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Pariahs.	Hindus of all other Castes.		Foreigners (not British Subjects).		Christians.	Mahomedans.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras Town ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	34	264
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	6	75
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	144
	Jeypore	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	16
	Godavery ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	391
	Kistna	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	3	434
	Total ...	...	4	...	38	...	...	...	19	1,060
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	14	491
	Kurnool	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	462
	Bellary	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	526
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	457
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	18	437
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	50	300
	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	37	365
	Total ...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	133	3,038
Southern Range.	Tanjore	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	21	129
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	206
	Madura	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	23	310
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	60	191
	Salem	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	340
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	19	329
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	57
	Malabar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	*198
	South Canara ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	†113
	Total ...	4	...	...	49	...	...	...	309	1,873
	Grand Total ...	4	4	...	135	...	...	...	495	6,235

* Includes 68 Moplahs.

† Includes 1 Moplah.

—(*Continued*).

in the Police Force of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Contd.)

or Caste—(*Continued*).										
Men.										
Hindus.								Other Religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.	Tiers.	Oriyahs.	Parialis.	Hindus of all other Castes.		Foreigners (not British Subjects).		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
28	51	...	...	...	96	561	...	...	...	1,084
2	7	...	...	460	32	626	...	...	...	1,231
37	15	...	...	133	12	878	...	...	...	1,254
4	9	...	...	255	...	131	...	...	...	424
23	2	...	...	...	35	746	...	...	...	1,226
36	44	...	...	...	2	616	...	...	...	1,160
102	77	...	...	848	81	2,997	...	...	...	5,295
31	65	...	...	...	4	517	...	...	...	1,143
44	69	...	...	...	2	297	...	...	...	898
57	40	...	...	...	28	408	...	...	...	1,092
25	29	...	...	...	2	484	...	...	...	1,025
39	32	...	...	...	6	692	...	...	...	1,249
8	24	...	...	...	46	464	...	...	...	908
8	34	...	...	...	17	557	...	...	...	1,037
212	293	...	...	...	105	3,419	...	...	...	7,352
17	20	...	...	...	...	1,122	...	...	...	1,329
12	9	...	...	...	5	493	...	...	...	750
20	13	...	...	...	14	712	...	...	...	1,114
2	...	...	...	...	5	676	...	...	...	953
81	22	...	...	...	6	551	...	...	...	1,032
50	29	...	...	...	4	510	...	...	...	962
...	10	...	...	...	9	45	...	...	...	134
7	3	776	185	...	16	38	...	...	...	1,290
31	5	2	67	...	1	265	...	...	...	618
220	111	778	252	...	60	4,412	...	...	...	8,182
562	532	778	252	848	342	11,389	...	...	...	21,913

B.—POLICE

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in in the Madras*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		
					By Police *suo motu*.	By Order of the Magistrate on Complaint, or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By Order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*						
1a	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments.	1	...	1	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes.	163	5	165	3	...
3	212, 216	Harboring an offender.	10	2	11	1	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	377	38	389	25	1
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	601	31	564	63	5
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	15	1	15	1	...
		Total ...	1,167	77	1,145	93	6
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
8	302, 303, 396.	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. dacoits ...	8	...	8	...	...
10		Do. robbers ...	11	4	15	...	...
11		Do. poison ...	21	6	26	1	...
12		Other murders ...	224	15	238	1	...
13	307	Attempts at murder...	73	5	72	6	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	93	10	99	3	1
15	376	Rape	43	4	46	...	1
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	5	1	6	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	95	6	96	5	...

(a) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No 35 Cognizable.
(b) 1 person was transferred from this to Special Laws Non-cognizable.
(c) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 13 Non-cognizable.

—(*Continued*).

the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime and Recovery of Property stolen Presidency for 1874.

No. of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8.		Persons.								
		Number arrested.								
					Within the year.					
Tried.	Convicted.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8.)	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
9		10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*	13	14	15
1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	89	7	...	7	188	...	195	2	64	122
9	6	(*a*) 2	...	2	9	3	14	...	4	10
296	280	15	...	15	491	51	557	1	85	441
366	313	256	...	256	4,965	527	5,748	...	1,523	3,911
9	7	(*b*)	...	...	32	2	34	...	9	25
784	696	280	...	280	5,687	583	6,550	3	1,686	4,510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	48	...	48	...	13	35
13	6	11	...	11	26	...	37	...	*9	28
19	7	6	...	6	42	...	48	...	14	31
132	85	(*c*) 34	1	35	427	6	468	...	144	272
44	40	(*d*) 3	...	3	83	7	93	...	30	54
68	51	(*e*) 15	...	15	241	8	264	...	46	197
20	11	4	...	4	53	1	58	1	27	24
5	4	1	...	1	5	...	6	...	...	5
50	47	8	...	8	63	10	81	...	21	56

(*d*) 3 persons were transferred from this to Serial No. 20.
(*e*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 21.
* 1 Approver is included.

(*Continued across on next page, continued downwards on page* xx.)

B.—POLICE

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the the Madras Presidency*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			16	17	18	19
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
1a	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments...	...	...	1	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes.	19	1	102	...
3	212, 216	Harboring an offender...	2	1	7	...
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	51	3	385	2
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	856	...	3,042	13
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	17	...	8	...
		Total ...	945	5	3,545	15
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. by dacoits ...	...	23	12	...
10		Do. by robbers ...	...	18	10	...
11		Do. by poison ...	...	21	10	...
12		Other murders	...	156	113	3
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	...	12	42	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	...	99	98	...
15	376	Rape	2	9	13	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	1	4	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	5	49	1

—(*Continued*).

Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime and Recovery of Property stolen in for 1874—(Continued).

(*Continued*).				Property.				
Number pending at end of year.								
Before being put on trial.								
In Custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of Cases in which Property was stolen.	No. of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	6	...	4	2	4	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	16	12	...	...	...	...	
17	40	248	9	2	1	14	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	41	270	21	6	3	18	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	5	1,285	71	
...	...	...	...	12	6	1,700	842	
...	...	3	...	1	1	271	17	
6	...	17	29	14	8	1,207	236	
...	...	9	...	1	...	249	...	
...	...	8	13	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	4	3	1	37	23	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases, transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		
					By Police *suo motu*.	By Order of the Magistrate on Complaint, or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C., in which no previous information was given to the Police	By Order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—(Continued.)						
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide:	266	9	271	4	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	5	...	5	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	295	2	283	13	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	10	2	12	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	23	...	20	3	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	289	...	276	13	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	106	5	97	13	1
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	12	1	10	3	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	4	...	3	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...
[28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	223	3	209	17	....
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	14	1	15	...	...
		Total ...	1,820	74	1,807	83	4

(*a*) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 20.
(*b*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 18, and 3 from Serial No. 13.

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

No. of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8.		Persons.								
		No. arrested.								
					Within the year.					
Tried.	Convicted.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Cols. 6 and 8).	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
9		10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*	13	14	15
186	173	(*a*)10	...	10	254	4	268	4	67	190
3	2	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	7	16
218	199	(*b*)4	...	4	644	33	681	*1	201	478
6	5	(*c*)6	...	6	14	...	20	...	11	9
9	8	...	...	...	51	9	60	...	27	33
224	200	...	...	...	538	24	562	...	179	378
51	42	3	...	3	89	18	110	1	29	71
7	3	3	...	3	16	2	21	...	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	126	3	...	3	376	30	409	1	122	281
10	9	1	...	1	21	...	22	...	6	14
1,220	1,020	112	1	113	3,027	158	3,298	8	964	2,191

(*c*) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 14, and 1 to Serial No. 59.
* Was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

(*Continued across on next page, continued downwards on page* xxiv.)

B:—POLICE

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			16	17	18	19
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—(Continued.)					
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	14	1	173	2
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	11	5	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	113	10	355	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	4	5	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	4	2	27	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	63	2	313	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction.	7	9	55	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	10	...	9	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	75	...	206	...
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	2	...	12	...
		Total ...	291	383	1,511	6

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

(*Continued*).				Property.				
No. pending at end of year.								
Before being put on trial.								
In Custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of Cases in which Property was stolen.	No. of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	32	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	7	1	19	5	2,311	43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
9	7	70	49	60	26	7,097	1,232	

B.—POLICE

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		
					By Police *suo motu*.	By Order of the Magistrate on Complaint, or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police	By Order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	255	41	292	4	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	3	1	4	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — By other means.	62	3	65	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery. — In dwelling house.	67	3	66	3	1
		Robbery. — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	69	3	71	1	...
		Robbery. — Other robberies.	288	11	292	6	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	471	12	422	58	3
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7,064	196	7,191	49	20

(*a*) 2 persons were transferred from this to Serial No. 43 (theft of cattle).
(*b*) 4 persons were transferred to this from Serial No. 5.
(*c*) 5 persons were transferred from this to Serial No. 19 Non-cognizable.

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

No. of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8.		Persons.								
		Number arrested.								
					Within the year.					
Tried.	Convicted.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8).	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
9		10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*	13	14	15
167	115	(*a*)106	...	106	1,430	20	1,556	9	478	899
3	1	8	...	8	10	...	18	...	5	13
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
39	35	6	...	6	90	...	96	...	20	68
31	27	3	...	3	71	3	77	...	16	57
35	30	5	...	5	88	3	96	...	24	70
140	118	(*b*)23	...	23	389	20	432	...	150	263
116	70	(*c*)20	...	20	478	98	596	...	298	260
2,512	2,346	(*d*)182	...	182	5,072	59	5,313	8	1,301	3,799

(*d*) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 3, 4 to Serial No. 33 (other robberies), 1 to Serial No. 43 (theft of cattle), 9 to Serial No. 43 (theft ordinary), 1 was transferred to this from Serial No. 36, 1 from Serial No. 42.

 (*Continued across on next page, continued downwards on page* xxviii.)

B.—POLICE

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			16	17	18	19
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	410	486	3
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	9	4	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — By other means.	5	5	57	1
33	392, 393	Robbery — In dwelling house.	7	2	48	...
		Robbery — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	12	4	54	...
		Robbery — Other robberies.	56	13	193	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	93	27	139	1
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	468	66	3,263	2

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

(*Continued*).				Property.				
No. pending at end of year.								
Before being put on trial.								
In Custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of Cases in which Property was stolen.	No. of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen, in Rupees.	Amount of Property recovered, in Rupees.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	52	118	251	132	61,943	5,595	Rs.5 were recovered in cases of previous years.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	1	1	58	29	1,995	407	Includes attempts.
1	...	3	...	66	23	3,836	1,198	Do. do.
...	...	2	...	66	26	2,356	227	Do. do. Rs. 16 were recovered in cases of previous years.
4	...	15	...	275	122	7,558	1,698	Includes attempts. Rs. 629 were recovered in cases of previous years.
3	...	35	...	92	...	21,050	...	
38	...	161	6	6,528	2,618	5,91,396	84,870	Includes attempts.

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		
					By Police *suo motu*.	By Order of the Magistrate on Complaint, or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police	By Order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only*—(Continued).					
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	581	20	584	16	1
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	15	3	18	...	...
		Total ...	8,875	293	9,005	137	26
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
37*a*	323	Hurt	1,387	...	1,303	82	2
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	23	...	20	3	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	296	2	231	64	3
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	37	...	34	3	...
41	374	Compulsory labor ...	2	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,745	2	1,589	153	5
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
41*a*	428, 429	Mischief (Simple) ...	79	...	65	14	...
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	278	3	275	6	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of Cattle ...	3,024	98	3,015	94	13
		Theft { Ordinary ...	15,252	337	14,941	613	35
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	858	18	751	121	4

(*a*) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 35, 1 to Serial No. 45, 1 was transferred to this from
(*b*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 45.
(*c*) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 35, 1 was transferred to this from Serial No. 63.
(*d*) 2 persons were transferred to this from Serial No. 30, 1 from Serial No. 35, 1 person was transferred Serial No. 43 (theft ordinary).
(*e*) 2 persons were transferred from this to Salt Laws Non-cognizable, 2 to Serial No. 58 Special Laws, 1 to Serial No. 36, 2 to Serial No. 16 Non-cognizable, and 9 persons were transferred to this from Serial
(*f*) 1 person omitted to be shown in 1873 is now included in this.

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

No. of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8.		Persons.								
		Number arrested.								
					Within the year.					
Tried.	Convicted.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8.)	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
9		10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*	13	14	15
236	212	(*a*)29	...	29	546	25	600	...	174	398
15	9	(*b*)6	...	6	30	...	36	...	6	29
3,294	2,963	388	...	388	8,204	228	8,820	17	2,472	5,856
801	723	...	...	...	2,509	135	2,644	11	971	1,592
18	18	...	...	...	36	9	45	...	7	37
191	132	10	...	10	575	104	689	4	215	469
29	27	3	...	3	49	5	57	...	22	35
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...
1,039	900	17	...	17	3,169	253	3,439	15	1,219	2,133
48	37	...	...	...	95	29	124	...	32	92
106	94	(*c*)3	...	3	174	11	188	...	50	136
1,678	1,539	(*d*)110	...	110	3,586	159	3,855	6	718	2,983
7,806	7,251	(*e*)379	2	381	15,608	1,066	17,055	12	3,756	12,811
418	362	(*f*)19	...	19	702	84	805	5	257	520

Serial No. 43 (theft ordinary), 1 from Serial No. 43 (cattle theft).

from this to Serial No. 18 Non-cognizable, 1 to Serial No. 45, 1 to Serial No. 36 Cognizable, and 1 to Serial No. 17 Non-cognizable, 1 to Serial No. 16 Non-cognizable, 1 to Serial No. 20 Non-cognizable, 1 to No. 35 Cognizable, 1 from Serial No. 43 (cattle theft), and 1 from Serial No. 47.

(*Continued across on next page, continued downwards on page* xxxii.)

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			16	17	18	19
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*—(Continued).					
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	74	1	323	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	17	12	...
		Total ...	715	554	4,579	8
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
37*a*	323	Hurt	355	3	1,225	9
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	...	33	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	182	8	279	...
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	...	27	...
41	374	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	549	11	1,564	9
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
41*a*	428, 429	Mischief (Simple) ...	24	...	68	...
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	26	...	110	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	454	16	2,512	1
44	406 to 408 ...	Theft { Ordinary ... / Criminal breach of trust.	1,760 / 100	22 / 5	11,024 / 415	5 / ...

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

(*Continued*).				Property.				
No. pending at end of year.								
Before being put on trial.								
In Custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of Cases in which Property was stolen.	No. of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen, in Rupees.	Amount of Property recovered, in Rupees.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	1	25	...	315	83	9,918	829	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
54	1	295	125	7,651	3,033	7,00,052	94,824	
...	45	25	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	2	...	17	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	46	25	...	2	...	17	...	
...	...	...	...	6	2	82	40	
...	...	2	...	4	1	49	2	Rs. 119 were recovered in cases of previous years.
45	...	87	16	3,018	1,943	47,781	25,985	Includes attempts.
95	5	371	5	15,421	8,306	2,99,028	88,674	Rs. 100 do. do.
4	...	19	...	677	279	50,322	11,959	

B.—POLICE

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		
					By Police *suo motu*.	By Order of the Magistrate on Complaint, or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police	By Order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—(Continued).					
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property.	602	26	621	6	1
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass.	878	1	712	163	4
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	190	2	191	...	1
		Total ...	21,161	485	20,571	1,017	58
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	4	...	4	...	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII. C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	74	2	76	...	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	21	2	16	7	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	100	...	100	...	...
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws.	1,451	26	1,380	96	1
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	457	8	457	8	...
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws.	3	...	3	...	...
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act.	1	...	1	...	...

(*a*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 36, 1 from Serial No. 43 (theft of
(*b*) 1 person was transferred from this to Serial No. 43 (theft ordinary).

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

No. of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8.		Persons.								
		Number arrested.								
					Within the year.					
Tried.	Convicted.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8.)	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
9		10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*	13	14	15
496	434	(*a*)23	...	23	877	9	909	...	233	664
572	388	2	...	2	1,547	359	1,903	14	601	1,285
44	39	(*b*)4	...	4	139	...	143	...	54	88
11,168	10,144	540	2	542	22,728	1,717	24,987	37	5,701	18,579
3	2	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	1	15
54	53	6	...	6	243	...	249	...	92	157
7	7	7	...	7	41	6	54	...	33	18
100	95	...	...	...	264	...	264	...	...	264
1,386	1,270	9	...	9	2,281	138	2,428	1	120	2,290
420	386	3	...	3	536	9	548	...	24	520
1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3

cattle), and 1 was transferred from this to Serial No. 37.

(*Continued across on next page, continued downwards on page* xxxvi.)

B.—POLICE

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			16	17	18	19
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—(Continued).					
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property.	116	12	536	...
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass.	613	...	671	1
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	13	1	74	...
		Total ...	3,106	56	15,410	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	14	...
49	Chap. XXXVII., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	5	...	152	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	...	...	18	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	10	...	254	...
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws.	348	...	1,942	...
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws.	62	4	454	...
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws.	...	...	1	...
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act.	...	...	...	...
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act.	...	...	3	...

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

(*Continued*).				Property.				
No. pending at end of year.								
Before being put on trial.								
In Custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of Cases in which Property was stolen.	No. of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
5	...	7	...	5	131	388	2,516	
5	2	1	...	2	1	12	...	
1	...	...	...	172	51	3,152	646	
155	7	487	21	19,305	10,714	4,00,809	1,29,822	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	14	...	15	13	177	22	
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

B.—POLICE

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding Cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		
					By Police *suo motu*.	By Order of the Magistrate on Complaint, or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By Order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to inquire.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—(Continued).						
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV. of 1859, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and Local Nuisances.	12,814	9	12,752	71	...
58	.....	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	9,870	2	9,832	40	...
		Total ...	24,795	49	24,621	222	1
	Miscellaneous.						
59	109 to 111 & 113 to 116.	Abetments	34	1	34	1	...
60	120	Concealment of Criminal designs.	1	...	1	...	...
61	225*a*	Rescue...	5	...	5	...	...
62	304*a*	Causing death by negligence.	32	...	30	2	...
63	511	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	1,770	8	1,767	10	1
		Total ...	1,842	9	1,837	13	1
		Grand Total ...	61,405	989	60,575	1,718	101

(a) 2 persons omitted to be shown in 1873 are now included.
(b) 2 persons were transferred to this from Serial No. 43 (theft ordinary).

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

No. of Cases in Cols. 6 to 8.		Persons. Number arrested.					Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
					Within the year.					
Tried.	Convicted.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate (see Cols. 7 and 8.)				
9		10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	12*a*	13	14	15
11,506	10,899	(*a*)8	...	8	18,317	115	18,440	...	601	17,784
9,371	8,976	(*b*)3	...	3	13,695	93	13,791	...	284	13,502
22,849	21,690	36	...	36	35,399	361	35,796	1	1,156	34,554
29	25	(*c*)1	...	1	51	4	56	...	6	48
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
2	2	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	10	6
18	15	...	...	...	56	22	78	...	17	60
172	159	(*d*)5	...	5	321	4	330	...	78	235
222	202	6	...	6	445	30	481	...	111	350
40,576	37,615	1,379	3	1,382	78,659	3,330	83,371	81	13,309	68,173

(*c*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 21.
(*d*) 1 person was transferred to this from Serial No. 32.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

(4.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including Persons ordered to give Security for Good Conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
			16	17	18	19
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—(Continued).					
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV. of 1859, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and Local Nuisances.	1,445	...	16,337	2
58	.....	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	695	...	12,807	...
		Total ...	2,565	5	31,982	2
	Miscellaneous.					
59	109 to 111, & 113 to 116.	Abetments	7	5	36	...
60	120	Concealment of Criminal designs.	...	...	1	...
61	225*a*	Rescue	2	...	4	...
62	304*a*	Causing death by negligence.	6	8	46	...
63	511	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	36	2	197	...
		Total ...	51	15	284	...
		Grand Total ...	8,222	1,029	58,875	47

—(*Continued*).

in the Detection and Prosecution of Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

(*Continued*).				Property.				
No. pending at end of year.								
Before being put on trial.								
In Custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	No. of Cases in which Property was stolen.	No. of Cases in which Property was recovered.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
						RS.	RS.	
23	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	1,593	1,230	677	624	
25	6	54	...	1,608	1,243	854	646	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	
3	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	
266	108	1,216	218	28,632	15,019	11,08,847	2,26,528	

B.—POLICE

(5.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the stolen in the Madras*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	No. of Cases. In which Police were employed.	No. of Cases. Number of Persons arrested or summoned.
1	2	3	4	5
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*			
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetment ...	...	...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...
2	137...	Harboring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	93	119
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	17	13
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	107	111
6	465 to 477...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	30	37
7	264 to 267...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	9	8
8	482 to 489...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	37	191
		Total ...	293	479
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	24	24
11	370...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...
		Total ...	24	24
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
12	384 to 389...	Extortion	40	72
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
13	323...	Hurt	60	134
14	345...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	331	765
		Total ...	391	899

—(*Continued*).

Detection and Prosecution of Non-Cognizable Crime, and Recovery of Property Presidency for 1874.

Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
24	79	...	...	16 persons otherwise disposed of.
3	8	...	...	2 do. do. do.
22	64	...	...	25 do. do. do.
9	16	17	...	12 do. do. do.
2	6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
11	171	...	...	9 do. do. do.
71	344	17	...	64 do. do. do.
11	4	...	...	9 do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	
11	4	...	...	9 do. do. do.
16	10	275	...	46 do. do. do.
20	71	...	...	43 do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	
133	187	...	...	445 do. do. do.
153	258	...	...	488 do. do. do.

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

B.—POLICE

(5.)—*General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	No. of Cases. In which Police were employed.	No. of Cases. Number of Persons arrested or summoned.
1	2	3	4	5
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*		
16	417 to 420	Cheating	98	98
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	137	189
18	409...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9	9
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	112	228
		Total ...	356	524
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*		
20	490 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	51	48
21	298...	Offences against religion ...	...	...
22	490 to 492...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	4	4
23	500 to 502...	Defamation	9	5
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	35	32
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	115	328
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., XLI., C.P.C.	4	20
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	224	403
		Total ...	442	840
		Miscellaneous.		
28	109 to 111 & 113 to 116 ...	Abetments	5	8
29	120...	Concealment of criminal designs.	...	...
30	121 *a*	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	...	...
31	124 *a*	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	...	...
32	294 *a*	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...
33	511...	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	12	13
		Total ...	17	21
		Grand Total ...	1,563	2,859

—(*Continued*).

the Detection and Prosecution of Non-Cognizable Crime, &c.—(Continued).

Number of Persons acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted including Persons ordered to find Security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10
15	61	1,127	288	22 persons otherwise disposed of.
35	109	4,955	490	45 do. do. do.
6	2	32	...	1 person do. do.
48	96	90	40	84 persons do. do.
104	268	6,204	818	152 do. do. do.
10	18	25	...	20 do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2 do. do. do.
...	1	...	...	4 do. do. do.
4	21	...	...	7 do. do. do.
45	233	...	...	50 do. do. do.
...	9	...	...	11 do. do. do.
32	349	19	17	22 do. do. do.
91	633	44	17	116 do. do. do.
2	3	...	...	3 do. do. do.
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	12	...	...	1 person do. do.
2	15	...	...	4 persons do. do.
448	1,532	6,540	835	879 do. do. do.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(1.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874.

Description of Offence.		No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
PART I.—NON-COGNIZABLE.						
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*						
115, 117 to 119 ..	Substantive abetments ..	1	1	..	1	..
131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..
231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	178	137	28	103	6
212, 216	Harbouring an offender ..	12	10	3	7	..
224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	492	554	67	455	32
143 to 153, 157, 158..	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	1,007	6,139	1,756	3,967	416
140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	23	31	17	13	1
	Total ..	1,713	6,872	1,871	4,546	455
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by thugs	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. dacoits	8	35	23	12	..
	Do. robbers	15	28	18	10	..
	Do. poison	27	34	21	10	3
	Other murders..	240	317	157	113	47
307	Attempts at murder	83	64	13	42	9
304, 308	Culpable homicide	104	222	102	98	22
376	Rape	79	38	14	14	10
377	Unnatural offences	7	6	1	4	1
317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	103	61	8	50	3
305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	277	201	24	173	4
329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	6	30	15	5	10
325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	356	522	137	334	1
328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	14	13	7	6	..
327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	50	41	10	28	3
324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	375	493	116	376	1
363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction.	146	98	26	63	9
346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	25	49	25	24	..
372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	6	2	..	2	..

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, &c.*—(Continued).

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—(Contd.)					
371 .. .. .. Habitually dealing in slaves.	..	..	..	..	..
353, 354, 356, 357. Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	336	461	138	300	23
338 .. .. .. Rash act causing grievous hurt.	16	16	3	12	1
Total ..	2,273	2,731	858	1,726	147
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
395, 397, 398 .. Dacoity	299	1,116	443	490	183
399, 402 .. .. Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	4	13	9	4	..
394, 397, 398 .. Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery with hurt — By other means.	95	69	10	57	2
392, 393 .. .. Robbery — In dwelling house..	70	61	10	48	3
Robbery — On the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	72	74	18	54	2
Robbery — Other robberies ..	314	298	84	195	19
270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 .. Serious mischief and cognate offences.	813	777	270	420	87
454, 455, 457 to 460. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7,302	4,069	633	3,268	168
449 to 452 .. .. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	863	585	157	396	32
412, 413 .. .. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	18	30	17	12	1
Total ..	9,820	7,092	1,651	4,944	497

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, &c.*—(Continued).

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
323 .. .. .. Hurt	3,731	4,132	1,353	2,754	25
334 .. .. .. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	68	75	17	58	..
341 to 344 .. .. Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1,133	1,292	721	571	..
336, 337 .. .. Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	48	56	18	38	..
374 .. .. .. Compulsory labor	4	1	1	..	..
Total ..	4,984	5,556	2,110	3,421	25
CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
428, 429 .. .. Mischief (simple)	115	116	34	82	..
453, 456 .. .. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	288	154	38	114	2
379 to 382 .. .. Theft .. Of cattle	3,150	3,176	546	2,527	103
Theft .. Ordinary	17,670	17,106	3,922	12,54.	640
406 to 408 .. .. Criminal breach of trust ..	1,548	888	329	505	54
411, 414 .. .. Receiving stolen property ..	645	702	153	542	7
447, 448 .. .. Criminal or house-trespass ..	8,062	9,258	6,658	2,599	1
461, 462 .. .. Breaking closed receptacle ..	194	92	18	74	..
Total ..	31,672	31,492	11,698	18,987	807
CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
311, 400, 401 .. .. Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	4	16	1	14	1
295 to 297 .. .. Offences against religion ..	41	64	29	25	10
269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294. Public and local nuisances ..	700	1,463	474	980	9
Total ..	745	1,543	504	1,019	20
Miscellaneous.					
109 to 111 & 113 to 116. Abetments	48	56	17	37	2
120 .. .. .. Concealment of criminal designs.	1	1	..	1	..
225a .. .. .. Rescue	7	8	2	6	..

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, &c.*—(Continued).

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
Miscellaneous—(Continued).					
304a .. .. .. Causing death by negligence..	33	67	20	46	1
511 .. .. .. Attempts not otherwise provided for.	1,797	274	49	211	14
Total ..	1,886	406	88	301	17
Grand Total, Cognizable Offences ..	53,093	55,692	18,780	34,944	1,968
PART II.—COGNIZABLE.					
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*					
115, 117 to 119 .. Substantive abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..
121 to 130, 505 .. Offences against the State ..	1	1	..	..	1
137 .. .. .. Harboring deserters by Master of Ship.	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228. Offences against public justice.	2,511	3,717	1,014	2,666	37
161 to 169, 217 to 223. Offences by public servants ..	171	149	40	100	9
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 False evidence, false complaints and claims.	874	805	317	404	84
465 to 477 .. .. Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	303	279	118	109	52
264 to 267 .. .. Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	78	84	12	71	1
482 to 489 .. .. Making or using false trademarks.	6	4	4	..	..
149, 154 to 156, 160. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	273	1,156	190	966	..
Total ..	4,217	6,195	1,695	4,316	184
CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
312 to 316 .. .. Causing miscarriage	81	52	27	17	8
370 .. .. .. Buying or disposing of slaves.	1	2	2	..	..
Total ..	82	54	29	17	8
CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
384 to 389 .. .. Extortion	336	340	151	127	62

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, &c.*—(Continued).

	Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
323	Hurt	6,429	4,787	2,216	2,571	..
345	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..
352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force	25,698	22,913	14,622	8,265	26
	Total ..	32,127	27,700	16,838	10,836	26
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
417 to 420	Cheating	824	386	177	186	23
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	829	905	303	560	42
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	97	69	19	43	7
426 to 429, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	5,862	6,131	4,070	2,058	3
	Total ..	7,612	7,491	4,569	2,847	75
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	554	259	112	114	33
298	Offences against religion ..	2	..	..	..	..
490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	30	37	3	33	1
500 to 502	Defamation	268	217	120	78	19
504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult ..	1,629	1,292	601	688	3
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	1,180	3,804	610	3,132	62
	Total ..	3,663	5,609	1,446	4,045	118
	Miscellaneous.					
109 to 111 and 113 to 116.	Abetments	26	37	12	24	1
120	Concealment of criminal designs.	..	..	..	..	..
121*a*	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	..	..	..	..	..

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, &c.*—(Continued).

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
Miscellaneous—(Continued).					
124*a* .. .. .. Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	..	..	..	..	..
294*a* .. .. .. Keeping a lottery office ..	1	1	..	1	..
511 .. .. .. Attempts not otherwise provided for.	36	41	11	30	..
Total ..	63	79	23	55	1
Grand Total, Non-cognizable offences ..	48,100	47,468	24,751	22,243	474
Grand Total, Cognizable offences ..	53,093	55,692	18,780	34,944	1,968
Grand Total, Offences against I.P.C. ..	101,193	103,160	43,531	57,187	2,442
Special and Local Laws. Part I.—Cognizable.					
Offences against—					
Abkarry (Excise Laws) Regulation III. of 1864 ..	1,720	2,732	512	2,204	16
Arms' Act XXXI. of 1860	29	39	3	36	..
Articles of War (Clause C. Part III.) Act V. of 1869.	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871	2,590	3,548	2,119	1,379	50
Contagious Diseases' Act XIV. of 1868	107	74	8	66	..
Customs Laws Act VI. of 1863	7	23	17	6	..
Gambling Act VIII. of 1867, Section 32	100	264	10	254	..
Jails Act (Madras) V. of 1869	56	61	11	50	..
Marine Police Act XXVIII. of 1858	10	10	..	10	..
Merchants' Seamen's Act I. of 1859	25	38	15	23	..
Military Cantonment Act I. of 1866	809	944	50	893	1
Municipal Act X. of 1865, IX. of 1867, and III. of 1871.	12,969	15,123	1,100	14,019	4
Petty Thefts (triable by Heads of Villages) Reg. IV. of 1821.	8,285	12,810	1,094	11,716	..
Police Act (by others) XXIV. of 1859, Section 48 ..	8,914	13,455	1,090	12,349	16
Police Act VIII. of 1867, Section 17. Offences against property without violence under.	45	51	6	45	..
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Breaches of peace under..	2,379	4,411	168	4,243	..
Police Act VIII. of 1867. Miscellaneous offences under.	4,821	5,818	351	5,467	..
Railway Laws, Reg. XVIII. of 1854 and Act XXV. of 1871.	513	576	73	498	5
Security for good behaviour, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXVIII. and Vagabonds.	91	181	13	168	..
Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..
Stamp Act XVIII. of 1869	49	82	6	76	..
Vagrancy Act XXI. of 1869 and XXVIII. of 1871 ..	20	16	1	15	..
Miscellaneous and old Laws	17	24	5	19	..
Total, Cognizable offences ..	43,556	60,280	6,652	53,536	92

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, &c.*—(Continued).

Description of Offence.	No. of Offences reported during the year.	No. of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
Part II.—Non-cognizable.					
Offences against—					
Abkári (Excise Laws) Regulation XIX. of 1852 and III. of 1864.	366	527	139	383	5
Boundary Marks (Madras) Act XXVIII. of 1860 ..	125	218	118	97	3
Canals and Ferry Act I. of 1870	5	5	4	1	..
Compulsory Labor Act I. of 1858	47	151	44	107	..
Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856..	..	..	..	..	..
Contract Act XIII. of 1859	2,913	1,347	259	1,074	14
C.P.C. Disposal of Lunatics' Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXI.	..	..	..	..	..
Security for keeping the Peace Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXVII.	23	79	9	70	..
Breaches of orders not to repeat nuisances Act X. of 1872, Chapter XXXIX.	6	10	2	8	..
Disputes concerning occupancy of land Act X. of 1872, Chapter XL.	15	13	2	11	..
Maintenance of Wives and Families, Act X. of 1872, Chapter XLI and Act VIII of 1867.	1,045	582	213	368	1
Contempt and disobedience and frivolous charge Act X of 1872.	41	47	1	46	..
Disobedience to order of Sub-Magistrate, Act (Madras) I. of 1863.	..	..	..	..	..
Emigration Act VII. of 1871	1	..	..	..	..
Moplai (Malabar) Acts XXIV. of 1854, and XX of 1859.	3	205	19	186	..
Native Passengers' Shipping Act XII of 1870 ..	3	2	..	2	..
Overcrowding Native Passengers' Act XXV. of 1859.	8	7	..	7	..
Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI. of 1816.	12,014	14,230	3,410	10,820	..
Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV. of 1859	81	91	20	70	1
Police Act (by others) XXIV. of 1859	191	542	148	368	26
Port Regulation XXII. of 1855 and Boat Rules ..	17	34	2	32	..
Post Office Act XIV. of 1866	38	33	9	24	..
Railway Laws, Regulation XVIII. of 1854 and Act XXV. of 1871.	148	215	35	177	3
Registration Act VIII. of 1871	20	24	6	16	2
Salt Laws, Regulation I. of 1805 and Acts XVII. of 1840, VII. of 1852 and VI. of 1871.	1,338	4,420	407	3,984	29
Telegraph Act VIII. of 1860	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass, &c., by European subjects, Regulation II. of 1820 and Act VII. of 1853.	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous and old Laws	4	3	..	3	..
Total, Non-cognizable offences ..	18,452	22,785	4,847	17,854	84
Total, Cognizable offences ..	43,556	60,280	6,652	53,536	92
Grand Total, offences against Special and Local Laws.	62,008	83,065	11,499	71,390	176

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year 1874.				Received by Transfer from other Districts.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average Number of Days during which each case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Appeared voluntarily.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers	...	4,370	6	10,349	16,949	...	31,734	4,694	4,504	22,536	..	...	...	1¼	85,348
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magts.	1,891	51,528	14,732	163,250	4,647	3	236,051	107,817	42,443	80,717	2,603	44	2,427	9	237,811
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.	385	8,478	2,528	7,196	571	1	19,159	7,292	2,536	8,243	733	13	342	11	33,795
Chief Magistrates of District ...	4	437	83	243	212	...	979	223	129	568	56	1	2	9	2,012
Magistrates of Madras Town ...	...	13,321	15	16,457	...	...	29,793	11,085	3,947	14,699	60	2	...	...	21,089
Total Magistracy ...	2,280	78,134	17,424	197,495	22,379	4	317,716	131,111	53,559	126,763	3,452	60	2,771	7¼	330,055
Sessions Court	118	...	...	...	...	...	3,504	46	1,446	1,768	...	6	238	3¾	9,120
High Court	5	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	25	46	...	...	...	...	381
Total Courts ...	123	...	...	...	...	...	3,575	46	1,471	1,814	...	6	238	3¾	9,501
Grand Total ...	2,403	78,134	17,424	197,495	22,379	4	321,291	131,157	55,030	128,577	3,452	66	3,009	7	339,556

C.—CRIMINAL JUS

(3.)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal*

Class of Tribunals.	Death.	Transportation.		Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of Property.
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.	
					With Solitary Confinement.	Without Solitary Confinement.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Village Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 22,536	...
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magts. (b)	...	...	...	...	20	16,030	3,302	...
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district (c) ...	...	...	...	...	18	3,826	399	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts (g) ...	...	...	...	...	...	189	18	...
Magistrates of Madras Town (h) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,545	26	...
Total Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	38	21,590	26,280	...
Sessions Court	(i) 61	166	93	...	19	1,309	66	...
High Court	1	...	...	...	...	44	1	...
Total Courts ...	62	166	93	...	19	1,353	67	...
Grand Total ...	62	166	93	...	57	22,943	26,347	...

(a) Of these 2,215 men were put to stocks.

(b)
- 345 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
- 3 do. do. do. to pay the damages.
- 1 person was do. to pay maintenance.
- 77 persons were do. to return the money.
- 4 do. do. disposed of under Sections 518 and 519 of C.C.P.
- 5 do. do. not punished, as they were sentenced in other cases.
- 42 do. do. cautioned.
- 65 do. do. imprisoned in default of payment of fine.

(c)
- 190 persons were ordered to complete the work.
- 27 do. do. do. to pay maintenance.
- 9 do. do. do. to retain possession of land.
- 30 persons were do. to return the advance.
- 1 person was do. to be kept in the Local Reformatory.
- 23 persons were do. to register their names under Military Cantonment Act.
- 1 person was punished in another case.
- 2 persons were imprisoned in default of payment of balance.

TICE—(*Continued*).

Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

Fine.		Whipping.		Ordered to find or give			Details of Punishments.	
							Imprisonment not exceeding	
							15 Days.	
With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other Punishment.	In lieu of other Punishment.	Surety of the Peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for Good Behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,437	59,187	247	1,658	...	...	...	6,483	2,711
859	3,073	150	535	(d) 45	(e) 71	(f) 52	596	174
32	280	9	49	10	...	9	7	5
77	12,500	38	164	15	...	...	281	15
4,405	75,040	444	2,406	70	71	61	7,367	25,441
125	31	56	22	(j) 19	(k) 19	...	...	16
1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	31	61	22	19	19	...	...	16
4,531	75,071	505	2,428	89	90	61	7,367	25,457

(*d*) Includes 3 persons ordered to give security in addition to imprisonment.
(*e*) Includes 44 persons ordered to enter into recognizance in addition to imprisonment.
(*f*) Do. 8 do. do. to find sureties in addition to imprisonment.
(*g*) 4 persons were ordered to give maintenance.
9 do. do. deported.
(*h*) 1 was ordered to go to Lock Hospital.
1 do. do. to Workhouse.
121 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
327 do. do. do. to give maintenance.
(*i*) 1 person was sentenced to death for two separate charges.
(*j*) These 19 persons were ordered to find sureties in addition to imprisonment.
(*k*) Do. 19 do. do. do. do. do.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

C.—CRIMINAL JUS

(3.)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal*

Class of Tribunals.	Details of							
	Imprisonment not exceeding—							
	6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Exceeding 7 Years.	
	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magts. (*b*).	9,524	591	43	...	...	...	...	...
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district (*c*)....	1,937	220	1,296	5	15	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts (*g*) ...	76	10	104	3	2	...	...	...
Magistrates of Madras Town (*h*) ...	1,090	9	174	1	...	...	...	...
Total Magistrates ...	12,627	830	1,617	9	17	...	...	...
Sessions Court...	187	35	334	14	657	1	150	...
High Court	2	1	11	...	26	...	5	...
Total Courts ...	189	36	345	14	683	1	155	..
Grand Total ...	12,816	866	1,962	23	700	1	155	...

(*b*)
- 345 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
- 3 do. do. do. to pay the damages.
- 1 person was do. to pay maintenance.
- 77 persons were do. to return the money.
- 4 do. do. disposed of under Sections 518 and 519 of C.C.P.
- 5 do. do. not punished, as they were sentenced in other cases.
- 42 do. do. cautioned.
- 65 do. do. imprisoned in default of payment of fine.

(*c*)
- 190 do. do. ordered to complete the work.
- 27 do. do. do. to pay maintenance.
- 8 do. do. do. to retain possession of land.
- 1 person was do. to retain do. do.
- 30 persons were do. to return the advance.
- 1 person was do. to be kept in the local reformatory.
- 23 persons were do. to register their names under Military Cantonment Act.
- 1 person was punished in another case.
- 2 were imprisoned in default of payment of balance.

TICE—(*Continued*).

Tribunals in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

Punishments—(*Continued*).

(*Continued*).		Fines not exceeding						
Total.								
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rupees 5.	Rupees 50.	Rupees 200.	Rs. 1,000.	Exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Total Amount of Fines.	Amount realized.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	22,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,050	3,302	50,886	11,444	294	...	...	2,99,856	2,21,252
3,844	399	2,060	1,474	337	61	...	1,03,619	40,482
189	18	51	121	90	42	8	56,417	44,916
1,545	25	11,687	847	40	3	...	39,673	21,332
21,628	26,280	64,684	13,886	761	106	8	4,99,565	3,27,982
1,328	66	5	75	48	27	1	22,168	4,703
44	1	...	...	...	...	1	10,000	...
1,372	67	5	75	48	27	2	32,168	4,703
23,000	26,347	64,689	13,961	809	133	10	5,31,733	3,32,685

(*g*) { 4 persons were ordered to give maintenance.
9 do. do. deported.

(*h*) { 1 was ordered to go to Lock Hospital.
1 do. do. do. Workhouse.
121 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts.
327 do. do. do. to give maintenance.

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year* 1874.

	Established or Average Number of Juries or Assessors in any one trial.	Remaining and Committed for trial.		Number of Persons in Jury trials.						Number of Persons in Assessors' trials.				Pending.	
					After trial.			Result in cases submitted to the High Court.			After trial.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Number in cases in which records were submitted to the High Court under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Verdict sustained.	Verdict set aside.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Session Courts. Assessors...	2	4,543	3,373	14	165	120	10	7	3	242	2,081	472	124	40	139
Session Courts. Jury ...	5														
High Court—Jury ...	12	47	65	4	40	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER III. D.—PRISONS.

D.—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russeloondah.	Hill Jail.	Convicts ...	92	3	95	258	6	264	350	9	359
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Berhampore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	114	6	120	446	27	473	560	33	593
		Civil	3	...	3	3	...	3	6	...	6
		Under Trial ...	1	...	1	60	2	62	61	2	63
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	261	32	293	1,016	106	1,122	1,277	138	1,415
		Civil	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13
		Under Trial ...	4	1	5	102	13	115	106	14	120
		Security ...	4	1	5	1	...	1	5	1	6
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	792	28	820	474	22	496	1,266	50	1,316
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7
	District Jail	Convicts ...	76	7	83	418	41	459	494	48	542
		Civil	2	...	2	16	...	16	18	...	18
		Under Trial ...	4	...	4	97	10	107	101	10	111
		Security ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	24	1	25	121	7	128	145	8	153
		Civil	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	110	6	116	304	18	322	414	24	438
		Civil	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Under Trial ...	4	...	4	76	5	81	80	5	85
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	...	1	3	1	4	4	1	5
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS.

confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
266	8	274	84	1	85	100·23	2·61	102·84			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102·23	2·61	104·84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	2	...	2	2·00	...	2·00			
440	28	468	120	5	125	135·42	6·17	141·59			
6	...	6	...	...	...	·71	...	·71			
61	2	63	...	...	...	6·16	·2	6·42	142·29	6·48	148·72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,025	115	1,140	252	23	275	258·35	23·57	281·92			
10	...	10	3	...	3	1·40	...	1·40			
92	13	105	14	1	15	5·63	·67	6·30	268·47	24·91	293·36
4	1	5	1	...	1	3·02	·67	3·69			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·05	...	·05			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
366	25	391	900	25	925	830·33	28·83	859·16			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	837·25	28·83	866·08
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	6	...	6	6·92	...	6·92			
420	44	464	74	4	78	74·36	8·96	83·32			
13	...	13	5	...	5	1·88	...	1·88			
100	10	110	1	...	1	5·81	·48	6·29	83·32	9·44	92·76
1	...	1	...	...	...	·33	...	·33			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·94	...	·94			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
110	7	117	35	1	36	35·14	1·24	36·38			
4	...	4	...	...	...	·38	...	·38			
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·77	1·29	37·06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	1	5	...	...	...	·25	·05	·30			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
316	18	334	98	6	104	92·98	4·47	97·40			
7	...	7	...	...	...	1·06	...	1·06			
79	4	83	1	1	2	5·45	·14	5·59	99·70	4·63	104·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	1	5	...	...	...	·26	·02	·28			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(Continued downwards on next page.)

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Nellore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	222	9	231	467	58	525	689	67	756
		Civil ...	7	...	7	27	...	27	34	...	34
		Under Trial ...	2	3	5	37	8	45	39	11	50
		Security ...	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	115	5	120	307	26	333	422	31	453
		Civil ...	6	1	7	20	1	21	26	2	28
		Under Trial ...	4	..	4	83	4	87	87	4	91
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	344	15	359	752	45	797	1,096	60	1,156
		Civil ...	13	...	13	75	2	77	88	2	90
		Under Trial ...	15	...	15	217	12	229	232	12	244
		Security ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
		Insane ...	...	...	...	5	2	7	5	2	7
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	239	14	253	502	29	531	741	43	784
		Civil ...	9	...	9	129	7	136	138	7	145
		Under Trial ...	14	...	14	96	10	106	110	10	120
		Security ...	6	...	6	13	7	20	19	7	26
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	172	17	189	717	43	760	889	60	949
		Civil ...	10	...	10	58	1	59	68	1	69
		Under Trial ...	4	...	4	139	19	158	143	19	162
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	1	2	5	...	5	6	1	7
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	937	31	968	307	23	330	1,244	54	1,298
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	534	19	553	776	58	834	1,310	77	1,387
		Civil ...	9	1	10	71	5	76	80	6	86
		Under Trial ...	7	...	7	175	10	185	182	10	192
		Security ...	19	...	19	21	...	21	40	...	40
		Insane ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
		State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
520	51	571	169	16	185	172·72	13·35	186·07			
31	...	31	3	...	3	2·84	...	2·84			
38	11	49	1	...	1	1·45	·50	1·95	177·01	13·85	190·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
330	25	355	92	6	98	91·06	8·23	99·29			
21	2	23	5	...	5	2·57	·25	2·82			
79	4	83	8	...	8	6·05	·15	6·20	99·92	8·78	108·70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	1	2	...	...	...	·24	·15	·39			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
790	44	834	306	16	322	340·49	15·14	355·63			
79	2	81	9	...	9	13·73	·07	13·80			
227	11	238	5	1	6	16·01	·64	16·65	372·00	16·13	388·13
4	...	4	1	...	1	1·21	...	1·21			
5	2	7	...	...	...	·56	·28	·84			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
580	38	618	161	5	166	230·04	10·81	240·85			
128	7	135	10	...	10	15·04	1·02	16·06			
96	10	106	14	...	14	9·39	1·04	10·43	262·94	16·60	279·54
10	5	15	9	2	11	7·91	3·73	11·64			
...	...	...	1	...	1	·56	...	·56			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
730	53	783	159	7	166	225·60	12·85	238·45			
59	1	60	9	...	9	8·50	·07	8·57			
137	18	155	6	1	7	8·26	1·08	9·34	243·23	14·22	257·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	1	7	...	...	...	·87	·22	1·09			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
310	14	324	934	40	974	925·96	32·18	958·14			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	927·04	32·18	959·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	1	...	1	1·08	...	1·08			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
826	50	876	484	27	511	542·35	18·62	560·97			
75	6	81	5	...	5	7·48	·41	7·89			
178	9	187	4	1	5	10·10	·61	10·62	581·59	19·64	601·23
23	...	23	17	...	17	21·58	...	21·58			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·17	...	·17			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Guindy.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	64	...	64	96	...	96	160	...	160
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	139	13	152	528	28	556	667	41	708
		Civil	...	...	...	31	1	32	31	1	32
		Under Trial ...	3	...	3	67	5	72	70	5	75
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	278	12	290	680	35	715	958	47	1,005
		Civil	12	...	12	73	1	74	85	1	86
		Under Trial ...	21	...	21	194	19	213	215	19	234
		Security ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
		Insane ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	96	15	111	326	31	357	422	46	468
		Civil	21	1	22	59	3	62	80	4	84
		Under Trial ...	11	1	12	79	7	86	90	8	98
		Security ...	11	...	11	2	1	3	13	1	14
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	85	3	88	346	39	385	431	42	473
		Civil	18	...	18	120	2	122	138	2	140
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	119	5	124	119	5	124
		Security ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
		Insane ...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	3
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	927	46	973	387	61	448	1,314	107	1,421
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Jail.	Convicts ...	65	...	65	344	...	344	409	...	409
		Civil	9	...	9	51	...	51	60	...	60
		Under Trial ...	1	3	4	92	6	98	93	9	102
		Security ...	2	...	2	7	...	7	9	...	9
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
81	...	81	79	...	79	74·13	...	74·13			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·13	...	74·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
507	30	537	160	11	171	158·62	12·19	170·81			
22	...	22	9	1	10	4·04	·18	4·22			
66	5	71	4	...	4	3·05	·26	3·31	165·71	12·63	178·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
638	27	665	320	20	340	300·53	14·63	315·16			
73	1	74	12	...	12	8·54	·01	8·55			
167	19	186	48	...	48	12·00	·94	12·94	329·21	15·58	344·79
3	...	3	12	...	12	8·12	...	8·12			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·02	...	·02			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
304	40	344	118	6	124	99·03	9·99	109·02			
62	4	66	18	...	18	12·86	·37	13·23			
87	7	94	3	1	4	4·91	·26	5·17	120·78	10·86	131·64
13	1	14	...	...	...	3·98	·24	4·22			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
281	32	313	150	10	160	109·96	10·60	120·56			
114	2	116	24	...	24	16·08	·20	16·28			
108	5	113	11	...	11	9·73	·14	9·87	137·04	10·99	148·03
4	...	4	2	...	2	1·17	...	1·17			
2	1	3	...	...	...	·10	·05	·15			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
423	68	491	891	39	930	908·65	43·13	951·78			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908·65	43·13	951·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
300	...	300	109	...	109	82·59	...	82·59			
53	...	53	7	...	7	5·09	...	5·09			
87	9	96	6	...	6	7·04	·29	7·33	98·01	·29	98·30
2	...	2	7	...	7	3·29	...	3·29			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madura.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	213	8	221	790	23	813	1,003	31	1,034
		Civil	32	...	32	229	6	235	261	6	267
		Under Trial ...	16	...	16	270	3	273	286	3	289
		Security ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Insane ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	188	11	199	590	39	629	778	50	828
		Civil	9	...	9	80	2	82	89	2	91
		Under Trial ...	4	...	4	194	16	210	198	16	214
		Security ...	6	...	6	10	...	10	16	...	16
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	108	7	115	522	14	536	630	21	651
		Civil	19	...	19	108	5	113	127	5	132
		Under Trial ...	18	...	18	97	6	103	115	6	121
		Security ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Tellicherry.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	22	2	24	227	5	232	249	7	256
		Civil	13	...	13	81	4	85	94	4	98
		Under Trial ...	4	...	4	61	2	63	65	2	67
		Security ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	625	...	625	298	...	298	923	...	923
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mangalore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	89	7	96	319	12	331	408	19	427
		Civil	20	2	22	99	7	106	119	9	128
		Under Trial ...	3	...	3	94	3	97	97	3	100
		Security ...	2	...	2	3	...	3	5	...	5
		Insane ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
721	25	746	282	6	288	238·62	6·75	245·37			
225	6	231	36	...	36	27·79	·57	28·36			
207	2	209	79	1	80	21·95	·26	22·21	288·58	7·58	296·16
3	...	3	...	...	...	·10	...	·10			
4	...	4	...	...	...	·12	...	·12			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
527	32	559	251	18	269	194·68	9·48	204·16			
83	2	85	6	...	6	9·63	·21	9·84			
179	13	192	19	3	22	9·8	·91	10·79	220·19	10·60	230·79
12	...	12	4	...	4	6·00	...	6·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	1	...	1	·25	...	·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	...	·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
496	15	511	134	6	140	149·97	7·98	157·95			
113	4	117	14	1	15	14·42	·30	14·72			
112	6	118	3	...	3	7·87	·13	8·00	175·62	8·41	184·03
...	...	...	3	...	3	1·70	...	1·70			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·02	...	·02			
2	...	2	1	...	1	1·64	...	1·64			
201	6	207	48	1	49	37·94	2·45	40·39			
85	3	88	9	1	10	8·63	·13	8·76			
59	2	61	6	...	6	2·24	·21	2·45	49·71	2·83	52·54
1	...	1	...	...	...	·84	...	·84			
1	1	2	...	...	...	·06	·04	·10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
224	...	224	699	...	699	626·36	...	626·36			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627·02	...	627·02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	...	1	·66	...	·66			
315	13	328	93	6	99	106·79	6·29	113·08			
104	8	112	15	1	16	10·96	·69	11·65			
92	3	95	5	...	5	4·47	·14	4·61	123·71	7·12	130·83
3	...	3	2	...	2	1·22	...	1·22			
3	...	3	...	...	...	·27	...	·27			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remaind at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Coimbatore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	991	29	1,020	269	25	294	1,260	54	1,314
		Civil	6	...	6	65	2	67	71	2	73
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	1	...	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	183	...	183	589	...	589	772	...	772
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	8	...	8	136	8	144	144	8	152
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund.	District Jail.	Convicts ...	164	...	164	180	47	227	344	47	391
		Civil	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
		Under Trial ...	1	...	1	8	1	9	9	1	10
		Security ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	European Prison.	Convicts ...	20	...	20	26	...	26	46	...	46
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Security ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	536	40	576	1,988	297	2,285	2,524	337	2,861
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under Trial ...	5	...	5	123	11	134	128	11	139
		Security ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Insane ...	...	...	...	29	13	42	29	13	42
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debtor's Jail.	Civil	33	1	34	632	64	696	665	65	730
		Total ...	9,303	403	9,706	20,211	1,492	21,703	29,514	1,895	31,409

(Continued).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily Average Number of each class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
351	34	385	909	20	929	982·73	25·18	1007·91			
59	1	60	12	1	13	5·17	·09	5·26			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	987·94	25·37	1013·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	2	4	...	...	...	·04	·10	·14			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
571	...	571	201	...	201	201·71	...	201·71			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
143	7	150	1	1	2	7·33	·40	7·73	209·04	·40	209·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
172	45	217	172	2	174	160·35	3·73	164·08			
8	...	8	4	...	4	·47	...	·47			
9	1	10	...	...	...	·48	·01	·49	161·74	3·74	165·48
...	...	...	1	...	1	·44	...	·44			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	...	18	28	...	28	23·70	...	23·70			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·15	...	·15	23·85	...	23·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,028	279	2,307	496	58	554	548·57	39·08	587·65			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
121	10	131	7	1	8	5·74	·78	6·52	555·37	40·26	595·63
2	...	2	...	...	...	·82	...	·28			
27	13	40	2	...	2	·78	·40	1·18			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
643	61	704	22	4	26	32·76	1·85	34·61	32·76	1·85	34·61
19,949	1,487	21,436	9,565	408	9,973	9522·05	401·18	9923·23	9522·05	401·18	9923·32

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts*

1	2	3		4	
No.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1873.		Imprisoned during the year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	92	3	254	6
2	Berhampore	114	6	441	27
3	Vizagapatam	261	32	1,010	106
4	Rajahmundry Central	792	28	84	3
5	Do. District	76	7	418	41
6	Masulipatam	24	1	120	7
7	Guntoor	110	6	300	18
8	Nellore	222	9	422	58
9	Kurnool	115	5	299	26
10	Bellary	344	15	731	43
11	Cuddapah	239	14	495	29
12	Chittoor	172	17	666	43
13	Vellore Central	937	31	5	...
14	Salem do.	534	19	736	54
15	Guindy	64	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	139	13	441	27
17	Cuddalore	278	12	669	35
18	Tranquebar	96	15	328	31
19	Tanjore	85	3	346	39
20	Trichinopoly Central	927	46	69	57
21	Do. District	65	...	344	...
22	Madura	213	8	790	23
23	Tinnevelly	188	11	590	39
24	Cochin	...	...	2	...
25	Calicut	108	7	522	14
26	Tellicherry	22	2	222	5
27	Cannanore Central	625	...	76	...
28	Mangaore	89	7	318	12
29	Coimbatore Central	991	29	104	24
30	Do. District	183	...	589	...
31	Ootacamund Native	164	...	143	47
32	European Prison	20	...	15	...
33	Penitentiary	536	40	1,819	280
	Total ...	8,825	386	13,360	1,094

(*Judicial*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874.

5		6				7		
		Received from other Jails.						
		A.		B.				
Total.		To undergo Sentence.		In transit for Transportation *en route* to other Jails, &c.		Total Population.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
346	9	4	...	...	...	350	9	359
555	33	5	...	...	...	560	33	593
1,271	138	6	...	...	...	1,277	138	1,415
876	31	390	19	...	...	1,266	50	1,316
494	48	...	...	...	...	494	48	542
144	8	1	...	...	...	145	8	153
410	24	4	...	...	...	414	24	438
644	67	45	...	...	...	689	67	756
414	31	8	...	...	...	422	31	453
1,075	58	21	2	...	...	1,096	60	1,156
734	43	7	...	...	...	741	43	784
838	60	51	...	...	...	889	60	949
942	31	302	23	...	...	1,244	54	1,298
1,270	73	40	4	...	...	1,310	77	1,387
64	...	96	...	...	...	160	...	160
580	40	87	1	...	...	667	41	708
944	47	14	...	...	...	958	47	1,005
419	46	3	...	...	...	422	46	468
431	42	...	...	...	...	431	42	473
996	103	318	4	...	..	1,314	107	1,421
409	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	409
1,003	31	...	...	...	...	1,003	31	1,034
778	50	...	...	...	...	778	50	828
2	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	2
630	21	...	...	...	...	630	21	651
244	7	5	...	...	...	249	7	256
701	...	222	...	...	...	923	...	923
407	19	1	...	...	...	408	19	427
1,095	53	165	1	...	...	1,260	54	1,314
772	...	...	...	...	...	772	...	772
307	47	37	...	...	...	344	47	391
35	...	11	...	...	...	46	...	46
2,355	320	79	1	90	16	2,524	337	2,861
22,185	1,480	1,922	55	90	16	24,197	1,551	25,748

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts*

No.	Jails.	8		
		Daily Average Number.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	100·23	2·61	102·84
2	Berhampore	135·42	6·17	141·59
3	Vizagapatam	258·35	23·57	281·92
4	Rajahmundry Central	830·33	28·83	859·16
5	Do. District	74·36	8·96	83·32
6	Masulipatam	35·14	1·24	36·38
7	Guntoor	92·93	4·47	97·40
8	Nellore	172·72	13·35	186·07
9	Kurnool	91·06	8·23	99·29
10	Bellary	340·49	15·14	355·63
11	Cuddapah	230·04	10·81	240·85
12	Chittoor	225·60	12·85	238·45
13	Vellore Central	925·96	32·18	958·14
14	Salem do.	542·35	18·62	560·97
15	Guindy	74·13	...	74·13
16	Chingleput	158·62	12·19	170·81
17	Cuddalore	300·53	14·63	315·16
18	Tranquebar	99·03	9·99	109·02
19	Tanjore	109·96	10·60	120·56
20	Trichinopoly Central	908·65	43·13	951·78
21	Do. District	82·59	...	82·59
22	Madura	238·62	6·75	245·37
23	Tinnevelly	194·68	9·48	204·16
24	Cochin	·25	...	·25
25	Calicut	149·97	7·98	157·95
26	Tellicherry	37·94	2·45	40·39
27	Cannanore Central	626·36	...	626·36
28	Mangalore	106·79	6·2	113·08
29	Coimbatore Central	982·73	25·18	1007·91
30	Do. District	201·71	...	201·71
31	Ootacamund Native	160·35	3·73	164·08
32	European Prison	23·70	...	23·70
33	Penitentiary	548·57	39·08	587·65
	Total ...	9060·16	378·51	9438·67

(*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

9				10			
Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.			
A.		B.		A.		B.	
To undergo Sentence.		For Transportation beyond Seas, &c.		On Appeal.		On Expiry of Sentence.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	...	...	...	2	...	256	8
34	3	...	...	10	...	377	25
71	4	9	...	42	1	887	110
10	...	27	7	4	...	313	17
77	10	...	...	7	1	326	32
...	...	...	...	8	1	97	6
31	1	...	...	7	...	275	17
93	3	4	2	6	1	401	39
63	2	...	...	20	...	241	23
62	...	...	2	35	2	681	39
95	9	...	...	9	...	466	29
106	5	6	2	31	1	562	45
75	6	...	...	1	1	223	5
58	3	...	...	20	2	729	43
2	...	...	...	...	...	78	...
103	2	...	...	1	...	391	27
21	...	2	...	26	...	581	26
71	2	...	...	14	1	206	36
87	2	...	...	10	...	170	29
25	...	14	1	11	...	330	67
3	...	...	...	27	...	261	...
158	1	...	...	18	...	461	23
46	...	8	...	23	...	408	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26	...	2	1	13	1	440	12
8	1	...	...	9	...	178	5
1	...	12	...	2	...	187	...
60	...	1	1	7	...	239	12
112	...	2	...	5	...	216	33
5	...	...	...	13	...	544	...
32	...	...	...	2	1	127	44
5	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
321	2	...	...	...	...	1,542	258
1,854	56	87	16	383	13	12,205	1,039

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(2.)—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the*

No.	Jails.	10—(*Continued*). Released during the year—(*Continued*). C. On Payment of Fine. M.	C. On Payment of Fine. F.	D By order of Government. E. On account of Sickness. M.	E. F.	F. For Good Conduct. M.	F. F.	11 Transported beyond Seas. M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry Central...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nellore	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kurnool...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bellary	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chittoor	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem do.	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tranquebar	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Tanjore	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. District ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tinnevelly	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tellicherry	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Cannanore Central ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	7	...	...	...	†1	...	...	...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund Native ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	‡1	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	64	1	...	...	§1	...	‖89	17
	Total ...	258	8	...	...	4	...	89	17

* Madras Government, 12th March 1874, No. 427, Judicial Department.
† Madras Government, 28th September 1874, No. 1,819.
‡ Madras Government, 21st February 1874, No. 294, Judicial Department.

(*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

12		13		14		15		16		
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1874.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	120	5	125
1	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	252	23	275
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	900	25	925
...	...	...	...	7	1	3	...	74	4	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	1	36
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	98	6	104
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	169	16	185
...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	92	6	98
...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	306	16	322
...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	161	5	166
...	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	159	7	166
1	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	934	40	974
1	...	1	...	3	...	13	2	484	27	511
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	79	...	79
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	160	11	171
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	320	20	340
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	118	6	124
...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	150	10	160
...	...	4	...	...	...	39	...	891	39	930
...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	109	...	109
...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	282	6	288
...	...	...	...	6	...	31	3	251	18	269
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	134	6	140
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	48	1	49
...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	699	...	699
...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	93	6	99
2	1	...	...	1	...	13	...	909	20	929
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	201	...	201
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	172	2	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	...	28
1	...	1	...	1	...	8	1	496	58	554
7	2	13	...	48	2	240	13	9,009	385	9,394

§ Madras Government, 26th January 1874, No. 121, Judicial Department.

‖ Includes two Military convicts sent to England to undergo penal servitude.

D.—PRISONS

(3.)—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of*

1	2	3									
		Religion.									
		A.						B.		C.	
		Christians.									
No.	Jails.	a.		b.		c.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...
2	Berhampore	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	330	27
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	3	502	76
4	Rajahmundry Central.	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	801	30
5	Do. District.	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	155	19
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	122	8
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	3	...	31	1	376	23
8	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	10	615	57
9	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	5	301	26
10	Bellary	...	...	...	...	10	1	131	4	934	53
11	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	3	...	55	1	475	37
12	Chittoor	1	...	3	...	...	...	95	3	739	57
13	Vellore Central ...	1	...	1	...	3	...	57	1	870	30
14	Salem do. ...	1	...	1	...	7	2	77	1	1,165	70
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	36	...
16	Chingleput	...	...	1	...	21	2	37	1	521	37
17	Cuddalore	1	...	...	...	4	...	20	...	603	29
18	Tranquebar	2	...	1	...	4	4	24	4	388	38
19	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	...	412	42
20	Trichinopoly Central...	1	...	3	1	20	2	40	15	896	85
21	Do. District...	...	...	2	...	12	...	22	...	245	...
22	Madura	...	...	...	...	6	...	25	...	972	31
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	1	...	32	1	30	...	715	49
24	Cochin...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	1	...	3	...	20	3	261	5	345	13
26	Tellicherry	...	...	2	...	9	...	77	1	156	6
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	1	...	6	...	179	...	481	...
28	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	35	1	55	3	317	15
29	Coimbatore Central ...	1	...	1	...	16	...	38	2	681	46
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	16	...	739	...
31	Ootacamund Native ...	...	...	4	...	37	21	26	1	230	25
32	European Prison ...	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	108	2	46	2	122	35	359	69	1,686	212
	Total ...	157	2	73	3	394	72	1,911	133	16,816	1,141

(*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874.

		4								5				
		Age.								Previous Occupation.				
D.		A.		B.		C.		D.		Males.				
										A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
All other Classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Of Independent Property.	Agriculturists.	Laborers.	Shop-keepers and Traders.	Artisans.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
335	9	...	...	285	8	61	1	...	...	...	151	135	37	2
206	6	42	9	376	23	119	1	18	...	11	114	252	96	25
758	59	19	7	1,021	119	212	11	19	1	2	546	394	34	...
28	...	10	2	608	18	230	8	28	3	12	311	256	55	5
320	27	...	...	422	41	68	7	4	...	6	130	213	26	8
8	...	10	...	103	8	25	...	6	...	...	45	28	5	1
...	...	9	1	337	19	59	4	5	...	10	151	130	15	32
...	...	2	2	550	53	83	12	9	...	1	78	351	29	9
...	...	1	...	285	28	121	3	7	...	...	135	210	17	12
...	...	10	4	989	52	67	...	9	2	1	443	253	67	11
201	5	5	1	643	36	82	6	4	...	20	190	226	54	86
...	...	6	...	701	57	118	3	13	...	...	487	144	96	29
10	...	...	1	701	19	223	7	18	4	2	362	261	31	22
19	...	23	1	1,025	63	204	9	18	...	...	407	549	65	15
24	...	...	...	51	...	11	...	2	...	...	12	31	4	2
...	...	5	...	470	33	99	7	6	...	...	175	287	24	19
316	18	13	...	712	35	185	12	34	...	...	505	311	41	2
...	...	7	1	332	35	66	10	14	...	...	90	217	38	22
...	...	12	1	298	27	102	11	19	3	6	151	125	23	14
36	...	22	4	588	65	327	33	59	1	1	529	176	85	50
128	...	...	...	289	...	116	...	4	...	...	137	193	23	3
...	...	15	1	732	25	239	5	17	...	...	476	407	29	18
...	...	1	4	602	33	160	12	15	1	44	268	375	6	19
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	1	529	16	84	4	4	...	...	133	309	70	19
...	...	7	...	201	6	30	1	6	...	2	49	115	29	10
34	...	...	...	502	...	174	...	25	...	27	271	225	60	...
...	...	5	1	352	13	47	5	3	..	11	156	94	35	66
358	5	19	1	862	43	206	9	8	...	1	402	395	84	39
9	...	...	...	690	...	80	...	2	...	...	111	558	28	2
10	...	6	10	267	32	34	5	...	...	3	83	71	17	...
...	...	1	...	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	2
34	...	51	...	1,477	211	779	101	48	8	2	171	1,019	81	101
2,834	129	314	52	17,034	1,118	4,413	287	424	23	162	7,269	8,335	1,304	645

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874—(Contd.)

No.	Jails.	5—(*Contd.*)								6		
		Previous Occupation—(*Contd.*)										
		Males—(*Contd.*)				Females.				Total.		
		F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.			
		Domestic Servants.	Professionals.	Government Servants.	No Occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah ...	3	...	18	...	8	...	1	...	346	9	355
2	Berhampore... ...	26	3	21	7	9	6	12	6	555	33	588
3	Vizagapatam ...	38	201	34	22	78	9	47	4	1,271	138	1,409
4	Rajahmundry Central	47	101	48	41	5	7	19	...	876	31	907
5	Do. District	4	82	10	15	31	...	14	3	494	48	542
6	Masulipatam ...	15	34	5	11	3	...	5	...	144	8	152
7	Guntoor	11	10	9	42	3	1	18	2	410	24	434
8	Nellore	10	93	18	55	29	4	33	1	644	67	711
9	Kurnool	25	...	15	...	20	...	7	4	414	31	445
10	Bellary	43	141	69	47	27	3	19	9	1,075	58	1,133
11	Cuddapah	7	48	69	34	13	...	20	10	734	43	777
12	Chittoor	37	3	27	15	36	4	18	2	838	60	898
13	Vellore Central ...	22	160	43	39	15	3	12	1	942	31	973
14	Salem do. ...	12	172	21	29	38	5	27	3	1,270	73	1,343
15	Guindy	2	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	64	...	64
16	Chingleput	28	16	21	10	20	...	9	11	580	40	620
17	Cuddalore	8	25	18	34	30	13	3	1	944	47	991
18	Tranquebar	6	28	11	7	25	1	20	...	419	46	465
19	Tanjore	27	57	16	12	22	1	17	2	431	42	473
20	Trichinopoly Central.	27	72	32	24	47	8	13	35	996	103	1,099
21	Do. District.	6	26	16	5	...	...	...	...	409	...	409
22	Madura	6	45	22	...	20	1	10	...	1,003	31	1,034
23	Tinnevelly	11	3	25	27	28	8	9	5	778	50	828
24	Cochin	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
25	Calicut	22	27	24	26	14	2	3	2	630	21	651
26	Tellicherry	25	3	9	2	4	1	1	1	244	7	251
27	Cannanore Central ...	12	72	27	7	...	...	...	...	701	...	701
28	Mangalore	10	7	16	12	14	1	2	2	407	19	426
29	Coimbatore Central.	64	83	16	11	36	2	10	5	1,095	53	1,148
30	Do. District...	18	42	13	...	...	...	...	...	772	...	772
31	Ootacamund Native...	67	42	13	11	29	14	2	2	307	47	354
32	European Prison ...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
33	Penitentiary... ...	390	159	61	371	103	69	...	148	2,355	320	2,675
	Total ...	1,029	1,769	749	923	707	163	351	259	22,185	1,480	23,665

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency according to Sentence for the Year* 1874.

1	2	3								
		Classes according to Length of Sentence.								
		A.			B.			C.		
		Class I.			Class II.			Class III.		
No.	Jails.	Not exceeding one Month.			Above 1 and not exceeding 3 Months.			Above 3 and not exceeding 6 Months.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	72	2	74	110	4	114	86	2	88
2	Berhampore	130	7	137	155	12	167	157	9	166
3	Vizagapatam	252	51	303	585	57	642	302	20	322
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	4	...	4	2	...	2	12	3	15
5	Do. District ...	125	7	132	160	20	180	153	13	166
6	Masulipatam	42	2	44	37	3	40	28	3	31
7	Guntoor	57	1	58	118	14	132	86	4	90
8	Nellore	76	17	93	162	21	183	121	8	129
9	Kurnool	36	6	42	45	4	49	166	13	179
10	Bellary	121	9	130	239	22	261	255	14	269
11	Cuddapah	50	4	54	195	16	211	185	6	191
12	Chittoor	80	5	85	304	31	335	242	17	259
13	Vellore Central	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem do.	33	...	33	251	22	273	292	30	322
15	Guindy	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4
16	Chingleput	124	2	126	160	12	172	115	10	125
17	Cuddalore	232	12	244	207	16	223	154	6	160
18	Tranquebar	25	...	25	100	14	114	57	18	75
19	Tanjore	48	7	55	69	18	87	92	10	102
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	5	30	35	8	12	20	5	6	11
21	Do. District ...	97	...	97	107	...	107	136	...	136
22	Madura	88	7	95	152	9	161	327	7	334
23	Tinnevelly	92	7	99	236	13	249	231	16	247
24	Cochin	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
25	Calicut	103	3	106	213	5	218	167	4	171
26	Tellicherry	89	2	91	90	1	91	38	...	38
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	89	6	95	112	4	116	79	2	81
29	Coimbatore Central ...	...	1	1	3	7	10	6	14	20
30	Do. District ...	79	...	79	244	...	244	290	...	290
31	Ootacamund Native ...	52	42	94	15	2	17	21	1	22
32	European Prison ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	4
33	Penitentiary	947	187	1,134	531	82	613	302	23	325
	Total ...	3,152	417	3,569	4,615	421	5,036	4,113	259	4,372

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(4.)—*Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras*

No.	Jails.	3—								
		Class according to								
		D.			E.			F.		
		Class IV.			Class V.			Class VI.		
		Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.			Above 1 Year and not exceeding 3 Years.			Above 3 and not exceeding 5 Years.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	21	...	21	40	1	41	9	...	9
2	Berhampore	37	2	39	60	2	62	8	1	9
3	Vizagapatam	41	2	43	53	6	59	13	2	15
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	38	5	43	362	15	377	116	8	124
5	Do. District ...	49	7	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	29	...	29	8	...	8	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	74	3	77	56	2	58	5	...	5
8	Nellore	122	12	134	128	3	131	21	1	22
9	Kurnool	81	6	87	74	2	76	7	...	7
10	Bellary	190	1	191	187	6	193	50	2	52
11	Cuddapah	144	8	152	111	8	119	18	1	19
12	Chittoor	98	3	101	32	1	33	12	1	13
13	Vellore Central	1	...	1	253	9	262	202	7	209
14	Salem do.	188	10	198	179	8	187	82	1	83
15	Guindy	18	...	18	26	...	26	7	...	7
16	Chingleput	72	6	78	59	7	66	25	1	26
17	Cuddalore	52	2	54	114	5	119	81	3	84
18	Tranquebar	93	7	100	90	5	95	5	1	6
19	Tanjore	86	6	92	81	1	82	9	...	9
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	4	12	16	288	25	313	228	12	240
21	Do. District ...	63	...	63	4	...	4	1	...	1
22	Madura	256	5	261	79	3	82	23	...	23
23	Tinnevelly	74	9	83	59	2	61	23	2	25
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	91	1	92	28	4	32	14	...	14
26	Tellicherry	21	1	23	4	2	6	...	1	1
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	121	...	121	145	...	145
28	Mangalore	42	1	43	31	2	33	24	2	26
29	Coimbatore Central ...	4	12	16	269	3	272	274	9	283
30	Do. District ...	159	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund Native ...	20	2	22	58	...	58	45	...	45
32	European Prison ...	5	...	5	10	...	10	6	...	6
33	Penitentiary	216	10	226	189	1	190	23	...	23
	Total ...	2,389	133	2,522	3,053	123	3,176	1,476	55	1,531

(*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

Presidency according to Sentence for the Year 1874—(Continued).

(*Continued*).

Length of Sentence.—(*Continued*).

G.			H.			I.						J.		
Class VII.			Class VIII.			Class IX.						Class X.		
Above 5 and not exceeding 10 Years.			Exceeding 10 Years.			Transported beyond Seas.						Executed.		
						For Life.			For Shorter Periods.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
248	...	248	94	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	1	10	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	...	18	12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
16	...	16	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
51	...	51	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
330	9	339	154	6	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	1	152	91	1	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
4	....	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	21	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
89	3	92	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	35	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	26	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
329	3	332	129	3	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	...	6	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
44	1	45	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
253	...	253	181	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	18	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
424	5	429	114	2	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	...	85	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	16	43	...	43	87	17	104	...	...	...	1	...	1
2,199	23	2,222	1,053	30	1,083	87	17	104	...	...	...	48	2	50

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency according to Sentence for the Year* 1874—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	4								5		
		Nature of Imprisonment.								Total.		
		A.		B.								
		Simple Imprisonment.		Rigorous Imprisonment.								
				a.		b.		c.				
				Hard Labor.		Medium.		Light.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	25	4	280	...	30	1	11	4	346	9	355
2	Berhampore	87	9	468	24	...	...	...	...	555	33	588
3	Vizagapatam	42	9	1,229	129	...	...	...	...	1,271	138	1,409
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	3	...	854	30	...	...	19	1	876	31	907
5	Do. District...	47	10	447	38	...	...	...	...	494	48	542
6	Masulipatam	25	3	113	5	...	...	6	...	144	8	152
7	Guntoor	27	5	375	19	...	...	8	...	410	24	434
8	Nellore	29	5	614	62	...	...	1	...	644	67	711
9	Kurnool	24	4	390	27	...	...	...	...	414	31	445
10	Bellary	29	8	1,046	50	...	...	...	...	1,075	58	1,133
11	Cuddapah	24	7	650	36	46	...	14	...	734	43	777
12	Chittoor	38	6	785	51	...	...	15	3	838	60	898
13	Vellore Central ...	1	...	915	27	21	4	5	..	942	31	973
14	Salem do. ...	36	13	1,090	60	...	...	144	...	1,270	73	1,343
15	Guindy	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	64
16	Chingleput	1	...	579	40	...	...	...	...	580	40	620
17	Cuddalore	124	8	737	38	36	...	47	1	944	47	991
18	Tranquebar	14	7	405	39	...	...	...	..	419	46	465
19	Tanjore	18	9	413	33	...	...	...	...	431	42	473
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	2	2	964	98	...	...	30	3	996	103	1,099
21	Do. District ...	24	...	385	...	...	...	...	...	409	...	409
22	Madura	12	2	991	29	...	...	...	...	1,003	31	1,034
23	Tinnevelly	17	6	598	32	126	7	37	5	778	50	828
24	Cochin	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
25	Calicut	54	2	493	...	48	...	35	19	630	21	651
26	Tellicherry	38	...	179	5	20	2	7	...	244	7	251
27	Cannanore Central ...	2	...	180	...	262	...	257	...	701	...	701
28	Mangalore	49	3	336	13	...	...	22	3	407	19	426
29	Coimbatore Central ...	...	3	1,080	49	...	...	15	1	1,095	53	1,148
30	Do. District ...	11	...	718	...	21	...	22	...	772	...	772
31	Ootacamund Native ...	5	...	257	47	...	...	45	...	307	47	354
32	European Prison ...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
33	Penitentiary	49	95	2,306	225	...	...	...	...	2,355	320	2,675
	Total ...	857	220	19,978	1,206	610	14	740	40	22,185	1,480	23,665

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing the Number of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874 *who had been previously in Jail.*

1	2	3		4				5			
				No. of those in Prison once before.				No. of those twice before in Prison.			
				A.		B.		A.		B.	
No.	Jails.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		For Crime belonging to same Class.		For different Crimes.		For Crime belonging to same Class.		For different Crimes.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah ...	346	9	6	...	22	...	3	...	3	...
2	Berhampore	555	33	24	...	12	...	10	...	3	...
3	Vizagapatam ...	1,271	138	32	...	70	...	9	1	15	...
4	Rajahmundry Central.	876	31	4	...	129	1	1	...	9	...
5	Do. District.	494	48	39	4	8	...	3	...	4	...
6	Masulipatam ...	144	8	16	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	410	24	27	...	7	1	4	...	1	...
8	Nellore	644	67	56	1	1	1	6	...	...	1
9	Kurnool	414	31	35	...	5	...	15	...	...	...
10	Bellary	1,075	58	23	...	1	...	7	...	3	...
11	Cuddapah	734	43	16	...	80	4	9	1	8	...
12	Chittoor	838	60	64	...	6	...	17	...	2	...
13	Vellore Central ...	942	31	17	...	87	1	4	...	32	1
14	Salem do. ...	1,270	73	37	6	127	3	17	...	21	...
15	Guindy	64	...	18	...	4	...	8	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	580	40	75	1	9	...	2	1	...	...
17	Cuddalore	944	47	25	...	17	2	19	...	8	1
18	Tranquebar	419	46	15	...	10	...	1	1	3	1
19	Tanjore	431	42	10	...	12	1	3	...	...	...
20	Trichinopoly Central.	996	103	76	5	92	2	12	8	15	...
21	Do. District.	409	...	27	...	12	...	6	...	5	...
22	Madura	1,003	31	25	...	19	...	4	...	2	...
23	Tinnevelly	778	50	35	2	49	...	11	...	6	...
24	Cochin	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	630	21	44	...	16	...	3	...	4	...
26	Tellicherry	244	7	9	...	11	...	3	...	1	1
27	Cannanore Central ...	701	...	26	...	37	...	1	...	6	...
28	Mangalore	407	19	33	1	10	1	9	...	...	...
29	Coimbatore Central...	1,095	53	...	...	311	2	...	...	73	1
30	Do. District...	772	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	17	...
31	Ootacamund Native...	307	47	11	3	14	...	5	...	11	...
32	European Prison ...	35	....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary... ...	2,355	320	187	54	53	24	106	21	151	23
	Total ...	22,185	1,480	1,012	77	1,356	43	301	33	403	29

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing the Number of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874 *who had been previously in Jail*—(Continued).

No.	Jails.	6				7		8	
		No. of those more than twice before in Prison.				Total Number out of Column 3 who had been previously in Prison.		Ratio of Total of Column 7 to Percentage of Total in Column 3.	
		A.		B.					
		For Crime belonging to same Class.		For different Crimes.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	2	...	...	...	36	...	10·40	...
2	Berhampore	3	...	1	...	53	...	9·54	...
3	Vizagapatam	4	1	6	...	136	2	10·70	1·44
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	4	...	147	1	16·78	3·22
5	Do. District...	...	...	1	...	55	4	11·13	8·33
6	Masulipatam	2	...	2	...	23	...	15·97	...
7	Guntoor	2	...	1	...	42	1	10·24	4·16
8	Nellore	9	1	3	1	75	5	11·64	7·46
9	Kurnool	11	...	...	...	66	...	15·94	...
10	Bellary	21	...	...	...	55	...	5·11	...
11	Cuddapah	6	...	7	...	126	5	17·16	11·62
12	Chittoor...	2	...	2	...	93	...	11·09	...
13	Vellore Central... ...	7	...	11	...	158	2	16·77	6·45
14	Salem do.	5	...	12	1	219	10	17·24	13·69
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	30	...	46·87	...
16	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	86	2	14·82	5·00
17	Cuddalore	1	...	9	...	79	3	8·36	6·38
18	Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	29	2	6·92	4·34
19	Tanjore	3	...	...	...	28	1	6·49	2·38
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	8	5	4	2	207	22	20·78	21·35
21	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	50	...	12·22	...
22	Madura	2	...	1	...	53	...	5·28	...
23	Tinnevelly	4	...	4	1	109	3	14·01	6·00
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	5	...	4	...	76	...	12·06	...
26	Tellicherry	...	...	2	...	26	1	10·65	14·28
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	12	...	82	...	11·69	...
28	Mangalore	7	...	...	...	59	2	14·49	10·52
29	Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	49	...	433	3	39·54	5·66
30	Do. District ...	...	...	7	...	147	...	19·04	...
31	Ootacamund Native ...	4	...	6	...	51	3	16·61	6·38
32	European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5·71	...
33	Penitentiary	121	20	179	12	797	154	33·84	48·12
	Total ...	229	27	327	17	3,628	226	16·35	15·27

D.—PRISONS (*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing the Offences committed by, and the Punishments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874.

1	2	3		4			5	
No.	Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners.		Criminal Offences committed by Prisoners *when in Jail.*			Offences against Prison Discipline. A. Wilful Disobedience.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	100·23	2·61	1	...	1	21	...
2	Berhampore	135·42	6·17	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	258·35	23·57	...	...	...	26	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	830·33	28·83	2	...	2	35	...
5	Do. District ...	74·36	8·96	...	...	...	2	...
6	Masulipatam	35·14	1·24	...	...	...	1	...
7	Guntoor	92·93	4·47	...	...	...	55	2
8	Nellore	172·72	13·35	...	...	...	5	...
9	Kurnool	91·06	8·23	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bellary	340·49	15·14	...	...	...	5	...
11	Cuddapah	230·04	10·81	...	...	...	7	...
12	Chittoor	225·60	12·85	1	...	1	26	...
13	Vellore Central	925·96	32·18	2	...	2	16	...
14	Salem do.	542·35	18·62	...	...	...	35	...
15	Guindy	74·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	158·62	12·19	...	...	...	10	...
17	Cuddalore	300·53	14·63	...	...	...	6	...
18	Tranquebar	99·03	9·99	...	...	...	4	...
19	Tanjore	109·96	10·60	...	...	...	...	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	908·65	43·13	5	...	5	57	...
21	Do. District ...	82·59	...	...	...	...	5	...
22	Madura	238·62	6·75	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tinnevelly	194·68	9·48	...	...	...	4	...
24	Cochin	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	149·97	7·98	...	...	...	2	...
26	Tellicherry...	37·94	2·45	1	...	1	1	...
27	Cannanore Central ...	626·36	...	...	...	...	1	...
28	Mangalore	106 79	6·29	...	...	...	8	...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	982·73	25·18	1	...	1	12	...
30	Do. District ...	201·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	160·35	3·73	...	...	...	4	...
32	European Prison	23·70	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	Penitentiary	548·57	39·08	1	1	2	175	3
	Total ...	9,060·16	378·51	14	1	15	524	5

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(6.)—*Statement showing the Offences committed by, and the Punishments Year* 1874—

5—

No.	Jails.	Offences against									
		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
		Assault or Criminal Force.		Insulting or Threatening Language.		Indecent or Disorderly Behaviour.		Wilfully disabling himself for labor.		Contumaciously refusing to work.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	9	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	6	...	...	...	16	...	7	...	1	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	13	...	5	...	68	2	4	...	8	...
5	Do. District	3	...	1	...	13	...	2	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
7	Guntoor	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
8	Nellore	9	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	31	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	3	...
10	Bellary	13	4	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	18	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
12	Chittoor	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
13	Vellore Central	16	2	14	6	69	5	3	1	7	1
14	Salem do.	23	1	14	...	9	...	2	...	5	...
15	Guindy	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	8	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	..	...
17	Cuddalore	8	...	1	...	12	1	2	..	1	...
18	Tranquebar	9	4	1	...	3	1	2	...	1	...
19	Tanjore	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	8	...	5	...	72	...	2	...	3	...
21	Do. District	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura	5	...	3	...	12	...	4	...	...	...
23	Tinnevelly	2	...	5	...	10	1	4	...	20	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
26	Tellicherry	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
27	Cannanore Central	7	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
28	Mangalore	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
29	Coimbatore Central	26	...	3	5	8	3	5	...	8	3
30	Do. District	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	3	...
31	Ootacamund do.	9	...	4	...	2	...	12	...	1	...
32	European Prison	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	90	3	20	...	29	...	2	...	20	...
	Total ...	347	21	101	11	363	13	84	1	93	8

(*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the (Continued).

(*Continued*).

Prison Discipline—(*Continued*).

G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		L.		M.	
Filing or cutting Iron Bars.		Idleness or Negligence at work.		Wilful Mismanagement of work.		Wilful Damage to Prison Property.		Conspiring to escape, or to assist in escaping, or to commit any other of the Offences aforesaid.		Other Breaches of Jail Rules.		Total Offences against Prison Discipline.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	37	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	18	...	36	1
...	...	20	1	...	...	31	...	...	...	64	4	171	5
...	...	96	...	18	1	23	...	...	...	169	10	439	13
...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	102	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	41	...
...	...	71	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	103	2	238	10
...	...	7	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	7	...	38	5
...	...	10	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	60	3	116	4
...	...	27	1	...	...	38	3	...	...	147	9	236	17
...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	46	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	51	1	1	...	6	...	98	1
...	...	159	10	9	1	8	...	5	...	306	16	612	42
...	...	113	1	13	...	52	...	2	...	264	...	532	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	...
...	...	1	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	95	4
1	...	58	...	...	...	39	2	...	...	26	...	154	3
...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	20	...	46	5
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	20	...
...	...	11	...	...	...	24	...	2	...	49	...	233	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	34	...
1	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	60	...	95	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	27	...	80	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	1
...	...	84	...	8	...	10	...	2	...	77	...	201	...
...	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	53	...
...	...	151	...	9	...	2	...	1	...	228	10	453	21
...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	80	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	51	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	12	...
2	...	441	...	1	...	23	...	1	...	577	5	1,381	11
4	...	1,333	17	84	2	323	10	20	...	2,495	60	5,771	148

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(6.)—*Statement showing the Offences committed by, and the Punishments Year* 1874—

No.	Jails.	Punishments								
		A.		B.	C.		D.			
		Solitary Confinement.		Confinement in Irons.	Close Confinement with Reduced Diet.		Corporal Punishment.			
		M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Under 60 Stripes.	60 and under 100 Stripes.	100 to 150 Stripes.	Total.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	21
2	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	97
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	1	33
5	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	48
8	Nellore	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	11
9	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	42
10	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
11	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31
12	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	160	1	4	165
14	Salem do.	...	...	...	...	...	153	3	...	156
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
16	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	45	1	...	46
17	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	136
18	Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	34
19	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	1	47
21	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14
22	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	86
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	3	...	...	15	2	...	17
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16
26	Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	98
28	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32
29	Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	2	...	...	121	5	...	126
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	39
31	Ootacamund	...	...	...	3	...	47	...	...	47
32	European Prison	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	...	...	24	...	...	670	9	1	680
	Total ...	...	...	29	15	1	2,064	28	7	2,099

* Executed. † Sentenced to three months' solitary confinement also.

(*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the (Continued).

6														7	
inflicted.															
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		Ratio of Punishments per cent. on Average Total Strength (Column 8).	
Hard Labor where the Prisoner is not sentenced to Rigorous Imprisonment.		Additional Imprisonment.		Separate Confinement.		Reduction of Diet.		Reductions and Forfeiture of Good Conduct Marks.		Other Punishments.		Total Punishments.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	37·91	...
...	...	...	...	12	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	36	1	19·69	16·20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	2	67	...	171	5	66·18	21·21
...	...	1	...	7	...	203	11	196	2	*1	...	441	13	53·11	45·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	83	2	3	...	...	...	102	2	137·17	22·32
...	...	...	...	1	...	34	...	1	...	4	...	46	...	130·90	...
...	...	...	...	22	1	137	8	2	...	29	1	238	10	256·10	223·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	4	2	...	...	...	40	5	23·15	37·45
...	...	...	...	5	2	47	2	3	...	22	...	119	4	130·68	48·60
...	...	...	...	30	6	152	11	4	...	44	...	236	17	69·31	112·28
...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	49	...	21·30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	85	1	...	...	4	...	99	1	43·88	7·77
...	...	1	...	...	...	129	16	522	34	8	...	862	57	93·09	177·12
...	...	2	...	36	7	202	2	100	...	5	...	532	2	98·09	10·74
...	...	...	...	69	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	16·18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	4	2	...	...	...	95	4	59·88	32·81
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	11	2	154	3	51·24	20·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	...	...	...	46	5	46·45	50·05
...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	..	18·21	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	28	...	137	...	1	...	238	...	26·74	...
...	...	†5	...	20	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	34	...	41·16	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	95	...	39·81	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	45	...	4	...	8	..	80	1	41·09	10·54
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	20	...	13·33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	1	26·35	40·81
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	32·09	...
...	...	...	...	15	...	4	...	36	...	48	...	53	...	49·63	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	610	23	62·07	91·34
...	...	...	...	81	7	175	16	224	..	‡2	...	83	...	41·14	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	31·80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	50·63	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,382	12	251·92	80·70
...	...	...	1	152	10	465	...	60	1	§1	...				
...	...	11	1	484	37	1,965	85	1,342	39	260	3	6,205	166	68·48	43·85

‡ Of these one was sentenced to transportation for life. § Executed.

D.—PRISONS

(7.)—*Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned*

1	2	3	4		
No.	Jails.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number under Instruction.	Of those received Unable to read or write.	
				M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	102·84	13·27	234	6
2	Berhampore	141·59	1·58	355	27
3	Vizagapatam	281·92	...	995	106
4	Rajahmundry Central	859·16	817·70	64	3
5	Do. District	83·22	...	397	40
6	Masulipatam	36·38	...	109	7
7	Guntoor	97·40	...	273	18
8	Nellore	186·07	140·00	380	58
9	Kurnool	99·29	·37	264	25
10	Bellary	355·63	150·66	623	43
11	Cuddapah	240·85	...	443	29
12	Chittoor	238·45	·28	527	43
13	Vellore Central	958·14	834·40	2	...
14	Salem do.	560·97	47·46	661	53
15	Guindy	74·13	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	170·81	1·45	347	27
17	Cuddalore	315·16	248·00	569	34
18	Tranquebar	109·02	...	235	31
19	Tanjore	120·56	4·96	275	39
20	Trichinopoly Central	951·78	908·65	49	57
21	Do. District	82·59	68·00	268	...
22	Madura	245·37	245·37	726	23
23	Tinnevelly	204·16	...	463	39
24	Cochin	·25	...	...	...
25	Calicut	157·95	...	393	14
26	Tellicherry	40·39	·92	143	5
27	Cannanore Central	626·36	552·38	44	...
28	Mangalore	113·08	...	238	12
29	Coimbatore Central	1007·91	874·36	69	24
30	Do. District	201·71	...	574	...
31	Ootacamund Native	164·08	...	102	44
32	European Prison	23·70	...	3	...
33	Penitentiary. {Europeans	36·61	...	...	...
	{Natives	551·04	98·10	933	272
	Total ...	9438·67	5007·91	10,758	1,079

NOTE.—The total column 6 refers to column 5 of Statement No. 1.

(*Judicial*).

and released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the Year 1874.

5				6					
during the year, there were.				Of the "Total" of the year, there have learned *while in Jail.*					
Able to read or write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Neither to read nor write.		To read or write a little.		To read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	...	9	...	317	9	13	...	16	...
75	...	11	...	551	33	4	...	...	...
6	...	9	...	1,271	138	...	...	...	...
9	...	11	...	142	6	498	25	236	...
6	1	15	...	*494	48	...	...	...	...
7	...	4	...	144	8	...	...	...	...
16	...	11	...	410	24	...	...	...	...
24	...	18	...	641	67	3	...	...	...
10	1	25	...	409	31	5	...	...	...
34	...	74	...	1,065	58	10	...	...	...
26	...	26	...	734	43	...	...	...	...
96	...	43	...	837	60	1	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	*531	31	214	...	197	...
59	1	16	...	†1,162	72	65	1	43	...
...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	64	...	575	40	5	...	...	...
67	1	30	...	818	47	76	...	50	...
57	...	31	...	419	46	...	...	...	...
43	...	28	...	419	42	10	...	2	...
12	...	8	...	346	103	303	...	347	...
7	...	69	...	324	...	10	...	75	...
30	...	34	...	959	31	18	...	26	...
72	...	55	...	778	50	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
116	...	13	...	630	21	...	...	...	...
58	...	21	...	242	7	2	...	...	...
20	...	12	...	326	...	218	...	157	...
43	...	37	...	407	19	...	...	...	...
20	...	15	...	319	53	671	...	105	...
13	...	2	...	772	...	...	...	...	...
28	3	13	...	307	47	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
82	3	39	...	154	4	...	...	...	...
407	5	358	...	1,755	316	446	...	...	...
1,496	15	1,106	...	18,359	1,454	2,572	26	1,254	...

* Of these 250 know their letters. † Some of these have learned their letters.

D.—PRISONS

(8.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance excluding the Cost of building New Jails,*

1	2	3						4		
		Rations.						Fixed Estab		
		A.			B.			A.		
No.	Jails.	Total Cost.			Cost per Head of Average Strength.			Total Cost.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russellcondah	2,765	1	4	26	13	6	1,507	0	0
2	Berhampore	4,169	15	9	29	9	2	3,131	0	0
3	Vizagapatam	7,581	6	5	26	12	8	3,019	0	0
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	36,671	14	10	43	0	8	18,351	5	3
5	Do. District ...	3,515	8	1	42	5	8	3,380	4	3
6	Masulipatam...	1,296	10	5	36	0	3	2,153	14	5
7	Guntoor	5,144	2	2	53	0	6	2,453	3	4
8	Nellore	9,265	0	3	49	13	0	2,976	5	11
9	Kurnool	3,586	12	5	36	3	8	2,220	7	11
10	Bellary	10,719	1	4	30	7	2	3,638	12	2
11	Cuddapah	10,048	10	9	41	13	11	3,015	4	3
12	Chittoor	6,652	11	6	27	15	3	3,552	4	1
13	Vellore Central	29,552	6	10	30	11	6	18,345	12	6
14	Salem do.	19,705	6	9	35	10	2	11,839	15	11
15	Guindy	4,018	10	3	54	4	10	1,649	8	0
16	Chingleput	8,161	9	8	47	12	7	2,414	7	3
17	Cuddalore	12,851	3	6	41	11	7	3,010	15	6
18	Tranquebar	4,745	2	10	43	15	0	2,592	11	6
19	Tanjore	4,029	2	11	33	9	3	2,591	3	8
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	38,345	7	1	40	5	9	14,688	10	9
21	Do. District ...	2,665	15	5	32	1	11	3,098	0	1
22	Madura	9,954	5	4	40	7	5	3,173	5	8
23	Tinnevelly	10,816	12	6	53	0	4	2,717	11	9
24	Cochin	46	0	0	23	0	0	240	0	0
25	Calicut	7,117	2	11	45	5	3	2,641	0	0
26	Tellicherry	2,785	6	2	69	10	1	2,314	0	0
27	Cannanore Central	29,452	1	0	47	2	0	13,595	4	11
28	Mangalore	5,048	10	10	45	1	2	2,417	14	0
29	Coimbatore Central... ...	31,380	10	7	31	13	2	18,232	5	4
30	Do. District... ...	6,407	1	9	31	11	5	420	0	0
31	Ootacamund do.	7,930	10	9	48	10	5	2,181	13	1
32	European Prison	3,281	10	6	136	11	9	7,433	8	8
33	Penitentiary	24,748	0	9	42	7	2	20,284	15	4
	Total ...	3,64,460	9	7	38	13	5	1,85,282	1	6

(Financial).

of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874, *and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*

	5			6	
lishment.	Police Guard.			Extra Establishment.	
B.	A.		B.	A.	B.
Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.		Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head of Average Strength.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
14 10 1	2,152 3 4		20 14 4	... ...	... ...
22 3 3	1,983 8 10		14 1 1	... ...	... ...
10 10 8	5,624 8 0		19 14 0	... ...	... ...
21 8 7	8,566 2 7		10 0 10	... ...	... ...
40 11 7	996 0 0		12 0 0	... ...	... ...
59 13 3	851 6 4		23 10 4	... ...	... ...
25 4 7	2,237 7 7		23 1 0	... ...	... ...
16 0 0	2,647 0 0		14 3 8	... ...	... ...
22 6 10	1,296 14 5		13 1 7	... ...	... ...
10 5 4	6,513 6 0		18 8 1	... ...	... ...
12 9 1	3,013 0 0		12 8 10	... ...	... ...
14 14 9	3,504 5 7		14 11 7	... ...	... ...
19 1 1	9,700 0 4		10 1 4	... ...	... ...
21 6 7	5,775 0 3		10 7 1	... ...	... ...
22 4 7	1,403 0 0		18 15 4	... ...	... ...
14 1 11	2,786 0 0		16 4 8	... ...	... ...
9 12 5	3,539 5 4		11 7 10	... ...	... ...
24 0 1	1,369 0 0		12 10 9	... ...	... ...
21 9 5	1,375 11 4		11 7 5	... ...	... ...
15 7 4	12,220 8 8		12 13 9	... ...	... ...
37 5 2	861 15 9		10 6 2	... ...	... ...
12 14 4	3,512 8 0		14 4 5	153 1 6	0 9 11
13 5 1	4,652 0 0		22 12 10	... ...	... ...
120 0 0	6 10 3		3 5 1	... ...	... ...
16 13 1	2,089 8 2		13 4 10	... ...	... ...
57 13 7	264 0 0		6 9 7	... ...	... ...
21 12 0	6,834 0 0		10 14 10	... ...	... ...
21 9 4	1,784 0 0		15 14 10	... ...	... ...
18 7 10	16,116 0 0		16 5 6	... ...	... ...
2 1 3	3,221 13 2		15 15 2	... ...	... ...
13 6 2	2,616 0 0		16 0 9	... ...	... ...
309 11 8	... ...		... ...	... ...	... ...
34 12 8	6,666 15 3		11 6 11	... ...	... ...
19 12 0	1,26,179 15 2		13 7 2	153 1 6	0 0 8

(Continued across on next page.)

D.—PRISONS

(8.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and Maintenance excluding the Cost of building New Jails, and*

No.	Jails.	7 Hospital Charges. A. Total Cost.	B. Cost per Head of Average Strength.	C. Cost per Head of Average Number Sick.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	39 14 1	0 6 2	9 15 6
2	Berhampore	277 8 1	1 15 5	55 8 0
3	Vizagapatam	292 6 3	1 0 6	58 7 7
4	Rajahmundry Central	489 13 1	0 9 2	10 6 8
5	Do. District	32 12 6	0 6 3	8 3 1
6	Masulipatam	186 9 2	5 2 11	62 3 1
7	Guntoor	21 1 5	0 3 5	5 4 4
8	Nellore	8 4 5	0 0 8	1 6 1
9	Kurnool	... ...	... ...	... ...
10	Bellary	9 3 0	0 0 5	0 13 4
11	Cuddapah	7 15 0	0 0 6	0 15 10
12	Chittoor	79 9 7	0 5 4	6 1 11
13	Vellore Central	... ...	... ...	... ...
14	Salem do.	15 9 5	0 0 5	1 15 2
15	Guindy	40 3 4	0 8 8	20 1 8
16	Chingleput	121 4 10	0 11 4	17 5 3
17	Cuddalore	... ...	... ...	... ...
18	Tranquebar	8 13 10	0 1 3	2 15 3
19	Tanjore	44 13 8	0 5 11	7 7 7
20	Trichinopoly Central	241 3 4	0 4 0	9 4 5
21	Do. District	0 8 0	0 0 1	0 4 0
22	Madura	... ...	... ...	... ...
23	Tinnevelly	174 14 10	0 13 8	24 14 5
24	Cochin	... ...	... ...	... ...
25	Calicut	... ...	... ...	... ...
26	Tellicherry	... ...	... ...	... ...
27	Cannanore Central	10 0 0	0 0 3	3 5 4
28	Mangalore...	164 4 6	1 7 5	41 1 1
29	Coimbatore Central	36 11 0	0 0 7	1 10 8
30	Do. District	0 8 0	... ...	0 0 4
31	Ootacamund do.	143 1 7	0 14 1	47 11 2
32	European Prison	36 9 11	1 8 4	36 9 11
33	Penitentiary	354 2 8	0 9 8	25 4 9
	Total ...	2,837 13 6	0 4 10	10 1 0

(Financial)—(Continued).

of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874, *of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs*—(Continued).

8						9						10	11
Clothing.						Contingencies.							
A.			B.			A.			B.			Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per Head of Average Strength.
Total Cost.			Cost per Head of Average Strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per Head of Average Strength.				
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
296	4	2	2	14	0	293	15	10	2	13	8	7,054 6 9	68 7 10
375	13	10	2	10	7	1,221	1	8	8	10	6	11,159 0 2	79 2 3
867	1	3	3	1	0	1,682	10	9	5	15	1	19,067 0 8	67 5 11
2,441	9	6	2	13	10	2,090	14	1	2	7	3	68,611 11 4	80 8 5
291	4	1	3	8	1	403	12	10	4	13	10	8,619 9 9	123 13 7
95	6	6	2	10	4	475	7	7	13	3	4	5,059 6 5	140 8 7
214	0	11	2	3	3	933	6	1	9	9	11	11,003 5 6	113 6 11
439	14	3	2	5	10	892	1	4	4	12	8	16,228 10 2	87 4 0
406	14	4	4	1	9	1,215	11	5	12	4	5	8,726 12 6	88 2 4
672	1	7	1	14	6	2,127	8	6	6	0	8	23,680 0 7	67 4 4
456	5	3	1	14	5	1,633	6	10	6	12	10	18,174 10 1	75 11 7
741	7	5	3	1	10	558	0	7	2	5	6	15,088 6 9	63 6 4
2,286	7	8	2	6	0	2,019	14	10	2	1	7	61,904 10 2	64 5 7
1,658	4	8	2	15	11	955	1	3	1	11	7	39,949 6 3	72 3 10
70	15	0	0	15	4	489	8	11	6	9	10	7,671 13 6	103 10 9
697	2	9	4	1	2	1,303	13	2	7	9	11	15,484 5 8	90 8 9
603	10	0	1	15	4	405	2	2	1	5	0	20,410 4 6	66 4 3
193	1	6	1	12	7	353	12	7	3	4	4	9,262 10 3	85 12 3
423	6	0	3	8	5	1,287	1	8	10	11	7	9,751 7 3	81 4 2
2,214	4	0	2	5	3	2,034	4	7	2	2	3	69,744 6 5	73 6 7
154	14	9	1	13	10	160	10	8	1	14	11	6,942 0 8	83 10 2
805	6	0	3	4	4	1,224	15	5	4	15	8	18,823 9 11	76 8 3
631	0	0	3	1	5	1,241	9	6	6	1	4	20,234 0 7	99 2 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	6	10	3	9	813 1 9	156 8 11
746	6	5	4	12	0	1,023	1	10	6	8	3	13,617 3 4	86 11 8
149	7	6	3	11	9	206	4	7	5	2	6	5,719 2 3	142 15 7
1,451	2	8	2	5	1	1,720	11	1	2	12	0	53,063 3 8	84 14 4
233	8	3	2	1	4	854	1	4	7	10	0	10,502 6 11	93 12 4
2,474	1	6	2	8	1	2,103	9	6	2	2	1	70,343 5 11	71 5 5
333	10	7	1	10	5	426	14	1	2	1	9	10,809 15 7	53 8 2
921	0	1	5	10	4	2,904	6	2	17	13	1	16,696 15 8	102 6 11
860	6	1	35	13	7	1,477	11	2	61	9	1	13,089 14 4	545 6 7
2,247	7	2	3	13	8	5,894	7	8	10	1	9	60,196 0 10	103 4 1
26,453	13	8	2	13	1	41,635	11	2	4	6	11	7,47,003 2 1	79 9 9

D.—PRISONS

(9.)—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
					Jail	
					A.	B.
No.	Jails.	Average Number sentenced to Labor.	Average Number unable to labor from Sickness or Old Age.	Average Number of Convalescents and Weakly Convicts employed on light labor.	Average Number of Convicts so employed.	Ratio per Cent. of Average Strength.
1	Russellcondah	98	1	10	15	15
2	Berhampore..	118	7	...	45	38
3	Vizagapatam	278	53	2	54	19
4	Rajahmundry Central	856	42	169	335	39
5	Do. District	82	4	15	34	41
6	Masulipatam	34	3	3	7	20
7	Guntoor	93	12	8	27	29
8	Nellore	181	30	...	60	33
9	Kurnool	91	5	...	25	27
10	Bellary	350	68	10	53	15
11	Cuddapah	233	30	8	52	22
12	Chittoor	186	1	11	73	39
13	Vellore Central	958	22	137	109	11
14	Salem do.	567	77	10	130	22
15	Guindy	74	2	...	17	23
16	Chingleput	171	41	...	35	20
17	Cuddalore	315	10	11	45	14
18	Tranquebar	104	4	...	44	42
19	Tanjore	110	19	...	17	15
20	Trichinopoly Central	950	151	25	262	28
21	Do. District	80	12	2	23	28
22	Madura	245	11	...	91	37
23	Tinnevelly	200	31	30	62	31
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	150	34	...	33	22
26	Tellicherry	37	2	2	10	27
27	Cannanore Central	626	37	63	124	20
28	Mangalore	109	16	5	31	28
29	Coimbatore Central	1,008	164	12	241	24
30	Do. District	202	67	...	54	27
31	Ootacamund do.	164	30	5	18	11
32	European Prison	24	1	5	3	12
33	Penitentiary	580	83	...	77	13
	Total ...	9,274	1,070	543	2,206	792

(Financial)—*(Continued)*.

Madras Presidency during the Year 1874, *and their Estimated Earnings.*

Servants.		7 Building and repairing Jail.			8 Grinding Grain and making Clothing or other Articles for Prison use.		
C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.	Average Number of Convicts employed.	Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.	Average Number employed.	Average Estimated Monthly Earning per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.
RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
2 13	606 4	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
2 8	1,350 0	9	2 8	270 0	20	2 8	600 0
2 3	1,417 8	4	2 3	105 0	33	2 3	866 4
3 4	13,026 0	6	3 4	234 0	...	... ...	... ...
3 4	1,326 0	...	... ...	... ...	8	3 4	312 0
3 3	267 12	5	3 3	191 4	1	3 3	38 4
3 12	1,215 0	23	3 12	1,035 0	3	3 12	135 0
2 8	1,800 0	...	... ...	... ...	1	2 8	30 0
2 13	843 12	26	2 13	877 8	14	2 13	472 8
5 10	3,577 0	...	... ...	... ...	12	5 10	810 0
2 13	1,755 0	53	2 13	1,788 12	15	2 13	506 4
3 12	3,285 0	5	3 12	225 0	...	... ...	... ...
3 4	4,251 0	24	3 4	936 0	217	3 4	8,463 0
3 12	5,850 0	34	3 12	1,530 0	49	3 12	2,205 0
3 12	765 0	1	3 12	45 0	3	3 12	135 0
3 2	1,312 8	...	... ...	... ...	20	3 2	750 0
3 12	2,025 0	3	3 12	135 0	10	3 12	450 0
3 12	1,980 0	7	3 12	315 0	11	3 12	495 0
3 12	765 0	7	3 12	315 0	3	3 12	135 0
3 2	9,825 0	50	3 2	1,875 0	84	3 2	3,150 0
3 12	1,035 0	14	3 12	630 0	5	3 12	225 0
3 12	4,095 0	17	3 12	765 0	14	3 12	630 0
4 12	3,534 0	6	4 12	342 0	...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
4 0	1,584 0	5	4 0	240 0	2	4 0	96 0
5 0	600 0	6	5 0	360 0	10	5 0	600 0
5 0	7,440 0	49	5 0	2,940 0	23	5 0	1,380 0
5 0	1,860 0	17	5 0	1,020 0	11	5 0	660 0
3 12	10,845 0	8	3 12	360 0	29	3 12	1,305 0
3 12	2,430 0	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
7 8	1,620 0	4	7 8	360 0	18	7 8	1,620 0
10 0	360 0	...	... ...	... ...	1	10 0	120 0
3 12	3,465 0	87	3 12	3,915 0	21	3 12	945 0
3 10	96,110 12	470	3 11	20,809 8	638	3 9	27,134 4

(Continued across on next page.)

(9.)—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras*

No.	Jails.	9				
		On the Roads, employed by Public Works Department, or by Municipalities.			On Jail	
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
		Average Number employed.	Average Estimated or Actual Monthly Earnings per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.	Average Number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
1	Russellcondah	46	2 13	1,552 8	17	180 3
2	Berhampore	6	2 8	180 0	31	128 2
3	Vizagapatam	115	2 8	3,018 12	16	... ...
4	Rajahmundry Central	...	... ...	... ...	13	... ...
5	Do. District	12	3 4	468 0	...	... ...
6	Masulipatam	...	... ...	... ...	14	... ...
7	Guntoor	2	6 12	162 6	15	... ...
8	Nellore	67	3 15	3,210 0	9	... ...
9	Kurnool	15	2 13	506 4	...	... ...
10	Bellary	129	5 10	8,707 8	21	... ...
11	Cuddapah	75	2 13	2,551 5	...	... ...
12	Chittoor	87	3 12	3,915 0	9	... ...
13	Vellore Central...	9	3 4	441 0	46	... ...
14	Salem do.	...	... ...	... ...	72	... ...
15	Guindy	46	3 12	2,070 0	5	... ...
16	Chingleput	42	3 2	1,575 0	6	486 9
17	Cuddalore	67	3 12	3,015 0	...	... ...
18	Tranquebar	19	3 12	855 0	8	... ...
19	Tanjore	22	5 2	1,362 10	6	... ...
20	Trichinopoly Central	...	... ...	... ...	99	... ...
21	Do. District	...	... ...	... ...	24	... ...
22	Madura	5	3 12	225 0	31	... ...
23	Tinnevelly	40	4 12	2,280 0	31	171 8
24	Cochin	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...
25	Calicut	53	4 0	2,544 0	13	... ...
26	Tellicherry	...	... ...	... ...	2	... ...
27	Cannanore Central	159	5 0	9,540 0	38	... ...
28	Mangalore	...	... ...	... ...	7	... ...
29	Coimbatore Central	...	... ...	... ...	84	... ...
30	Do. District	12	3 12	540 0	60	... ...
31	Ootacamund do.	87	7 8	7,830 0	2	... ...
32	European Prison	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...
33	Penitentiary	21	3 12	945 0	14	... ...
	Total ...	1,136	4 8	57,494 5	693	966 6

(Financial)—(Continued).

Presidency during the Year 1874, *and their Estimated Earnings*—(Continued).

10			11			12	
Garden.			On Manufactories.			Total.	
C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
Value of Vegetables sold.	Average Estimated Monthly Earnings per Head.	Total Estimated Earnings for the Year.	Average Number employed.	Estimated Profits of Year.	Average Profits per Head of those so employed.	Total Estimated Earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to Labor.	Average Estimated Earnings per Head of Prisoners sentenced to Labor.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
60 6	1 3	240 9	9	397 9	44 2	2,796 14	28 8
116 3	0 11	244 5	...	... ...	... ...	2,644 5	21 6
156 0	0 13	156 0	1	15 0	15 0	5,578 8	20 1
357 12	2 4	357 12	291	35,731 5	122 12	49,349 1	57 10
45 11	3 4	45 11	9	412 12	45 13	2,564 7	31 4
8 3	... ...	8 3	1	20 0	20 0	525 7	15 7
258 4	1 7	258 4	3	139 1	46 5	2,944 11	31 8
110 7	1 0	110 7	14	376 0	26 13	5,526 7	30 8
... ...	... ...	... ...	6	1,161 12	193 10	3,861 12	42 7
281 4	1 1	281 4	57	1,231 1	21 9	14,606 13	41 11
... ..	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	6,601 5	28 5
156 7	1 7	156 7	...	... ...	... ...	7,581 7	40 12
850 10	1 8	850 10	394	41,889 6	43 9	56,831 0	59 5
1,375 0	1 9	1,375 0	195	18,292 8	93 13	29,252 8	51 9
27 12	0 5	27 12	...	... ...	... ...	3,042 12	41 1
0 4	0 12	486 13	27	826 7	3 9	4,950 12	28 15
... ...	... ...	... ...	169	14,154 13	83 12	19,779 13	62 12
117 0	1 3	117 0	11	389 15	35 7	4,151 15	39 14
70 4	0 15	70 4	36	1,250 9	34 11	3,898 7	35 7
878 11	0 11	878 11	279	31,858 10	114 3	47,587 5	50 1
262 12	0 14	262 12	...	... ...	... ...	2,152 12	26 14
318 15	0 13	318 15	76	1,472 6	19 5	7,506 5	30 10
191 9	0 15	363 1	...	... ...	... ...	6,519 1	32 9
... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
46 0	0 4	46 0	10	282 3	28 3	4,792 3	31 15
41 6	1 11	41 6	5	688 4	137 10	2,289 10	61 14
621 0	1 6	621 0	133	10,467 15	78 11	32,388 15	51 11
214 15	2 3	214 15	22	866 12	39 6	4,621 11	42 6
1,282 14	1 5	1,282 14	470	21,638 14	46 0	35,431 12	35 2
... ...	3 12	2,700 0	9	59 15	6 10	5,729 15	28 5
109 0	4 8	109 0	...	... ...	... ...	11,539 0	70 6
... ...	... ...	... ...	14	2,368 12	169 3	2,848 12	118 11
1,399 7	8 5	1,399 7	277	51,257 9	122 7	61,927 0	106 12
9,358 0	1 9	13,024 6	2,518	2,37,249 6	94 3	4,51,822 9	48 12

D.—PRISONS

(10.)—*Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the*

1	2	3								
		Cash.								
		Debits.								
		A.			B.			C.		
No.	Jails.	Balance at close of previous Year.			Cash Receipts during this Year.			Total Cash Debits (against the Superintendent).		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	288	13	0	288	13	0
2	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatám	...	...	...	15	0	0	15	0	0
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	6,379	12	10	50,557	9	2	56,937	6	0
5	Do. District ...	226	15	3	280	8	5	507	7	8
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	20	0	0	20	0	0
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	125	14	2	125	14	2
8	Nellore	76	3	2	540	6	11	616	10	1
9	Kurnool	166	11	2	1,681	9	5	1,848	4	7
10	Bellary	2	1	10	2,883	14	6	2,886	0	4
11	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central	144	11	10	1,10,725	14	1	1,10,870	9	11
14	Salem	44	11	11	48,546	14	2	48,591	10	1
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	40	14	4	429	2	9	470	1	1
17	Cuddalore...	...	...	...	29,613	10	7	29,613	10	7
18	Tranquebar	21	11	5	692	5	9	714	1	2
19	Tanjore	75	7	4	2,558	0	3	2,633	7	7
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	46,094	7	7	46,094	7	7
21	Do. District ...	169	3	5	81	7	6	250	10	11
22	Madura	110	9	5	3,994	7	0	4,105	0	5
23	Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tellicherry	282	10	9	3,119	6	0	3,119	6	0
27	Cannanore Central ...	2,079	7	9	1,412	13	11	1,695	8	8
28	Mangalore...	57	13	9	26,938	0	6	29,017	8	3
29	Coimbatore Central ...	75	5	11	1,212	9	1	1,270	6	10
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	1,31,931	13	0	1,32,007	2	11
31	Ootacamund do. ...	...	...	...	59	15	0	59	15	0
32	European Prison	134	1	3	4,493	4	0	4,627	5	3
33	Penitentiary	1,903	1	0	19,949	11	6	21,852	12	6
	Total ...	11,991	10	4	4,88,247	10	3	5,00,239	4	7

(*Financial*)—(*Continued*).

several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874.

| | | |

D.—PRISONS

(10.)—*Statement showing the Results of the Manufactories in the several*

No.	Jails.	4—(*Contd.*) Outstandings—(*Contd.*) B. Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jail.			Raw Materials. A. Value at close of previous Year.			Raw Materials. B. Value at close of this Year.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	13,337	14	10	1,996	11	4	3,341	3	4
5	Do. District ...	72	12	8	33	5	10	64	8	6
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3	0
8	Nellore	56	4	1	9	13	2	37	5	11
9	Kurnool	64	7	0	65	0	0	1	9	0
10	Bellary	...	...	...	6	3	0	78	3	0
11	Cuddapah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central	1,816	13	3	3,759	14	9	4,901	3	9
14	Salem	11,802	7	1	7,123	6	7	4,944	2	9
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore...	272	14	8	316	8	1	2,274	0	9
18	Tranquebar	28	3	0	104	7	4	91	1	7
19	Tanjore	99	6	2	127	4	2	242	10	2
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	5,021	2	5	3,572	7	1	3,949	15	11
21	Do. District ...	19	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura	314	13	8	71	12	0	136	4	0
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	73	8	0	57	14	5	...	...	...
26	Tellicherry	...	...	...	311	5	2	159	8	0
27	Cannanore Central ...	4,004	8	6	403	9	5	1,725	2	3
28	Mangalore	56	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	1,454	11	1	8,843	5	0	4,675	1	5
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	European Prison	37	14	2	345	3	5	710	1	6
33	Penitentiary	2,532	9	8	4,649	7	2	2,569	5	11
	Total ...	41,066	3	10	31,797	9	11	29,942	10	9

(*Financial*)—(*Continued*).

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

5												6		
Stock.														
Manufactured Goods.						Plant and Machinery.						Average Actual Cash Earnings per Head of Average Number of Prisoners sentenced to Labor.		
C.			D.			E.			F.					
Value at close of previous Year.			Value at close of this Year.			Value at close of previous Year.			Value at close of this Year.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	108	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	10
9,626	3	10	12,807	4	9	2,119	14	11	1,695	15	2	35	11	2
146	15	8	207	10	11	67	12	4	70	2	10	3	6	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	4
...	...	...	80	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
240	6	11	183	13	8	88	0	0	61	0	5	1	14	1
468	0	2	359	3	0	173	0	0	138	0	0	14	1	2
1,120	10	6	1,187	13	11	65	7	3	100	0	0	3	15	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,109	3	6	26,312	6	2	1,437	13	9	1,700	6	10	61	13	2
2,840	8	5	6,947	7	10	1,535	1	2	1,458	6	10	36	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
440	0	0	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4
6,420	2	3	12,748	4	0	1,025	10	0	1,632	0	0	45	3	1
22	10	11	28	8	3	124	1	4	127	11	4	3	12	4
347	9	2	210	8	11	46	14	0	47	7	0	15	1	2
15,732	13	10	18,394	1	4	524	4	0	577	11	2	25	5	9
316	12	0	215	12	6	50	0	0	50	0	0	1	0	3
470	7	7	639	11	0	68	0	0	54	6	5	8	9	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	132	1	8	21	0	0	15	0	0	10	2	0
154	6	2	329	5	0	184	1	7	163	5	3	24	10	9
6,216	15	9	10,763	3	9	864	13	3	911	0	4	17	1	2
122	0	0	18	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0	8	14	10
32,757	13	11	38,982	1	0	150	0	0	180	0	0	57	7	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
506	15	2	920	0	8	515	1	10	658	1	10	103	2	3
5,186	6	2	5,405	14	8	1,727	15	4	1,589	7	1	24	0	4
1,06,247	1	11	1,37,382	1	0	10,800	14	9	11,262	2	6	15	6	4

D.—PRISONS (*Financial*)—(*Continued*).

(11.)—*Balance Sheet showing the Outturn of the Manufactures in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874, *prepared in accordance with the form given in Judicial Department, dated* 19*th March* 1874, *No.* 491.

Jails.	Credits.																	
	Cash Balance at the end of the Year 1874.			Value of Articles sold during the Year 1874.			Value of Stock at the end of the Year 1874.									Total.		
							Manufactured Goods.			Raw Materials.			Plant and Machinery.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russellcondah	...	...	...	288	13	0	108	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	9	0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	15	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
Rajahmundry Central ...	675	14	6	34,201	11	1	12,807	4	9	3,341	3	4	1,695	15	2	52,722	0	10
Do. District ...	6	14	6	302	10	9	207	10	11	64	8	6	70	2	10	651	15	6
																43	2	4*
Masulipatam	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	4
Guntoor	66	13	0	125	14	2	80	0	0	41	3	0	...	...	...	313	14	2
Nellore	34	4	10	396	11	0	183	13	8	37	5	11	61	0	5	713	3	10
Kurnool	22	4	0	1,283	5	5	359	3	0	1	9	0	138	0	0	1,804	5	5
Bellary	93	0	8	1,383	14	6	1,187	13	11	78	3	0	100	0	0	2,843	0	1
Cuddapah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	12	0	0
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Central	1,307	0	6	60,731	7	4	26,312	6	2	4,901	3	9	1,700	6	10	94,952	8	7
Salem do.	2,095	3	1	31,916	0	0	6,947	7	10	4,944	2	9	1,458	6	10	47,361	4	6
Chingleput	38	2	3	429	2	9	400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	5	0
Cuddalore...	...	...	...	14,509	8	9	12,748	4	0	2,274	0	9	1,632	0	0	31,163	13	6
Tranquebar	71	15	3	420	8	9	28	8	3	91	1	7	127	11	4	739	13	2
Tanjore	15	6	4	1,787	6	5	210	8	11	242	10	2	47	7	0	2,303	6	10
Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	28,939	1	10	18,394	1	4	3,949	15	11	577	11	2	51,860	14	3
Do. District ...	169	3	5	100	15	6	215	12	6	...	...	...	50	0	0	535	15	5
Madura	188	7	8	2,509	4	8	639	11	0	136	4	0	54	6	5	3,528	1	9
Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	55	12	7	1,592	14	0	132	1	8	...	...	...	15	0	0	1,795	12	3
Tellicherry	69	4	5	912	13	11	329	5	0	159	8	0	163	5	3	1,634	4	7
																11	9	5
Cannanore Central ...	974	2	5	14,655	13	6	10,763	3	9	1,725	2	3	911	0	4	29,029	6	3
Mangalore	40	4	7	1,028	14	8	18	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0	1,107	3	3
Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	57,931	13	0	38,982	1	0	4,675	1	5	180	0	0	1,01,768	15	5
Do. District ...	...	...	...	59	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	0	0
European Prison	161	5	8	2,731	2	2	920	0	8	710	1	6	658	1	10	5,180	11	10
Penitentiary	578	15	9	15,117	2	3	5,405	14	8	2,569	5	11	1,589	7	1	25,260	13	8
Total ...	6,664	7	5	2,73,391	1	5	1,37,382	1	0	29,942	10	9	11,262	2	6	4,58,697	2	10

* *Loss.*

D.—PRISONS (*Financial*)—(*Continued*).

(11.)—*Balance Sheet showing the Outturn of the Manufactures in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874, *prepared in accordance with the form given in Judicial Department, dated* 19*th March* 1874, *No.* 491—(Continued).

Jails.	Debits.																	
	Cash Balance at the end of the previous Year 1873.			Value of Stock at the end of the previous Year 1873.						All the Charges of the Year.			Balance in favor of the Manufactures.			Total.		
				Manufactured Goods.			Raw Materials.			Plant and Machinery.								
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	9	0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
Rajahmundry Central ...	6,379	12	10	9,626	3	10	1,996	11	4	2,119	14	11	25,703	14	4	6,895	7	7
Do. District ...	226	15	3	146	15	8	33	5	10	67	12	4	220	0	9	...	...	...
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3	0	272	11	2
Nellore	76	3	2	240	6	11	9	13	2	88	0	0	241	14	4	56	14	3
Kurnool	166	11	2	468	0	2	65	0	0	173	0	0	545	0	11	386	9	2
Bellary	2	1	10	1,120	10	6	6	3	0	65	7	3	665	1	0	983	8	6
Cuddapah	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	39	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore Central	144	11	10	23,109	3	6	3,759	14	9	1,437	13	9	50,337	11	4	16,163	1	5
Salem do.	44	11	11	2,840	8	5	7,123	6	7	1,535	1	2	25,949	8	4	9,868	0	1
Chingleput	40	14	4	440	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	1	383	10	7
Cuddalore	...	...	...	6,420	2	3	316	8	1	1,025	10	0	15,377	0	6	8,024	8	8
Tranquebar	21	11	5	22	10	11	104	7	4	124	1	4	249	12	2	217	2	0
Tanjore	75	7	4	347	9	2	127	4	2	46	14	0	960	1	0	746	3	2
Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	15,732	13	10	3,572	7	1	524	4	0	22,000	0	0	10,031	5	4
Do. District ...	169	3	5	316	12	0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	110	9	5	470	7	7	71	12	0	68	0	0	1,812	13	3	994	7	6
Paumben	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	14	5	21	0	0	1,544	3	5	172	10	5

Jails.	Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Russellcondah	397	9	0
Vizagapatam	15	0	0
Rajahmundry Central ...	52,722	0	10
Do. District ...	695	1	10
Masulipatam	20	0	0
Guntoor	313	14	2
Nellore	713	3	10
Kurnool	1,804	5	5
Bellary	2,843	0	1
Cuddapah	16	6	3
Chittoor	39	0	0
Vellore Central	94,952	8	7
Salem do.	47,361	4	6
Chingleput	867	5	0
Cuddalore	31,163	13	6
Tranquebar	739	13	2
Tanjore	2,303	6	10
Trichinopoly Central ...	51,860	14	3
Do. District ...	535	15	5
Madura	3,528	1	9
Paumben	0	15	0
Calicut	1,795	12	3

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS (*Financial*)—(*Continued*).

(11.)—*Balance Sheet showing the Outturn of the Manufactures in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874, *prepared in accordance with the form given in Judicial Department, dated* 19*th March* 1874, *No.* 491—(Continued).

Jails.	Debits.																	
	Cash Balance at the end of the previous Year 1873.			Value of Stock at the end of the previous Year 1873.						All the Charges of the Year.			Balance in favor of the Manufactures.			Total.		
				Manufactured Goods.			Raw Materials.			Plant and Machinery.								
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Tellicherry	282	10	9	154	6	2	311	5	2	184	1	7	713	6	4	...	...	...	1,645	14	0
Cannanore Central ...	2,079	7	9	6,216	15	9	403	9	5	864	13	3	17,403	14	11	2,060	9	2	29,029	6	3
Mangalore	57	13	9	122	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	9	0	669	12	6	1,107	3	3
Coimbatore Central ...	75	5	11	32,757	13	11	8,843	5	0	150	0	0	46,299	2	1	13,643	4	6	1,01,768	15	5
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	0	0	59	0	0
European Prison	134	1	3	506	15	2	345	3	5	515	1	10	1,990	8	1	1,688	14	1	5,180	11	10
Penitentiary	1,903	1	0	5,186	6	2	4,649	7	2	1,727	15	4	7,341	10	2	4,452	5	10	25,260	13	8
Total ...	12,035	15	7	1,06,247	1	11	31,797	9	11	10,800	14	9	2,19,657	3	0	78,202	10	11	4,58,741	8	1
																Debtor ...			43	5	3
Balance on hand, *viz.*, Rupees 44-5-3, at the District Jails at Cuddapah, Chittoor, and Paumben, has been paid into the Treasury.																			4,58,697	2	10

D.—PRISONS (*Financial*)—(*Continued*).

(12.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction of New Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Nett Cost of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year* 1874, *including all Charges.*

1	2	3	4	5	
				Expended on new Jail during the past year.	
No.	Jails.	Estimated cost of new Jail if any sanctioned.	Expended on the construction of new Jail in previous year.	A. By Jail Department.	B. By Public Works Department.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russellcondah ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,402 0 4
2	Berhampore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
3	Vizagapatam	... ...	80,366 3 0	... ...	... ...
4	Rajahmundry Central	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
5	Do. District.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
6	Masulipatam	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
7	Guntoor	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
8	Nellore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
9	Kurnool	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
10	Bellary	1,32,720 0 0	79,873 12 6	... ...	... ...
11	Cuddapah	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
12	Chittoor	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
13	Vellore Central ...	3,76,124 0 0	3,73,232 13 9	... ...	... ...
14	Salem	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
15	Guindy	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
16	Chingleput	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
17	Cuddaloro	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
18	Tranquebar	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
19	Tanjore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
20	Trichinopoly Central...	3,76,000 0 0	435 4 0	... ...	667 5 11
21	Do. District..	3,040 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
22	Madura	1,22,692 0 0	5,904 15 11	... ...	3,275 14 1
23	Tinnevelly	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
24	Cochin	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
25	Calicut	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
26	Tellicherry	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
27	Cannanore Central ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
28	Mangalore	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
30	Do. District...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
32	European Prison ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
33	Penitentiary	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total ...	10,10,576 0 0	5,39,813 1 2	... .	9,345 4 4

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(12.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Construction of New the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency*

No.	Jails.	6 — Expended during the past year on additions, alterations, and repairs. A. By Jail Department.	6 — Expended during the past year on additions, alterations, and repairs. B. By Public Works Department.	7 — Total expended, Columns 5 and 6.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Russellcondah	23 0 0	331 13 3	5,756 13 7
2	Berhampore	210 0 6	... ...	210 0 6
3	Vizagapatam	331 2 3	15 12 6	346 14 9
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	71 10 0	99 8 1	171 2 1
5	Do. District ...	40 8 9	115 7 6	156 0 3
6	Masulipatam	11 7 8	380 0 0	391 7 8
7	Guntoor	157 8 7	... ...	157 8 7
8	Nellore	141 6 6	629 9 8	771 0 2
9	Kurnool	296 9 11	... ...	296 9 11
10	Bellary	645 11 6	229 0 0	874 11 6
11	Cuddapah	472 6 3	1,767 0 0	2,239 6 3
12	Chittoor	146 4 10	63 0 3	209 5 1
13	Vellore Central	316 2 3	7,884 0 1	8,200 2 4
14	Salem	353 8 11	8,632 3 4	8,985 12 3
15	Guindy	12 0 0	240 1 7	252 1 7
16	Chingleput	... ...	... ...	... ...
17	Cuddalore...	94 13 2	... ...	94 13 2
18	Tranquebar	71 8 8	194 11 10	266 4 6
19	Tanjore	127 5 5	... ...	127 5 5
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	870 14 8	2,038 12 5	3,577 1 0
21	Do. District ...	3 0 0	... ...	3 0 0
22	Madura	22 3 2	199 12 4	3,497 13 7
23	Tinnevelly...	25 0 0	529 0 0	554 0 0
24	Cochin	6 10 11	... ...	6 10 11
25	Calicut	74 12 0	510 0 0	584 12 0
26	Tellicherry	45 1 6	235 0 0	280 1 6
27	Cannanore Central ...	169 10 1	590 7 0	760 1 1
28	Mangalore...	277 2 2	... ...	277 2 2
29	Coimbatore Central ..	1,439 14 5	... ...	1,439 14 5
30	Do. District ...	29 14 6	... ...	29 14 6
31	Ootacamund do. ...	322 14 9	... ...	322 14 9
32	European Prison	260 9 5	424 10 7	685 4 0
33	Penitentiary	584 2 2	... ...	584 2 2
	Total ...	7,655 0 11	25,109 14 5	42,110 8 8

* Rupees 22,100-4-0 of this sum were realized from private

(*Financial*)—(*Continued*).

Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the Gross and Nett Cost of during the Year 1874, *including all Charges*—(Continued).

8	9	10	11	12
Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year as shown in Statement No. IX.	Total expenditure on the Prisoners of the Jail during the past year, Columns 7 and 8.	Deduct Cash Receipts remitted to the Treasury.	Nett Cost to Government during the year per Convict.	Nett profit to Government during the year per Convict.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
7,054 6 9	12,811 4 4	575 12 0	118 12 8	... ...
11,159 0 2	11,369 0 8	116 3 0	79 12 11	... ...
19,067 0 8	19,413 15 5	435 11 0	67 1 0	... ...
68,611 11 4	68,782 13 5	30,915 5 2	44 7 1	... ...
8,619 9 9	8,775 10 0	695 11 5	97 5 7	... ...
5,059 6 5	5,450 14 1	28 3 0	150 10 1	... ...
11,003 5 6	11,160 14 1	438 8 2	110 8 8	... ...
16,228 10 2	16,999 10 4	3,673 10 11	71 10 4	... ...
8,726 12 6	9,023 6 5	1,785 12 8	73 1 8	... ...
23,680 0 7	24,554 12 1	1,673 12 6	65 0 0	... ...
18,174 10 1	20,414 0 4	2,551 5 0	74 6 10	... ...
15,088 6 9	15,297 11 10	209 8 0	63 6 4	... ...
61,904 10 2	70,104 12 6	60,640 0 1	9 13 5	... ...
39,949 6 3	48,935 2 6	21,921 14 2	48 12 2	... ...
7,671 13 6	7,923 15 1	27 12 0	106 11 3	... ...
15,484 5 8	15,484 5 8	1,812 8 9	79 15 2	... ...
20,410 4 6	20,505 1 8	15,168 11 1	17 5 2	... ...
9,262 10 3	9,528 14 9	750 3 9	81 4 6	... ...
9,751 7 3	9,878 12 8	3,090 10 3	56 9 1	... ...
69,744 6 5	73,321 7 5	24,973 2 7	50 14 3	... ...
6,942 0 8	6,945 0 8	344 3 6	79 8 5	... ...
18,823 9 11	22,321 7 6	2,422 10 6	80 14 3	... ...
20,234 0 7	20,788 0 7	253 7 0	101 2 6	... ...
313 1 9	319 12 8	... ...	159 14 4	... ...
13,617 3 4	14,201 15 4	2,175 2 0	76 9 8	... ...
5,719 2 3	5,999 3 9	954 3 11	126 2 0	... ...
53,063 3 8	53,823 4 9	11,289 4 11	68 0 10	... ...
10,502 6 11	10,779 9 1	1,208 8 1	85 7 3	... ...
70,343 5 11	71,783 4 4	59,214 11 0	12 11 11	... ...
10,809 15 7	10,839 14 1	194 12 0	52 11 2	... ...
16,696 15 8	17,019 14 5	149 4 0	103 8 0	... ...
13,089 14 4	13,775 2 4	2,475 7 6	470 13 1	... ...
60,196 0 10	60,780 3 0	15,331 9 7	77 15 4	... ...
7,47,003 2 1	7,89,113 5 9	*2,67,497 9 6	55 9 6	... ...

individuals, &c., on account of hire of convicts, &c.

D.—PRISONS

(13.)—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the*

1	2	3			4			5		
No.	Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 60 Superficial Feet per Prisoner.			Average Number of Prisoners above Capacity.			Average Number of Prisoners below Capacity.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah ...	71	2	73	29·23	·61	29·84	...	...	...
2	Berhampore ...	160	32	192	...	...	...	*24·58	25·83	50·41
3	Vizagapatam ...	282	18	300	...	5·57	5·57	23·65	...	23·65
4	Rajahmundry Centl.	992	48	1,040	...	...	...	161·67	19·17	180·84
5	Do. Dist..	88	18	106	...	...	...	13·64	9·04	22·68
6	Masulipatam ...	106	4	110	...	...	...	70·86	2·76	73·62
7	Guntoor	105	15	120	...	...	...	12·04	10·53	22·60
8	Nellore	245	27	272	...	...	...	72·28	13·65	85·93
9	Kurnool	98	5	103	...	3·23	3·23	6·94	...	6·94
10	Bellary	388	27	415	...	...	...	47·51	11·86	59·37
11	Cuddapah	153	22	175	77·04	...	77·04	...	11·19	11·19
12	Chittoor	254	22	276	...	...	...	28·40	9·15	37·55
13	Vellore Central ...	949	88	1,037	...	...	...	23·04	55·82	78·86
14	Salem do. ...	526	22	548	16·35	...	16·35	...	3·38	3·38
15	Guindy	87	...	87	...	...	...	12·87	...	12·87
16	Chingleput ...	130	29	159	28·62	...	28·62	...	16·81	16·81
17	Cuddalore	345	13	358	...	1·63	1·63	44·47	...	44·47
18	Tranquebar ...	116	8	124	...	1·99	1·99	16·97	...	16·97
19	Tanjore	169	28	197	...	...	...	59·04	17·40	76·44
20	Trichinopoly Central	938	86	1,024	...	...	...	29·35	42·87	72·22
21	Do. District	180	18	198	...	...	...	97·41	...	97·41
22	Madura	224	12	236	14·62	...	14·62	...	5·25	5·25
23	Tinnevelly	366	23	389	...	...	...	171·32	13·52	184·84
24	Cochin	29	8	37	...	...	...	28·75	...	28·75
25	Calicut	221	9	230	...	...	...	71·03	1·02	72·05
26	Tellicherry ..	161	5	166	...	...	...	123·06	2·55	126·21
27	Cannanore Central.	829	30	859	...	...	...	202·64	...	202·64
28	Mangalore	223	15	238	...	...	...	116·21	8·71	124·92
29	Coimbatore Central.	990	52	1,042	...	...	...	7·27	26·82	34·09
30	Do. District.	189	...	180	21·71	...	21·71	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund do.	201	12	213	...	...	...	40·65	8·27	48·92
32	European Prison ...	35	...	35	...	...	...	11·30	...	11·30
33	Penitentiary ...	436	45	481	112·57	...	112·57	...	5·92	5·92
	Total ...	10,389	745	11,134	300·14	13·03	313·17	1576·98	321·52	1898·50

(*Vital*).

Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874.

6			7			8			9		
Average Daily Strength during the Year.			Total Population during the Year.			Number admitted into Hospital during the year.			Daily Average Number of Sick during the year.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
100·23	2·61	102·84	350	9	359	111	...	111	3·87	...	3·87
135·42	6·17	141·59	560	33	593	120	26	146	4·21	·59	4·80
258·35	23·57	281·92	1,277	138	1,415	140	13	153	5·09	·37	5·46
830·33	28·83	859·16	1,266	50	1,316	629	25	654	45·10	1·66	46·76
74·36	8·96	83·32	494	48	542	89	19	108	3·49	·62	4·11
35·14	1·24	36·38	145	8	153	66	4	70	2·82	·09	2·91
92·93	4·47	97·40	414	24	438	106	4	110	3·47	·14	3·61
172·72	13·35	186·07	689	67	756	114	10	124	5·04	·49	5·53
91·06	8·23	99·29	422	31	453	38	12	150	4·03	·24	4·27
340·49	15·14	355·63	1,096	60	1,156	227	13	240	9·53	1·22	10·75
230·04	10·81	240·85	741	43	784	250	5	255	7·46	·19	7·65
225·60	12·85	238·45	889	60	949	482	10	492	12·45	·43	12·88
925·96	32·18	958·14	1,244	54	1,298	599	24	623	19·06	1·34	20·40
542·35	18·62	560·97	1,310	77	1,387	216	6	222	7·54	·24	7·78
74·13	...	74·13	160	...	160	92	...	92	1·74	...	1·74
158·62	12·19	170·81	667	41	708	151	30	181	6·24	·73	6·97
300·53	14·63	315·16	958	47	1,005	328	46	374	9·03	·89	9·92
99·03	9·99	109·02	422	46	468	89	7	96	2·90	·28	3·18
109·96	10·60	120·56	431	42	473	64	5	69	5·45	·21	5·66
908·65	43·13	951·78	1,314	107	1,421	526	46	572	24·71	1·42	26·13
82·59	...	82·59	409	...	409	120	...	120	3·70	...	3·70
238·62	6·75	245·37	1,003	31	1,034	89	1	90	3·38	·01	3·39
194·68	9·48	204·16	778	50	828	191	16	207	6·05	·47	6·52
·25	...	·25	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
149·97	7·98	157·95	630	21	651	132	...	132	4·17	...	4·17
37·94	2·45	40·39	249	7	256	29	1	30	·77	·02	·79
626·36	...	626·36	923	...	923	352	...	352	20·97	...	20·97
106·79	6·29	113·08	408	19	427	112	2	114	4·15	·04	4·19
982·73	25·18	1007·91	1,260	54	1,314	347	1	348	21·57	·04	21·61
201·71	...	201·71	772	...	772	271	...	271	20·07	...	20·07
160·35	3·73	164·08	344	47	391	63	8	71	2·40	·27	2·67
23·70	...	23·70	46	...	46	13	...	13	·93	...	·93
548·57	39·08	587·65	2,524	337	2,861	333	19	352	12·83	1·02	13·85
9060·16	378·51	9438·67	24,197	1,551	25,748	6,589	353	6,942	284·22	13·02	297·24

(*Continued across on next page*)

D.—PRISONS

(13.)—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

No.	Jails.	10							11		
		Number of Deaths.							Ratio of Deaths per cent. of "Total Population."		
		A.		B.		C.					
		In Hospital.		Out of Hospital.		Total.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·17	...	·16
3	Vizagapatam	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	·46	...	·42
4	Rajahmundry Central.	12	1	...	...	12	1	13	·94	2·00	·98
5	Do. District.	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	·60	...	·55
6	Masulipatam	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·68	...	·65
7	Guntoor	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·24	...	·22
8	Nellore	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·14	...	·13
9	Kurnool	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	·71	...	·66
10	Bellary	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	·55	...	·51
11	Cuddapah	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	1·07	...	1·02
12	Chittoor	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	·67	...	·63
13	Vellore Central ...	8	2	...	...	8	2	10	·64	3·70	·77
14	Salem do. ...	12	2	1	...	13	2	15	·99	2·59	1·08
15	Guindy	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	·62	...	·62
16	Chingleput	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·14	...	·14
17	Cuddalore	5	1	...	...	5	1	6	·52	2·13	·58
18	Tranquebar	7	1	...	...	7	1	8	1·65	2·17	1·70
19	Tanjore...	5	1	...	...	5	1	6	1·16	2·38	1·26
20	Trichinopoly Central.	39	...	...	...	39	...	39	2·96	...	2·74
21	Do. District.	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	1·71	...	1·71
22	Madura	2	1	1	...	3	1	4	·29	3·22	·38
23	Tinnevelly	31	3	...	...	31	3	34	3·98	6·00	4·10
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	·79	...	·76
26	Tellicherry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·40	...	·38
27	Cannanore Central ...	20	...	...	...	20	...	20	2·16	...	2·16
28	Mangalore	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	1·71	...	1·63
29	Coimbatore Central ...	13	...	...	...	13	...	13	1·03	...	·98
30	Do. District...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	1·16	...	1·16
31	Ootacamund do. ...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	2·32	...	2·04
32	European Prison ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2·17	...	2·17
33	Penitentiary	8	1	...	...	8	1	9	·31	·29	·31
	Total ...	237	13	3	...	240	13	253	·99	·83	·98

(*Vital*)—(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

12

Ratio per Cent. of Average Strength.

A. Of Admissions into Hospital.			B. Of Daily Average Number of Sick.			C. Of Deaths from Cholera.			D. Of Deaths from all other Causes both in and out of Hospital.			E. Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
110·74	...	107·93	3·86	...	3·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88·61	421·39	103·11	3·10	9·56	3·38	...	...	...	·73	...	·70	·73	...	·70
54·19	55·15	54·27	1·96	1·56	1·93	...	...	...	2·32	...	2·12	2·32	...	2·12
75·75	86·71	76·12	5·43	5·75	5·44	...	...	...	1·44	3·46	1·51	1·44	3·46	1·51
119·68	212·05	129·62	4·69	6·91	4·93	...	...	...	4·03	...	3·60	4·03	...	3·60
187·80	322·58	192·41	8·02	7·25	7·99	...	...	...	2·84	...	2·74	2·84	...	2·74
114·06	89·48	112·93	3·73	3·13	3·70	...	...	...	1·07	...	1·02	1·07	...	1·02
66·00	74·90	66·64	2·91	3·67	2·97	...	...	...	·57	...	·53	·57	...	·53
151·54	145·80	151·07	4·42	2·91	4·30	...	...	...	3·29	...	3·02	3·29	...	3·02
66·66	85·86	67·48	2·79	8·05	3·02	...	...	...	1·76	...	1·68	1·76	...	1·68
108·67	46·25	105·87	3·24	1·75	3·17	...	...	...	3·47	...	3·32	3·47	...	3·42
213·65	77·82	206·33	5·51	3·34	5·40	...	...	...	2·65	...	2·51	2·65	...	2·51
64·68	74·58	65·02	2·05	4·16	2·13	...	...	...	·86	6·28	1·04	·86	6·28	1·04
39·82	32·22	39·57	1·39	1·28	1·38	...	...	...	2·39	10·74	2·67	2·39	10·74	2·67
124·10	...	124·10	2·34	...	2·34	...	...	...	1·34	...	1·34	1·34	...	1·34
95·11	246·10	105·96	3·90	5·98	4·05	...	...	...	·63	...	·58	·63	...	·58
109·14	451·12	112·32	3·00	·60	3·14	...	...	...	1·66	6·83	1·90	1·66	6·83	1·90
89·87	70·07	88·05	2·92	2·80	2·91	...	...	...	7·06	10·01	7·33	7·06	10·01	7·33
58·20	47·16	57·23	4·95	1·98	4·69	...	...	...	4·54	9·43	4·97	4·54	9·43	4·97
57·88	106·65	60·09	2·71	3·29	2·74	...	...	...	4·29	...	4·09	4·29	...	4·09
145·29	...	145·29	4·47	...	4·47	...	...	...	8·47	...	8·47	8·47	...	8·47
37·29	14·81	36·67	1·41	·14	1·38	...	...	...	1·25	14·81	1·63	1·25	14·81	1·63
98·10	168·77	101·39	3·10	4·95	3·19	...	...	...	15·92	31·64	16·65	15·92	31·64	16·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88·01	...	84·20	2·78	...	2·64	...	...	...	3·33	...	3·16	3·33	...	3·16
76·13	40·81	74·27	2·02	·81	1·95	...	...	...	2·63	...	2·47	2·63	...	2·47
56·19	...	56·19	3·34	...	3·34	...	...	...	3·19	...	3·19	3·19	...	3·19
104·87	30·20	100·81	3·88	·63	3·70	...	...	...	6·67	...	6·19	6·67	...	6·19
35·30	3·97	34·52	2·19	·15	2·14	...	...	...	1·32	...	1·28	1·32	...	1·28
134·35	...	134·35	9·94	...	9·94	...	...	...	4·49	...	4·49	4·49	...	4·49
39·28	2·14	43·27	1·49	7·23	1·62	...	...	...	4·98	...	4·87	4·98	...	4·87
54·85	...	54·85	3·92	...	3·92	...	...	...	4·21	...	4·21	4·21	...	4·21
60·70	48·61	59·88	2·33	2·61	2·35	...	...	...	1·45	2·55	1·53	1·45	2·55	1·53
72·72	93·26	73·54	3·13	3·43	3·15	...	...	...	2·64	3·43	2·68	2·64	3·43	2·68

D.—PRISONS

(14.)—*Statement showing the Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners*

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous Year.		Number received during the Year.		Total Population.		Average Daily Number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	3	...	3	...	6	...	·71	...
3	Vizagapatam	1	...	12	...	13	...	1·40	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	2	...	16	...	18	...	1·88	...
6	Masulipatam	1	...	3	...	4	...	·38	...
7	Guntoor	...	...	7	...	7	...	1·06	...
8	Nellore	7	...	27	...	34	...	2·84	...
9	Kurnool	6	1	20	1	26	2	2·57	·25
10	Bellary	13	...	75	2	88	2	13·73	·07
11	Cuddapah	9	...	129	7	138	7	15·04	1·02
12	Chittoor	10	...	58	1	68	1	8·50	·07
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem do.	9	1	71	5	80	6	7·48	·41
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	...	...	31	1	31	1	4·04	·18
17	Cuddalore...	12	...	73	1	85	1	8·54	·01
18	Tranquebar	21	1	59	3	80	4	12·86	·37
19	Tanjore	18	...	120	2	138	2	16·08	·20
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. District ...	9	...	51	...	60	...	5·09	...
22	Madura	32	...	229	6	261	6	27·79	·57
23	Tinnevelly	9	...	80	2	89	2	9·63	·21
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	19	...	108	5	127	5	14·42	·30
26	Tellicherry	13	...	81	4	94	4	8·63	·13
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore...	20	2	99	7	119	9	10·96	·69
29	Coimbatore Central ...	6	...	65	2	71	2	5·17	·09
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	1	...	11	...	12	...	·47	...
32	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras...	33	1	632	64	665	65	32·76	1·85
	Total ...	254	6	2,060	113	2,314	119	212·03	6·42

(*Judicial*). •

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874.

7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Released during the Year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1874.		Capacity of Barracks at 36 Superficial Feet.		Average Number of Prisoners above Capacity.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
79	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	13	6	·73	...
127	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	6	...	9·05	...
59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	12	...	...	...
73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	19	...	...	...
60	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	10	...	2·83	...
114	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	35	9	...	...
224	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	36	...	76	6	...	...
82	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15	7	...	...
85	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	37	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	21	5	...	...
59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
643	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	40	6	...	...
2,072	110	...	...	...	...	5	...	237	9	380	47	12·61	...

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(14.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners*

No.	Jails.	14		15					
				Hospital.					
				A.		B.		C.	
		Average Number of Prisoners below Capacity.		Number of Admissions.		Daily Average Sick.		Number of Deaths.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	6·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	...	...	1	...	·02	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	3·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	2·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nellore	...	...	1	...	·07	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	2·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bellary	...	5·92	6	...	·13	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah...	...	...	2	...	·01	...	*1	...
12	Chittoor	2·50	...	1	...	·01	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem do.	8·52	...	1	...	·05	...	...	...
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	7·96	...	3	...	·12	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore...	10·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tranquebar	...	...	7	...	·21	...	†2	...
19	Tanjore	6·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. District ...	29·91	9·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Madura	48·21	5·43	2	...	·02	...	‡1	...
23	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	§1	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	·58	6·70	1	...	·01	...	...	...
26	Tellicherry	28·37	4·87	2	...	·03	...	...	...
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	10·04	4·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	14·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund do. ...	5·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras...	7·08	4·15	26	1	·47	...	...	...
	Total ...	196·16	40·38	53	1	1·15	...	5	...

* Pericarditis. † Dysentery and General Dropsy. ‡ Gangrene. § Dysentery

(*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(Continued).

		16			
		Cost.			
D.		A.	B.	C.	D.
Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Strength.		Guard and Establishment	Other Charges.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Prisoner.
M.	F.				
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	47 1 0	47 1 0	7 13 6
...	...	... ...	81 8 6	81 8 6	6 4 4
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	99 11 3	99 11 3	5 3 7
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	17 2 3
...	...	... ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 7 0
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	96 0 0	96 0 0	1 1 0
...	...	... ...	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 10 7
6·64	...	... ...	228 8 0	228 8 0	3 4 11
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	48 10 5	48 10 5	0 9 0
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	6 4 0
...	...	... ...	86 9 4	86 9 4	1 0 1
...	...	... ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	0 2 1
15·55	...	... ...	350 6 3	350 6 3	2 8 0
....	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	148 8 10	148 8 10	2 7 7
...	...	... ...	336 0 0	336 0 0	1 4 1
3·59	...	... ...	359 1 4	359 1 4	3 15 1
10·38	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	240 0 0	240 0 0	2 7 2
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	2,255 2 1	278 4 9	2,533 6 10	3 7 6
2·35	...	2,255 2 1	2,844 5 8	5,099 7 9	2 1 1

D.—PRISONS

(15.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding the Persons under*

1	2	3		4		5			6		
No.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous Year.		Number received during the Year.		Total Population.			Average Daily Number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russellcondah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	1	...	60	2	61	2	63	6·16	·26	6·42
3	Vizagapatam ...	4	1	102	13	106	14	120	5.63	·67	6·30
4	Rajahmundry Central.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District.	4	...	97	10	101	10	111	5·81	·48	6·29
6	Masulipatam ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	4	...	76	5	80	5	85	5·45	·14	5·59
8	Nellore	2	3	37	·8	39	11	50	1·45	·50	1·95
9	Kurnool	4	...	83	4	87	4	91	6·05	·15	6·20
10	Bellary	15	...	217	12	232	12	244	16·01	·64	16·65
11	Cuddapah	14	...	96	10	110	10	120	9·39	1·04	10·43
12	Chittoor	4	...	139	19	143	19	162	8·26	1·08	9·34
13	Vellore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem do. ...	7	...	175	10	182	10	192	10·01	·61	10·62
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	3	...	67	5	70	5	75	3·05	·26	3·31
17	Cuddalore	21	...	194	19	215	19	234	12·00	·94	12·94
18	Tranquebar	11	1	79	7	90	8	98	4·91	·26	5·17
19	Tanjore	...	...	119	5	119	5	124	9·73	·14	9·87
20	Trichinopoly Central.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. District.	1	3	92	6	93	9	102	7·04	·29	7·33
22	Madura	16	...	270	3	286	3	289	21·95	·26	22·21
23	Tinnevelly	4	...	194	16	198	16	214	9·88	·91	10·79
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	18	...	97	6	115	6	121	7·87	·13	8·00
26	Tellicherry	4	...	61	2	65	2	67	2·24	·21	2·45
27	Cannanore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	3	...	94	3	97	3	100	4·47	·14	4·61
29	Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Do. District...	8	...	136	8	144	8	152	7·33	·40	7·73
31	Ootacamund do. ...	1	...	8	1	9	1	10	·48	·01	·49
32	European Prison ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	·15	...	·15
33	Penitentiary	5	...	123	11	128	11	139	5·74	·78	6·52
	Total ...	154	8	2,620	185	2,774	193	2,967	171·06	10·30	181·36

(*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

trial in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874.

7			8			9			10			11		
Released during the Year.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	44	17	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	4	38	56	9	65	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	3	63	40	7	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
45	2	47	34	2	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	5	35	9	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	44	35	4	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	3	119	111	8	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	6	56	46	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	10	61	85	8	93	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	3	76	104	6	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	21	46	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	7	70	104	12	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	3	51	33	4	37	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
48	3	51	60	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	6	55	38	3	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	1	61	147	1	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	7	99	87	6	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	5	51	62	1	63	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1
21	...	21	11	...	11	27	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	1	35	58	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	3	97	49	4	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	3	61	63	7	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,157	73	1,230	1,330	06	1,436	35	2	37	...	..	...	6	...	6

(*Continued across on next page.*)

D.—PRISONS

(15.)—*Statement showing Particulars regarding the Persons under trial*

No.	Jails.	12 Remaining on 31st December 1874.			A. Rations.			B. Guards and Establishment.		
		M.	F.	Total.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	...	...	...	179	15	11	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	14	1	15	174	8	0	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District ...	1	...	1	280	3	11	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	...	...	...	0	6	4	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	1	1	2	302	5	1	...	...	...
8	Nellore	1	...	1	103	7	11	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	8	...	8	239	12	2	...	...	...
10	Bellary	5	1	6	513	4	0	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	14	...	14	408	12	6	...	...	...
12	Chittoor	6	1	7	232	10	4	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem do.	4	1	5	399	1	8	...	...	...
15	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chingleput	4	...	4	124	4	3	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	48	...	48	519	5	0	...	...	...
18	Tranquebar	3	1	4	271	12	10	...	...	...
19	Tanjore	11	...	11	324	0	7	...	...	...
20	Trichinopoly Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Do. District ...	6	...	6	238	5	8	...	...	...
22	Madura	79	1	80	978	8	0	...	...	...
23	Tinnevelly	19	3	22	496	4	2	...	...	...
24	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Calicut	3	...	3	304	7	8	...	...	...
26	Tellicherry	6	...	6	160	4	2	...	...	...
27	Cannanore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Do. District ...	1	1	2	214	0	8	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund	...	...	...	39	8	1	...	...	...
32	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Penitentiary	7	1	8	276	11	7	...	...	...
	Total ...	246	12	258	6,782	0	6	...	...	...

(*Judicial*)—(*Continued*).

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1874—(*Continued*).

13						14			
Cost.						Hospital.			
C.			D.		E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Other Charges.			Total.		Annual Cost per Head of Average Strength.	Number of Admissions.	Daily Average Sick.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per Cent. of Average Strength.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A. P.	RS. A. P.				
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
17	15	10	197	15 9	30 14 2	9	·21	...	...
...	...	...	174	8 0	27 13 3	1	·04	1*	15·87
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	280	3 11	45 8 2	5	·11	...	...
0	1	2	0	7 6	... ...	...	...	...	...
27	8	1	329	13 2	59 0 0	5	·10	...	...
...	...	...	103	7 11	50 3 10	1	·03	...	...
1	7	3	241	3 5	38 5 7	1	·02	...	...
14	12	0	528	0 0	81 11 11	6	·21	...	...
...	...	...	408	12 6	39 2 5	4	·04	...	...
...	...	...	232	10 4	24 14 6	15	·60	...	...
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
207	15	6	607	1 2	5 11 6	2	·09	1†	9·41
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	124	4 3	37 8 8	1	·01	...	...
...	...	...	519	5 0	39 15 0	8	·15	...	...
18	0	0	289	12 10	56 0 10	6	·12	3‡	58·02
...	...	...	324	0 7	3 4 6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	238	5 8	32 8 3	3	·05	...	...
...	...	...	978	8 0	44 0 10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	496	4 2	45 15 2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... ...	44 14 5	2	·02	1§	12·50
55	3	3	359	10 11	65 6 7	2	·04	...	...
...	...	...	160	4 2	... ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	214	0 8	2 12 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	39	8 1	80 9 11	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	276	11 7	42 11 4	3	·10	...	...
342	15	1	7,124	15 7	39 4 6	74	1.94	6	3·30

*Dysentery. †Pneumonia. ‡Fever, old age, and diarrhœa. §Small-pox.

E.—CIVIL

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	53,275	2¾	575	(a) 44,822	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., final jurisdiction in Civil Suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 Rs., or on agreement of the parties in Suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary.
2. Taluq Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers.)	155	892	198,860	155	One Judge	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Rules of Practice. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Taluq and Village Account System and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other Local Magistrates.	331	417¾	90,100	331	Do.		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers).	5	...	...	5	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a Justice of the Peace and Small Cause jurisdiction in Suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction.
5. District Munsifs (exercising Civil powers).	111	1,263¾	277,688	111	Do.	Original Suits up to Rs. 2,500 and Small Cause Suits up to Rupees 50 (Act III of 1873).	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice (Civil and Criminal) Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	53	...	...	53	Do.	Powers of Magistrates of 1st or 2nd Class.	Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, Covenanted Civil Service Examination, Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Special Test Examination in Law and Revenue. *Vide* Taluq Magistrates.

(a) *i.e.*, The number of Heads of Villages.
(b) *i.e.*, The number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(c) One-fifth of the cost of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.

JUSTICE.

Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1874.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	(b) 30,429	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	...	Revenue Executive.	...	...	21,886	49,454	...	...	...
...	...	10	145	2,200	2,200	(c) 900	Revenue Executive.	...	...	(d) 108,858	(e) 507	...	...	...
...	...	6	32	800	800	(c) 120								
...	5	...	...	8,400	...	1,392	None.	288	...	(d) 3,081	928	...	...	...
...	...	9	102	2,600	2,600	1,400	Do.	252	15	...	148,816	...	...	...
22	...	5	24	4,80	4,800	...	Revenue Executive.	288						

(d) Including Preliminary Inquiries into cases triable by the Sessions Courts.
(e) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri, and Gudalur in the South Malabar District, by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills and by the Sub-Magistrates under the Agencies of Ganjam and Visagapatam.

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

E.—CIVIL

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	4,692	...	3	One Judge	Powers of Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace, Civil jurisdiction in cases referred (Act XXIV. of 1839 and Madras Act I. of 1868).	Covenanted Officers ...
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	54	2,561	570,804	54	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers.
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town).	2	27	397,552	4	One Magistrate, single or two together.	Powers of a Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII. of 1867.	None ... ...
10. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Sub-Judge).	5	5,534	1,577,302	5	One Judge	Small Causes not exceeding in value Rs. 500,- Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted. No special qualification for the latter.
11. Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town).	1	27	397,552	3	Do.	Small Cause Suits not exceeding in value Rs. 1,000. Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX. of 1850 and XXVI. of 1864).	The first Judge must be a Barrister.
12. Subordinate Judges (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	13	4,594	1,298,095	13	Do.	Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law—*vide* District Munsifs.
13. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	18	6,160	1,505,257	18	Do.	Powers of District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Judicial powers under Special Revenue Acts, Regulations XII. of 1816, IX. of 1822, VI. of 1831, and Madras Act VIII. of 1865.	Covenanted Officers ...
14. Agents and Commissioner (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	9,135	1,242,929	3	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases.	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a District and Sessions Judge.	Covenanted Officers ...
15. District and Sessions Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers.)	21	6,585	1,467,782	21	Do. Also in six Districts with Juries in certain cases.	Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction from decrees of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges where the value is less than 5,000 Rs.	Covenanted Officers ...
Total ...	775			779			

(a) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(b) Including Preliminary Inquiries in cases triable by the Sessions Courts.

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1874—(Continued).

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	(a) 580	Revenue Executive.	288	...	(b) 11,358	269	...	2,477	1
36	...	3	15	8,500	8,500	(a) 580								
...	1	1	2	13,200	9,600	3,100	None.	274	8 Law Agents and all Advocates, Attorneys, and Vakils of the High Court.	13,465	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	15,000	...	5,000	Do.	236	10	(c) 26	7,088	...	...	433
...	...	1	2	15,300	15,300	81,500	Do.	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	10	6,000	6,000	6,402	Do.	236	11	39	8,914	...	3	2,822
18	...	...	...	28,000	...	...	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	...	796	...	(e) 4,260	548	...
3	...	...	...	28,000	...	(d) 4,687			...	48	2	...	17	4
21	...	...	...	28,000	...	7,721	None.	236	28	1,451	281	...	633	3,499
106	6	40	625							161,008	216,259	4,260	3,678	6,259

(c) The Judge of the Masulipatam Small Cause Court exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(d) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(e) This includes Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers.

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

E.—CIVIL

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square Miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16 High Court. (Original Side.)	...	27	397,552	...	One Judge	Ordinary original jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent.
	...	...	...	...	...	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court).	
(Appellate Side.)	...	138,291	30,823,421	...	Two Judges.	Regular Appellate jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of District and Sessions Courts and Sub-Judges' Courts.	
						Special Appellate jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts.	
						General powers of revision.	

JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1874—(Continued).

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the Year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year.				
European & East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	14	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	...	...	...	47	803	...	...	...
									98	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	48,000	...	(a) 80,800	None.	243	...	...	...	...	431	1,062

(a) Not including the pay of menial servants.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—*(Continued)*.

(2.)—Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year 1874.

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in different Courts.												Ordinary Suits.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Asst. Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Subordinate Judges.	Dist. Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Asst. Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Dist. Judges, Agents & Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CIVIL COURT CASES.													
Money due on contract. — On written promise for sum certain	7,096	...	23,558	115	32	86	30,887	44,315	4,905	6,236	...	55,456	327
Money due on contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain	29,154	...	1,956	8	1	...	31,119	17,278	686	438	...	18,402	29
Money due on contract. — On account stated	5,764	...	1,327	24	9	6	7,130	8,050	471	639	...	9,160	22
Money due on contract. — Money paid or received	1,746	...	332	1	...	2	2,081	1,870	152	117	...	2,139	14
Money due on contract. — For goods sold and delivered	3,523	...	306	3	...	1	3,833	1,976	56	251	...	2,283	27
Rent	424	...	1,227	5	7	1	1,664	6,112	325	268	...	6,705	3
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof	1,582	...	669	1	5	5	2,262	3,019	130	179	...	3,328	13
Damages. — For injuries to person	...	...	19	1	...	...	20	17	1	...	...	18	1
Damages. — For injuries to property	13	...	238	5	...	3	259	254	21	54	...	329	1
Damages. — For defamation	...	...	171	5	...	4	180	2	...	...	...	2	...
Damages. — For other injuries not included in the above	6	...	108	2	...	1	117	144	7	21	...	172	1
Damages. — For breaches of contract, not included in the above.	1	...	166	8	...	4	179	222	24	9	...	255	8
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts	...	...	465	1	...	1	467	32	...	...	...	32	4
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	...	...	130	4	1	2	137	21	...	...	...	21	11

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	...	...	151	3	1	2	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	...	...	84	2	...	7	93	4	...	...	..	4	22	
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	28	...	...	...	28	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Suits relating to administration of trust and religious endowments.	...	...	47	3	...	2	52	13	...	...	...	13	8	
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce	...	...	127	1	...	4	132	61	3	2	...	60	19	
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	15	2		4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	...	...	19	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	1	...	
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	864	9	8	7	888	...	...	...	...	8	35	
Suits to establish or contest Wills	...	...	8	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Claims to inheritance — under Hindu Law	...	...	625	13	3	14	655	8	...	...	...	8	40	
Claims to inheritance — do. Mahomedan Law	...	...	136	4	2	1	143	4	1	...	...	5	2	
Claims to inheritance — do. any other Law	...	...	3	5	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows ...	...	...	76	1	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits relating to the Revenue	...	...	176	...	...	...	176	67	3	41	...	716	2	
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	...	14,392	60	9	22	14,483	...	...	...	...	...	151	
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	9	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	75	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	...	...	661	...	...	6	667	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	...	997	15	9	20	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	54	...	...	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the above	...	...	11,611	211	10	34	11,866	11	...	...	...	11	52	
REVENUE COURT CASES.														
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII. of 1816, Section 4).	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Claims to hereditary office or their emoluments (Regulation VI. of 1831, Section 3).	...	796	...	...	...	...	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII. of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10, and 11).	...	3,386	1	...	...	...	3,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	...	90	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c. (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49, and 80).	...	1,042	...	...	...	...	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	49,309	5,320	60,916	513	102	241	116,401	84,095	6,786	8,255	...	99,136	817	

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year* 1874.

Value.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.														
	Ordinary Suits.								Small Causes.						Ordinary Suits.
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents, & Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Small Causes.	Total Value in Rupees.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Not exceeding Rupees 5 ...	24,357	612	841	5	...	...	25,815	79,814	5,425	8	206	...	5,639	22,034	...
„ „ 20 ...	24,550	1,111	5,237	17	1	5	30,921	2,77,036	35,156	91	602	...	35,849	4,11,812	...
„ „ 100 ...	475	1,348	29,435	57	2	10	31,327	18,79,706	45,445	3,394	3,480	...	52,319	20,37,509	...
„ „ 500 ...	8	380	22,860	69	...	13	23,330	42,98,527	49	4,800	3,618	...	8,467	17,39,455	92
„ „ 1,000 ...	...	64	3,527	31	1	13	3,636	23,68,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
„ „ 5,000 ...	1	26	1,445	296	81	148	1,997	35,10,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	348
„ „ 10,000 ...	...	...	1	91	21	40	153	10,66,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ „ 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	42	4	40	86	19,71,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Exceeding 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	4	...	6	10	22,94,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value.	63	719	171	9	...	8	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Total ...	49,454	4,260	63,517	621	110	283	118,245	1,77,46,776	86,075	8,293	7,906	...	102,274	42,10,810	803

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year* 1874.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining on the 1st January 1874.	Filed in 1874 (including Suits remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested.						Contested.		Total.	Pending at the end of 1874.	Pending			Average duration of Suits in days.		Referred to Arbitration.
							Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn with Leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed *ex parte*		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of.		Over two Months.	Over four Months.	Over twelve Months.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
											For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Munsifs*	10,885	49,278	2	60,165	2	...	8,130	2,288	10,778	7,763	9,985	229	9,040	1,241	49,454	10,709	2,664	2,237	1,232	97	87	13
Revenue Courts	926	5,373	137	6,436	170	197	560	463	347	104	258	72	1,542	914	4,260	2,006	1,112	492	77	90	86	14
District Munsifs, Asst. Agents, and Assistant Commissioner. — Ordinary ...	25,823	62,239	2,277	90,339	2,113	177	2,062	1,331	14,854	4,450	13,814	1,919	17,735	7,352	63,517	24,709	6,744	7,532	2,052	434	249	140
District Munsifs, Asst. Agents, and Assistant Commissioner. — Small Causes.	7,018	85,416	45	92,479	59	190	5,054	2,083	19,288	8,876	21,919	3,521	18,702	6,627	86,075	6,345	590	221	1	100	78	32
Subordinate Judges. — Ordinary ...	331	561	285	1,177	45	4	53	22	78	27	74	2	255	110	621	511	179	228	44	211	137	8
Subordinate Judges. — Small Causes.	2,209	7,080	118	9,407	688	81	455	278	1,863	852	2,317	99	1,617	812	8,293	420	25	14	...	49	52	17
Small Cause Court Judges. — As Subordinate Judges.	52	95	5	152	9	...	...	2	14	5	20	...	46	23	110	33	8	10	3	164	84	5
Small Cause Court Judges. — Small Causes.	648	7,948	113	8,709	55	16	566	130	1,736	1,170	2,566	9	1,298	431	7,906	748	268	17	2	27	20	20
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. — Ordinary ...	231	246	371	848	331	4	10	11	61	11	34	1	89	66	283	234	34	81	72	354	292	9
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. — Small Causes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48,123	218,236	3,353	269,712	3,472	675	16,890	6,613	49,019	23,258	50,987	5,852	50,324	17,576	220,519	45,721	11,624	10,892	3,487	...	...	258
High Court (Original Side) ...	697	817	...	1,514	...	...	7	156	1	...	96	...	454	89	803	711	...	...	...	...	...	2

*2,116 Village Munsifs exercised Civil Jurisdiction.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—Statement showing the Business of the Appellate Court in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year 1874.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining on the 1st January 1874.	Instituted in 1874, including Appeals remanded and re-admitted.	Received by Transfer.	Total for Disposal.	Transferred.	Uncontested.					Contested.			Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1874.	Pending		Remanded.	Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	
						Dismissed for Default or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Withdrawn, Compromised, or Decreed on Confession.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			Over four Months.	Over twelve Months.			Objections allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Subordinate Judges	905	124	2,212	3,241	23	165	76	46	7	38	1,184	242	565	2,323	895	518	115	167	53	23
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	174	115	267	556	3	20	5	4	2	3	257	42	100	433	120	51	...	28	7	5
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. Revenue ...	196	562	...	758	...	45	23	13	6	7	156	30	105	385	373	90	4	78	9	9
District Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. Civil... ...	2,690	6,100	27	8,817	2,480	86	153	52	10	40	1,757	307	707	3,118	3,219	1,255	151	154	41	10
Total ...	3,965	6,901	2,506	13,372	2,506	316	257	115	31	88	3,354	621	1,477	6,259	4,607	1,914	270	427	110	47
High Court Regular Appeals.	57	104	...	161	...	2	4	4	...	4	71	19	20	124	37	4	4	13	5	2
High Court Special Appeals...	343	690	...	1,033	...	5	5	133	5	11	587	97	61	904	129	18	9	33	19	4
Appeals from Original Side ...	7	29	...	36	...	...	1	2	...	2	24	1	4	34	2	...	...	1	2	...

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the Years in which they were instituted.*

Courts.		Years in which instituted.												Total.	
		Previous to or in 1869.		In 1870.		In 1871.		In 1872.		In 1873.		In 1874.			
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary... ...	7	...	66	...	79	...	163	...	1,621	...	22,773	...	24,709	...
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6,339	...	6,345	...
Subordinate Judges ...	Ordinary... ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	5	40	115	463	775	511	895
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	...	426	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts	As Subordinate Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	30	114	33	120
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	746	...	748	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner...	Ordinary... ...	4	2	3	4	5	4	9	12	53	135	160	3,435	234	3,592
	Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	2	69	4	88	4	178	17	1,723	256	30,937	4,324	33,006	4,607
High Court		87	...	64	...	82	1	77	6	160	5	241	156	711	168

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the Calendar Year* 1874.

Class of Courts.		Application to execute Decrees.				Decrees		Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.						Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending on the 1st January 1874.	Filed in 1874.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1874.	Imprisonment of person.	Movable Property		Immovable Property		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary	11,721	68,172	1,766	81,659	33,613	28,821	11,407	10,698	10,519	3,106	20,785	11,796	118
	Small Causes ...	6,233	58,400	694	65,327	26,650	22,759	5,855	12,371	14,822	3,40.	2,479	1,349	5
Subordinate Judges ...	Ordinary	480	1,627	57	2,164	985	506	398	292	274	93	602	398	24
	Small Causes ...	566	5,342	46	5,954	3,052	805	366	2,414	1,393	322	...	...	...
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges.	112	627	...	743	454	190	66	38	55	19	238	183	7
	Small Causes ...	478	7,465	4	7,947	4,650	2,220	24o	741	1,324	432	...	...	1
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary... ...	326	1,002	104	1,432	577	462	294	248	222	103	517	269	12
	Small Causes ...	5	39	...	44	33	8	3	14	10	...	4	...	...
Revenue Courts		49	614	...	663	586	8	69	1	63	27	41	...	...
	Total ...	19,970	143,288	2,675	165,933	70,600	55,779	18,703	26,817	28,682	7,504	24,666	13,995	167

F.—REGISTRATION.

(1.)—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency for the Years* 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

District.	AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.					
	DEEDS OF GIFT.					
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.			
1	2		3			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras District	35	21	28,750	0	0	7,915	0	0
Ganjam do.	6	3	300	0	0	..	..	..
Vizagapatam do.	21	31	4,650	0	0	8,277	7	6
Godavery do.	23	23	7,090	0	0	18,165	0	0
Kistna do.	11	11	950	0	0	4,388	0	0
Nellore do.	11	7	30,510	0	0	820	0	0
Cuddapah do.	11	13	2,310	0	0	6,745	0	0
Kurnool do.	24	22	15,495	0	0	1,906	0	0
Bellary do.	23	12	2,702	0	0	..	..	..
Chingleput do.	4	5	1,500	0	0	900	0	0
North Arcot do.	10	13	2,210	0	0	4,839	12	0
South Arcot do.	11	5	200	0	0	1,650	0	0
Tanjore do.	63	67	31,569	0	0	29,848	0	0
Tinnevelly do.	39	53	8,795	0	0	15,169	0	0
Madura do.	15	32	3,737	8	0	4,362	2	3
Trichinopoly do.	13	18	7,591	7	4	18,080	0	0
Salem do.	7	12	4,120	0	0	4,940	0	0
Coimbatore do.	8	13	1,250	0	0	2,500	0	0
South Canara do.	20	16	2,600	0	0	5,632	0	0
Tellicherry do.	30	25	12,060	0	0	21,249	0	0
Calicut do.	15	10	7,295	0	0	8,246	7	9
Nilgiri do.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	401	413	1,75,684	15	4	1,65,632	13	6

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—REGISTRA

(1.)—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred for the Years* 1873-74 *and*

District.	AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE					
	DEEDS OF SALE (RUPEES 100 AND UPWARDS).					
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.			
	4		5			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras District	1,493	1,419	18,35,528	11	6	17,52,861	11	2
Ganjam do.	610	627	2,88,010	3	6	2,81,570	14	11
Vizagapatam do.	1,072	1,088	5,63,673	5	11	5,61,029	2	2
Godavery do.	2,134	2,207	8,82,278	2	6	8,62,143	13	7
Kistna do.	759	838	2,24,317	5	1	2,65,329	1	10
Nellore do.	548	591	2,10,616	0	0	2,23,446	0	0
Cuddapah do.	1,416	1,502	4,00,051	13	2	4,13,618	3	7
Kurnool do.	884	854	2,16,043	0	0	2,03,443	0	0
Bellary do.	1,183	1,159	3,66,121	4	2	3,86,761	12	8
Chingleput do.	1,331	1,424	5,87,991	11	4	6,02,213	9	4
North Arcot do.	1,677	1,634	5,61,823	15	0	5,17,995	14	0
South Arcot do.	1,828	1,893	5,83,826	0	0	6,09,753	0	0
Tanjore do.	7,096	7,148	37,72,623	0	0	36,50,245	0	0
Tinnevelly do.	5,575	7,131	23,20,116	0	0	30,18,865	0	0
Madura do.	3,144	3,510	14,84,095	4	2	14,98,254	1	9
Trichinopoly do.	2,189	2,044	9,23,509	9	8	7,40,858	13	7
Salem do.	1,950	2,291	6,14,135	4	3	8,44,890	13	1
Coimbatore do.	3,165	3,266	13,52,089	13	3	14,83,826	14	3
South Canara do.	1,633	1,489	12,72,799	13	3	11,44,063	14	8
Tellicherry do.	1,660	1,147	7,03,949	15	9	5,73,329	15	6
Calicut do.	2,902	2,516	14,96,588	6	4	16,67,795	14	11
Nilgiri do.	99	116	2,85,366	2	2	2,98,223	2	6
Total ..	44,348	45,894	2,09,45,554	13	0	2,16,00,519	13	6

TION—(*Continued*).

by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency 1874-75—(Continued).

PROPERTY—(*Continued*).

DEEDS OF SALE (LESS THAN RUPEES 100).								PERPETUAL LEASES.							
Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.						Number of Deeds.		Value of Annual Rents.					
6		7						8		9					
1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.			1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
203	190	11,709	5	2	11,020	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
388	346	20,388	13	6	17,448	1	4	3	28	7	0	0	761	4	0
161	172	8,913	4	4	10,040	10	8	28	44	271	9	1	870	10	7
1,499	1,637	83,129	10	8	90,538	3	8	1	25	5	0	0	1,588	9	3
409	444	23,212	7	0	26,877	7	10	1	..	4	8	0	..	..	..
329	374	17,507	0	0	19,803	0	0	17	21	1,681	0	0	324	0	0
1,048	1,059	59,452	6	6	61,711	9	11	13	15	393	8	0	124	0	0
728	846	35,278	0	0	41,346	0	0	5	3	256	0	0	990	0	0
517	472	28,513	11	1	26,272	7	0	1	1	12	0	0	3	1	0
390	426	25,438	5	1	25,589	9	8	25	57	1,277	6	5	1,092	6	7
448	400	28,679	0	0	26,371	1	0	50	82	1,814	4	0	2,675	12	0
857	800	51,198	0	0	49,320	0	0	..	6	..	..	..	38	0	0
1,809	1,775	1,02,060	0	0	1,01,207	0	0	27	62	3,001	0	0	2,444	0	0
2,214	2,551	1,26,271	0	0	1,43,338	0	0	14	15	710	0	0	1,407	0	0
719	812	42,765	8	2	46,175	0	9	8	81	439	6	4	4,881	6	10
789	742	40,976	4	9	41,696	15	7	9	12	654	5	0	630	1	0
465	463	25,655	3	7	27,268	10	7	63	25	2,070	15	6	5,485	7	7
302	270	19,119	12	4	17,401	13	5	17	27	286	3	11	653	2	5
392	470	19,605	2	10	22,844	3	9	1,294	1,109	39,367	11	3	34,484	7	5
1,101	504	49,965	12	6	24,082	1	8	354	352	1,434	3	2	1,489	7	1
1,744	1,457	90,377	12	11	70,576	13	9	28	62	593	12	2	3,712	10	5
74	53	2,993	2	4	2,271	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,586	16,267	9,13,209	10	9	9,03,201	4	5	1,958	2,027	54,279	12	10	63,655	6	2

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—REGISTRA

(1.)—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred for the Years* 1873-74 *and*

AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE

District.	LEASES OTHER THAN PERPETUAL LEASES WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPULSORILY REGISTERED.			
	Number of Deeds.		Value of Annual Rents.	
	10		11	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras District	621	451	52,235 13 5	56,341 8 0
Ganjam do.	64	131	26,289 11 10	1,03,668 11 10
Vizagapatam do.	274	321	68,060 7 7	1,56,899 7 7
Godavery do.	427	1,008	88,700 10 8	2,36,223 0 1
Kistna do.	143	653	57,922 11 8	4,48,209 8 4
Nellore do.	646	437	4,16,440 0 0	1,59,250 0 0
Cuddapah do.	92	22	3,767 0 3½	1,722 0 0
Kurnool do.	1,304	1,189	14,784 0 0	9,099 0 0
Bellary do.	76	62	12,571 8 7	7,901 13 4
Chingleput do.	169	173	22,512 11 9	15,303 8 2
North Arcot do.	222	197	2,25,171 13 0	30,840 0 0
South Arcot do.	167	163	23,703 0 0	35,026 0 0
Tanjore do.	1,623	2,119	3,21,341 0 0	4,11,693 0 0
Tinnevelly do.	104	113	37,631 0 0	23,307 0 0
Madura do.	134	153	77,592 13 2	70,810 4 6
Trichinopoly do.	273	289	71,061 11 3	54,295 9 8
Salem do.	122	155	26,761 12 2	48,005 0 5
Coimbatore do.	309	337	40,628 12 3	46,336 10 4
South Canara do.	409	513	25,437 15 3	33,453 3 1
Tellicherry do.	8,597	7,710	1,82,175 13 9	1,71,694 12 2
Calicut do.	13,598	6,716	12,36,643 15 1	5,06,151 13 4
Nilgiri do.	2	8	103 0 0	4,850 2 0
Total ..	29,376	22,920	30,31,537 5 8½	26,31,082 0 10

TION—(*Continued*).

by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency 1874-75—(Continued).

PROPERTY—(*Continued*).

ALL OPTIONALLY REGISTERED LEASES.						Amount of Premium or Fines paid on such Leases.					
Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.									
12		13				14					
1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.			1873-74.			1874-75.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
21	34	1,179	0	0	4,592	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	28	224	2	0	868	4	0	80	0	0	..	..	..
93	112	8,363	11	8	8,324	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	292	15,058	14	6	32,447	15	1	520	0	0	100	0	0
14	17	4,018	13	10	4,055	8	3	580	0	0	..	..	..
16	30	533	0	0	521	0	0	770	0	0	800	0	0
23	33	1,238	0	0	1,346	6	3	12,024	14	4	255	0	0
38	41	2,397	0	0	2,451	0	0	1,98,595	0	0	1,66,980	0	0
26	22	6,197	0	0	7,515	0	0	3,557	4	0	..	..	..
76	17	1,447	0	11	639	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	27	2,235	6	0	1,240	12	0	..	..	..	2,602	4	0
170	166	5,510	0	0	7,132	0	0	..	..	..	863	0	0
1,499	1,431	54,780	0	0	65,665	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	134	10,802	0	0	12,161	0	0	256	0	0	1,337	0	0
37	38	3,276	14	0	3,895	14	1	1,000	0	0	15,093	14	4
185	209	14,464	10	2	11,806	4	10	..	..	..	3,047	14	8
81	85	2,943	10	10	5,700	15	7	600	0	0	654	0	0
62	64	4,228	11	0	6,375	7	9	364	0	0	470	0	0
244	225	13,978	1	4	10,671	9	1	22,216	12	0	20,787	12	0
2,491	2,411	1,26,449	6	7	98,083	8	8	22,163	6	4	33,473	15	8
4,609	5,183	2,46,665	7	7	2,99,879	11	9	8,324	1	11	11,424	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,083	10,629	5,25,990	14	5	5,85,373	10	0	2,71,051	6	7	2,57,888	14	11

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—REGISTRA

(1.)—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred for the Years* 1873-74 *and*

AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE

District.	DEEDS OF MORTGAGE OF RUPEES 100 AND UPWARDS.			
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
	15		16	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras District.. ..	1,862	1,601	23,43,589 15 0	20,18,993 3 10
Ganjam do.	604	729	2,58,600 4 11	4,26,298 9 5
Vizagapatam do.	1,242	1,315	6,60,057 13 0	8,06,154 3 9
Godavery do.	1,769	1,842	6,70,660 7 9	9,11,441 14 4
Kistna do.	962	1,100	4,21,253 1 6	4,20,159 0 5
Nellore do.	928	989	3,95,256 0 0	3,91,550 0 0
Cuddapah do.	642	694	2,30,913 0 4	2,17,662 9 10
Kurnool do.	572	644	1,81,344 0 0	1,87,381 0 0
Bellary do.	1,247	1,347	5,11,821 0 11	6,27,012 11 4½
Chingleput do.	1,037	1,113	4,75,483 12 1	4,57,760 3 3
North Arcot do.	1,702	1,699	7,80,369 6 0	6,77,246 5 0
South Arcot do.	1,900	2,031	6,15,228 0 0	6,50,612 0 0
Tanjore do.	8,106	8,025	34,94,027 0 0	30,84,771 8 0
Tinnevelly do.	9,743	9,961	33,98,338 0 0	33,12,758 0 0
Madura do.	4,877	5,216	18,02,519 1 11	24,33,677 2 3
Trichinopoly do.	2,278	2,365	8,38,596 1 0	7,70,477 0 3
Salem do.	1,841	2,078	6,41,356 10 6	6,13,550 6 5
Coimbatore do.	2,767	3,131	10,66,472 12 1	12,46,083 9 6
South Canara do.	3,050	2,857	18,22,237 15 3	16,61,547 12 5
Tellicherry do.	4,669	4,406	13,53,483 12 3	16,64,979 12 2
Calicut do.	10,647	13,275	52,35,443 2 8	66,53,729 13 5
Nilgiri do.	67	317	98,368 10 9	2,47,272 8 10
Total ..	62,512	66,735	2,72,95,419 15 11	2,94,81,119 6 5½

TION—(*Continued*).

by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency 1874-75—(Continued).

PROPERTY—(*Continued*).

DEEDS OF MORTGAGE (LESS THAN RS. 100).				ALL OTHER DEEDS NOT MENTIONED ABOVE EXCEPT CERTIFIED COPIES OF DECREES AND ORDERS OF COURT.			
Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
17		18		19		20	
1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
49	59	3,188 8 0	3,507 0 0	292	253	7,89,087 3 2	6,71,168 7 5
110	137	6,503 9 5	8,576 11 3	35	63	15,090 0 0	18,457 7 6
65	68	3,910 0 0	4,570 8 0	119	139	1,12,952 4 5	95,342 1 4
525	652	32,969 12 3	40,816 9 11	126	149	62,598 6 3	1,13,515 2 3
134	166	9,866 5 3	11,815 5 9	42	55	7,029 4 0	12,877 8 2
176	179	12,113 0 0	12,002 0 0	88	74	47,630 0 0	25,328 0 0
212	286	14,896 7 11	18,491 4 11	87	70	11,709 5 7	14,591 5 2
352	324	20,023 0 0	18,753 0 0	76	78	22,002 0 0	14,423 0 0
164	189	10,439 7 3	11,750 5 0	57	51	58,954 14 0	31,596 11 3
102	131	6,670 8 2	9,272 8 8	73	102	90,751 1 5	61,038 14 5
113	97	8,102 11 0	6,937 5 0	91	101	40,003 7 0	1,25,399 1 0
254	241	18,697 0 0	16,986 0 0	194	170	78,612 0 0	88,347 0 0
970	947	60,759 0 0	58,380 0 0	1,004	1,092	18,20,816 0 0	20,60,290 8 0
2,309	2,376	1,42,987 0 0	1,44,150 0 0	316	383	4,23,061 0 0	3,85,759 0 0
335	294	21,087 3 0	19,746 9 6	239	275	1,61,608 13 2	5,15,726 14 2
219	270	13,892 13 0	16,630 13 0	258	186	3,04,279 7 11	1,48,375 0 9
148	168	9,748 8 0	11,170 10 0	149	153	81,022 9 10	2,46,399 15 7
79	94	5,549 14 3	6,364 8 0	148	218	64,167 4 6	1,12,576 3 10
468	494	26,642 12 7	27,202 15 3	1,097	1,077	6,06,516 3 5	4,86,471 11 11
5,641	5,132	3,07,126 0 7	2,06,369 11 3	1,529	1,524	3,60,308 15 7	3,28,836 10 10
8,433	13,167	4,10,133 1 9	4,83,989 2 0	1,189	2,084	4,18,231 14 3	7,15,387 8 11
5	1	250 0 0	45 0 0	177	37	8,786 6 4	62,643 14 4
20,863	25,472	11,45,556 10 5	11,37,527 15 6	7,366	8,334	55,85,218 8 10	63,34,552 2 10

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—REGISTRA

(1.)—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred for the Years* 1873-74 *and*

District.	AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—								To	
	CERTIFIED COPIES OF DECREES AND ORDERS OF COURT.									
	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.						Number of Deeds.	
	21		22						23	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.			1873-74.	1874-75.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P		
Madras District.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,577	4,029
Ganjam do.	2	1	200	0	0	209	6	5	1,830	2,093
Vizagapatam do.	1	..	367	12	0	..	..	..	3,076	3,290
Godavery do.	7	5	812	9	4	3,175	3	9	6,672	7,840
Kistna do.	4	3	5,067	11	11	737	9	8	2,479	3,287
Nellore do.	39	38	10,623	0	0	16,490	0	0	2,798	2,740
Cuddapah do.	8	8	997	2	9	1,760	2	0	3,552	3,702
Kurnool do.	..	2	..	..	..	220	0	0	3,983	4,003
Bellary do.	17	14	5,240	3	7	8,100	0	0	3,311	3,329
Chingleput do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,207	3,448
North Arcot do.	6	1	1,918	15	0	259	8	0	4,360	4,255
South Arcot do.	1	..	1,050	0	0	..	..	..	5,382	5,475
Tanjore do.	61	10	47,040	0	0	1,816	0	0	22,258	22,676
Tinnevelly do.	84	28	35,135	0	0	13,282	0	0	20,586	22,745
Madura do.	24	12	18,033	13	3	26,962	4	10	9,532	10,424
Trichinopoly do.	7	..	73,487	5	8	..	..	..	6,220	6,135
Salem do.	6	1	2,652	8	0	400	0	0	4,832	5,431
Coimbatore do.	1	..	216	14	0	..	..	..	6,858	7,420
South Canara do.	2	..	105	7	0	..	..	..	8,609	8,280
Tellicherry do.	..	37	..	..	..	3,101	3	0	26,072	23,248
Calicut do.	6	5	1,905	8	10	2,765	4	0	43,171	44,475
Nilgiri do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	533
Total ..	277	167	2,04,858	15	4	79,278	9	8	193,790	198,858

District.	To		
	Aggregate		
	24		
	1873-74.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Madras District.	50,65,268	8	3
Ganjam do.	6,15,693	13	2
Vizagapatam do.	14,31,220	4	0
Godavery do.	18,43,823	9	11
Kistna do.	7,54,222	4	3
Nellore do.	11,43,679	0	0
Cuddapah do.	7,37,753	10	10½
Kurnool do.	7,06,217	0	0
Bellary do.	10,06,130	5	7
Chingleput do.	12,13,072	9	2
North Arcot do.	16,52,328	13	0
South Arcot do.	3,78,024	0	0
Tanjore do.	97,08,016	0	0
Tinnevelly do.	65,04,102	0	0
Madura do.	36,16,156	5	2
Trichinopoly do.	22,88,513	11	9
Salem do.	14,11,067	2	8
Coimbatore do.	15,54,374	1	7
South Canara do.	18,51,507	14	2
Tellicherry do.	31,19,117	6	6
Calicut do.	91,52,202	3	6
Nilgiri do.	3,95,867	5	7
Total ..	6,01,48,358	1	1½

TION—(*Continued*).

by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency 1874-75—(Continued).

(*Continued*).	AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY.							
TAL.	DEEDS OF SALE.				OBLIGATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.			
Value.	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.	
	25		26		27		28	
1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	
45,26,400 0 11	28	28	26,527 8 1	15,439 2 4	142	164	2,49,072 13 3	
8,57,859 6 8	8	8	2,830 0 0	676 0 0	101	118	62,119 10 6	
16,51,508 14 11	28	19	18,229 2 8	5,455 8 0	171	222	1,09,836 12 8	
23,10,155 7 11	174	147	69,290 4 3	40,700 0 7	843	787	2,65,505 10 10	
11,94,449 2 3	41	24	22,344 5 3	5,176 4 0	94	102	36,140 14 9	
8,50,334 0 0	11	16	6,833 0 0	2,416 0 0	109	114	52,421 0 0	
7,38,027 9 8	30	45	9,012 15 10	29,505 5 1	48	40	23,087 6 4	
6,46,992 0 0	16	28	2,902 0 0	6,523 0 0	53	41	11,844 0 0	
11,06,913 13 7½	33	15	7,425 14 3	5,424 2 0	77	74	72,087 2 5	
11,73,810 0 9	7	4	2,161 14 8	1,174 1 8	77	90	24,795 1 11	
13,96,407 10 0	8	9	2,036 8 0	3,420 0 0	68	65	39,728 6 0	
14,59,727 0 0	8	4	1,116 0 0	1,165 0 0	72	87	26,715 0 0	
94,66,360 0 0	38	35	20,592 0 0	32,355 0 0	696	722	2,70,878 0 0	
70,71,533 0 0	85	94	26,331 0 0	37,421 0 0	907	878	2,58,782 0 0	
46,39,585 11 3	4	11	3,700 0 0	3,099 10 0	368	305	2,79,129 8 7	
18,05,898 9 4	4	9	5,420 0 0	6,851 0 0	214	205	76,826 14 5	
18,08,465 15 3	8	12	1,166 1 5	2,068 8 0	66	68	23,890 0 0	
29,22,588 5 6	3	3	1,775 0 0	650 0 0	137	125	66,359 15 0	
34,47,159 9 7	114	102	21,265 1 7	19,717 15 9	875	784	2,17,442 4 3	
31,26,690 2 0	310	995	62,741 10 0	1,51,959 10 5	1,234	1,570	4,01,889 13 9	
104,23,659 6 6	283	288	1,24,510 1 11	97,919 10 9	1,740	1,821	6,34,404 11 5	
6,15,306 3 8	1	1	100 0 0	5,000 0 0	4	4	800 0 0	
632,39,832 1 9½	1242	1,897	4,38,300 7 11	4,74,616 14 7	8,096	8,386	32,03,757 2 1	

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—REGISTRA

(1.)—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred for the Years* 1873-74 *and*

AFFECTING MOVEABLE

District.	Obligations for the Payment of Money—(*Contd.*)	Other Documents registered in Book IV.					
	Aggregate Value—(*Contd.*)	Number of Deeds.		Aggregate Value.		Number of Deeds.	
	28.—(*Contd.*)	29		30		31	
	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
Madras District.	2,52,117 13 4	176	160	1,95,729 7 5	2,21,659 5 1	346	352
Ganjam do.	54,253 15 0	47	75	25,933 8 0	67,462 4 0	156	201
Vizagapatam do.	1,20,210 2 1	84	90	72,371 8 11	70,957 4 7	283	331
Godavery do.	3,93,116 14 8	120	128	41,420 1 6	51,365 0 10	1,137	1,062
Kistna do.	50,173 2 1	135	60	1,34,823 7 5	1,53,431 13 7	270	186
Nellore do.	54,479 0 0	74	74	58,317 0 0	61,161 0 0	194	204
Cuddapah do.	25,047 4 1	80	78	95,423 7 1	33,709 0 4	166	163
Kurnool do.	10,054 0 0	24	40	8,668 0 0	12,659 0 0	93	109
Bellary do.	29,861 10 8	117	86	33,179 15 6	21,414 5 0	227	175
Chingleput do.	45,739 12 1	35	36	25,579 14 8	16,226 0 0	119	130
North Arcot do.	27,710 0 0	92	74	1,83,275 11 0	68,464 2 0	168	148
South Arcot do.	33,622 0 0	63	75	34,319 0 0	37,798 0 0	143	166
Tanjore do.	2,94,475 0 0	525	592	2,53,462 0 0	2,53,066 0 0	1,257	1,349
Tinnevelly do.	2,33,652 0 0	290	329	1,48,705 0 0	1,84,449 0 0	1,282	1,301
Madura do.	2,29,829 14 3	148	128	3,35,552 10 3	1,44,755 13 4	520	444
Trichinopoly do.	85,925 1 0	171	163	49,305 4 2	37,054 9 7	389	377
Salem do.	28,395 0 6	68	91	58,461 8 4	1,33,828 7 8	142	171
Coimbatore do.	47,085 0 0	31	41	17,355 4 0	74,671 6 0	171	169
South Canara do.	1,91,682 0 4	332	342	1,53,069 5 2	1,19,909 12 3	1,321	1,228
Tellicherry do.	5,29,301 15 3	366	404	1,87,704 11 1	1,58,474 2 9	1,910	2,969
Calicut do.	6,24,203 7 2	388	413	2,28,299 0 7	1,40,641 5 3	2,411	2,522
Nilgiri do.	750 0 0	3	5	12,516 0 0	29,839 15 8	8	10
Total ..	33,61,685 0 6	3375	3,484	23,53,471 13 1	20,92,997 11 11	12,713	13,767

TION—(*Continued*).

by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency 1874-75—(Continued).

PROPERTY—(*Continued*).												
TOTAL.						CIVIL COURT MEMORANDA.						
Aggregate Value.						Number of Memo.		Aggregate Value.				
32						33		34				
1873-74.			1874-75.			1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
4,71,329	12	9	4,89,216	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90,883	2	6	1,22,392	3	0	13	58	25	0	0	4,874	12	0
2,00,437	8	3	1,96,622	14	8	108	..	1,533	8	0	..	..	..
3,76,216	0	7	4,85,182	0	1	105	27	2,114	8	10	3,642	8	0
1,93,308	11	5	2,08,781	3	8	..	492	..	..	..	56,605	10	0
1,17,571	0	0	1,18,056	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,27,523	13	3	88,261	9	6	80	47	7,616	12	8	5,505	10	4
23,414	0	0	29,236	0	0	42	7	3,992	0	0	486	0	0
1,12,693	0	2	56,700	1	8	..	111	..	..	..	50,887	0	0
52,536	15	3	63,139	13	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,25,040	9	0	99,594	2	0	109	..	2,365	0	0	..	..	..
62,150	0	0	72,585	0	0	104	46	5,429	0	0	2,198	0	0
5,44,932	0	0	5,80,396	0	0	86	..	8,966	0	0	..	..	..
4,33,818	0	0	4,55,522	0	0	160	12	35,081	0	0	1,504	0	0
6,18,382	2	10	3,77,685	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,31,552	2	7	1,29,830	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83,517	9	9	1,64,292	0	2	843	..	41,079	11	8	..	..	..
85,490	3	0	1,22,406	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,91,766	11	0	3,31,309	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,52,336	2	10	8,39,735	12	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,87,213	13	11	8,62,764	7	2	1,454	378	4,771	10	11	..	..	..
13,416	0	0	35,589	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59,95,529	7	1	59,29,299	11	0	3,105	1,187	1,12,974	4	1	1,25,703	8	4

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—REGISTRATION—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Classified Statement showing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the Madras Presidency for the Years* 1873-74 *and* 1874-75—(Continued).

District.	Grand Total of Documents.		Grand Total of Aggregate Value.					
	35		36					
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras District ..	4,923	4,381	55,36,598	5	0	50,15,616	5	8
Ganjam do. ..	1,999	2,352	7,06,601	15	8	9,85,126	5	8
Vizagapatam do. ...	3,467	3,621	16,33,191	4	3	18,48,131	13	7
Godavery do. ..	7,914	8,929	22,22,154	3	4	27,98,980	0	0
Kistna do. ..	2,749	3,965	9,47,530	15	8	14,59,835	15	11
Nellore do. ..	2,992	2,944	12,61,250	0	0	9,68,390	0	0
Cuddapah do. ..	3,798	3,912	8,72,894	4	9	8,31,794	13	6
Kurnool do. ..	4,118	4,119	7,33,623	0	0	6,76,714	0	0
Bellary do. ..	3,538	3,615	11,18,823	5	9	12,14,500	15	3½
Chingleput do. ..	3,327	3,578	12,65,609	8	5	12,36,949	14	6
North Arcot do. ..	4,637	4,403	18,79,734	6	0	14,96,001	12	0
South Arcot do. ..	5,629	5,687	14,45,603	0	0	15,34,510	0	0
Tanjore do. ..	23,601	24,025	1,02,61,914	0	0	1,00,46,756	0	0
Tinnevelly do. ..	22,028	24,058	69,73,001	0	0	75,28,559	0	0
Madura do. ..	10,052	10,868	42,34,538	8	0	50,17,271	0	10
Trichinopoly do. ..	6,609	6,512	24,20,065	14	4	19,35,729	3	11
Salem do. ..	5,817	5,602	15,35,664	8	1	19,72,757	15	5
Coimbatore do. ..	7,029	7,589	26,39,864	4	7	30,44,994	11	6
South Canara do. ..	9,930	9,508	42,43,274	9	2	37,78,469	5	11
Tellicherry do. ..	27,982	26,226	37,71,453	9	4	39,66,425	14	5
Calicut do. ..	47,036	47,375	1,01,44,187	12	4	1,12,86,423	13	8
Nilgiri do. ..	433	543	4,09,283	5	7	6,50,896	3	4
Total ..	209,608	213,812	6,62,56,861	12	3⅓	6,92,94,835	5	1½

F.—REGISTRATION—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the Year* 1874-75.

District.	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.						
		COMPULSORY.						
		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of Sale of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District ...	2	21	1,419	1,601	192	...	451	3,684
Ganjam do. ...	10	8	627	729	7	28	131	1,525
Vizagapatam do. ...	18	31	1,088	1,315	84	44	321	2,883
Godavery do. ...	19	23	2,207	1,842	78	25	1,008	5,183
Kistna do. ...	16	11	838	1,100	26	...	653	2,628
Nellore do. ...	13	7	591	989	29	21	437	2,074
Cuddapah do. ...	15	13	1,502	694	19	15	22	2,265
Kurnool do. ...	12	22	854	644	4	3	1,189	2,716
Bellary do. ...	22	12	1,159	1,347	8	1	62	2,589
Chingleput do. ...	11	5	1,424	1,113	28	57	173	2,800
North Arcot do. ...	16	13	1,634	1,699	29	82	197	3,654
South Arcot do. ...	13	5	1,893	2,031	60	6	163	4,158
Tanjore do. ...	16	67	7,148	8,025	666	62	2,119	18,087
Tinnevelly do. ...	17	53	7,131	9,961	219	15	113	17,492
Madura do. ...	17	32	3,510	5,216	119	81	153	9,111
Trichinopoly do. ...	8	18	2,044	2,365	129	12	289	4,857
Salem do. ...	18	12	2,291	2,078	12	25	155	4,573
Coimbatore do. ...	15	13	3,266	3,131	112	27	337	6,886
South Canara do. ...	11	16	1,489	2,857	586	1,109	513	6,570
Tellicherry do. ...	10	25	1,147	4,406	695	352	7,710	14,335
Calicut do. ...	20	10	2,516	13,275	337	62	6,716	22,916
Nilgiri do. ...	2	1	116	317	...	...	8	442
Total ...	301	413	45,894	66,735	3,439	2,027	22,920	1,41,428

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—REGISTRA

(2.)—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of*

District.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE							
	COMPULSORY—(*Contd.*)	OPTIONAL.						
	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale of the value of less than Rupees 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rupees 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	RS. A. P.							
Office of Inspector-Genl. of Registration	... ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Madras District...	7,468 5 0	190	59	27	7	3	58	1
Ganjam do. ...	2,476 2 0	346	137	12	16	...	56	1
Vizagapatam do. ...	4,734 6 0	172	68	72	40	...	55	...
Godavery do. ...	7,685 6 0	1,637	652	103	189	2	69	5
Kistna do. ..	4,091 5 0	444	166	2	15	2	27	3
Nellore do. ...	3,072 3 0	374	179	...	30	1	44	38
Cuddapah do. ...	3,324 0 0	1,059	286	12	21	3	48	8
Kurnool do. ...	3,591 12 0	846	324	10	31	...	74	2
Bellary do. ...	4,033 0 0	472	189	15	7	...	43	14
Chingleput do. ...	4,292 4 0	426	131	7	10	3	71	...
North Arcot do. ...	5,569 14 0	404	97	4	23	...	72	1
South Arcot do. ...	6,333 1 0	800	241	84	132	7	103	...
Tanjore do. ...	28,934 13 0	1,775	947	285	1,146	...	426	10
Tinnevelly do. ...	27,135 12 0	2,551	2,376	73	61	...	164	28
Madura do. ...	14,815 8 0	812	294	21	17	1	155	13
Trichinopoly do. ...	7,502 0 0	742	270	59	150	...	57	...
Salem do. ...	6,778 7 0	463	168	26	59	...	141	1
Coimbatore do. ...	10,782 1 0	270	94	20	44	...	106	...
South Canara do. ...	9,892 9 0	470	494	143	112	...	491	...
Tellicherry do. ...	14,312 10 0	504	5,132	252	2,159	...	829	37
Calicut do. ...	29,227 6 0	1,457	13,167	4,831	352	...	1,747	5
Nilgiri do. ...	907 14 0	53	1	...	...	...	37	...
Total ...	2,06,960 10 0	16,267	25,472	6,008	4,621	22	4,873	167

TION—(*Continued*).

the Madras Presidency in the Year 1874-75—(Continued).

PROPERTY, BOOK I—(*Continued*).			REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.				
Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.	Instruments of Sale of Moveable Property.	Obligations for the Payment of Money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.
...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	... ...
345	459 10 0	45,26,400 0 11	28	164	160	352	920 0 0
568	613 11 0	8,57,859 6 8	8	118	75	201	384 8 0
407	488 9 0	16,51,508 14 11	19	222	90	331	638 8 0
2,657	2,137 4 0	23,10,155 7 11	147	787	128	1,062	1,712 5 0
659	635 8 0	11,94,449 2 3	24	102	60	186	357 6 0
666	634 8 0	8,50,334 0 0	16	114	74	204	440 8 0
1,437	1,222 0 0	7,38,027 9 8	45	40	78	163	258 0 0
1,287	1,014 7 0	6,46,992 0 0	28	41	40	109	184 8 0
740	718 0 0	11,06,913 13 7½	15	74	86	175	317 0 0
648	712 4 0	11,73,810 0 9	4	90	36	130	245 8 0
601	695 10 0	13,96,407 10 0	9	65	74	148	295 6 0
1,317	1,341 14 0	14,59,727 0 0	4	87	75	166	315 0 0
4,589	5,215 12 0	94,66,360 0 0	35	722	592	1,349	2,285 0 0
5,253	4,709 14 0	70,71,533 0 0	94	878	329	1,301	2,006 7 0
1,313	1,630 6 0	46,39,585 11 3	11	305	128	444	948 0 0
1,278	1,180 8 0	18,05,898 9 4	9	205	163	377	618 0 0
858	1,069 4 0	18,08,465 15 3	12	68	91	171	310 14 0
534	798 11 0	29,22,588 5 6	3	125	41	169	318 0 0
1,710	2,506 15 0	34,47,159 9 7	102	784	342	1,228.	1,595 0 0
8,913	6,470 7 0	31,26,690 2 0	995	1,570	404	2,969	3,855 14 0
21,559	16,174 7 0	104,23,659 6 6	288	1,821	413	2,522	3,595 14 0
91	118 2 0	6,15,306 3 8	1	4	5	10	39 8 0
57,430	50,547 11 0	6,32,39,832 1 9½	1,897	8,386	3,484	13,767	21,641 2 0

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—REGISTRA

(2.)—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of*

District.	Number of Sealed Covers deposited, Book IV.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of Written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of Memoranda received under Sec. 41 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Memoranda received under Sec. 42 of Act XX. of 1866.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District	...	36	...	...	...	1	1	31	114
Ganjam do. ...	...	4	...	...	58	5	...	6	78
Vizagapatam do. ...	...	10	...	...	...	3	10	18	133
Godavery do. ...	...	18	...	...	27	12	42	34	170
Kistna do. ...	...	8	...	...	492	14	21	71	51
Nellore do. ...	...	12	...	...	...	4	6	11	32
Cuddapah do. ...	...	5	...	...	47	7	8	15	27
Kurnool do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	2	2	21	15
Bellary do. ...	...	3	1	...	111	6	...	3	23
Chingleput do. ...	...	27	2	...	...	11	38	26	53
North Arcot do. ...	...	39	...	...	...	10	37	88	49
South Arcot do. ...	...	39	...	...	46	18	39	76	39
Tanjore do. ...	2	124	...	6	...	29	70	270	335
Tinnevelly do. ...	...	51	...	...	12	21	11	83	179
Madura do. ...	...	20	...	...	...	14	6	67	234
Trichinopoly do. ...	...	21	...	...	...	18	29	27	50
Salem do. ...	...	13	...	...	...	19	29	27	76
Coimbatore do. ...	...	4	2	...	...	11	23	14	58
South Canara do. ...	...	9	1	...	...	12	6	47	112
Tellicherry do. ...	...	8	...	...	9	7	2	52	108
Calicut do. ...	...	5	...	...	378	25	8	80	331
Nilgiri do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
Total ...	2	456	6	6	1,187	249	388	1,068	2,289

TION—(*Continued*).

the Madras Presidency in the Year 1874-75—(Continued).

Number of Searches or Applications for Copies.	Receipts. Total Ordinary Fees including the entries in Columns 10, 19, and 25, and the Total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 27 and 28.	Add Amount of Fees collected on Documents not yet admitted to Registration.	Total Ordinary Fees on registered and unregistered Documents.	Deduct Amount of Fees collected on Documents of which Registration was completed during the year.	Balance showing the Actual Collections of the year (Ordinary Fees).
35	36	36(a)	36(b)	36(c)	36(d)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
442	8,989 3 0	130 14 0	9,120 1 0	91 6 0	9,028 11 0
118	8,490 5 0	31 4 0	3,521 9 0	5 4 0	3,516 5 0
152	5,901 7 0	92 8 0	5,993 15 0	44 8 0	5,949 7 0
490	11,603 6 0	129 11 0	11,733 1 0	78 0 0	11,655 1 0
130	5,116 3 0	202 0 0	5,318 3 0	102 8 0	5,215 11 0
169	4,195 8 0	45 0 0	4,240 3 0	25 0 0	4,215 3 0
92	4,824 0 0	60 8 0	4,884 8 0	47 0 0	4,837 8 0
217	4,790 11 0	9 0 0	4,799 11 0	2 8 0	4,797 3 0
163	5,084 0 0	57 8 0	5,141 8 0	55 0 0	5,086 8 0
214	5,366 0 0	253 8 0	5,619 8 0	159 8 0	5,460 0 0
236	6,717 14 0	271 8 0	6,989 6 0	185 0 0	6,804 6 0
494	8,142 11 0	318 14 0	8,461 9 0	143 6 0	8,318 3 0
2,945	36,928 7 0	1,465 12 0	38,394 3 0	516 4 0	37,877 15 0
1,837	34,056 1 0	349 0 0	34,405 1 0	203 0 0	34,202 1 0
938	17,474 14 0	300 10 0	17,775 8 0	142 0 0	17,633 8 0
705	9,384 8 0	183 15 0	9,568 7 0	119 3 0	9,449 4 0
264	8,210 9 0	169 12 0	8,380 5 0	108 0 0	8,272 5 0
380	11,922 12 0	127 8 0	12,050 4 0	98 12 0	11,951 8 0
2,184	14,034 8 0	489 13 0	14,524 5 0	294 7 0	14,229 14 0
1,486	24,670 15 0	153 0 0	24,823 15 0	86 8 0	24,737 7 0
1,628	49,017 11 0	241 13 0	49,259 8 0	130 13 0	49,128 11 0
33	1,065 8 0	4 0 0	1,069 8 0	4 0 0	1,065 8 0
15,317	2,80,986 12 0	5,087 6 0	2,86,074 2 0	2,641 15 0	2,83,432 3 0

(*Continued across on next page.*)

F.—REGISTRA

(2.)—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of*

District.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Add Amount of Fees and Fines collected on Documents not yet admitted to Registration.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines on Registered and unregistered Documents.
	37	37(*a*)	37(*b*)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	... ...	... ...	... ...
Madras District	3,438 9 10	1 0 0	3,439 9 10
Ganjam do.	1,306 5 0	258 4 0	1,564 9 0
Vizagapatam do.	1,793 3 0	32 8 0	1,825 11 0
Godavery do.	2,511 3 6	34 2 0	2,545 5 6
Kistna do.	1,681 13 0	85 8 0	1,767 5 0
Nellore do.	1,252 3 0	... ...	1,252 3 0
Cuddapah do.	646 5 0	37 0 0	683 5 0
Kurnool do.	730 15 0	11 8 0	742 7 0
Bellary do.	996 2 0	16 8 0	1,012 10 0
Chingleput do.	1,344 0 0	23 8 0	1,367 8 0
North Arcot do.	1,345 11 0	46 0 0	1,391 11 0
South Arcot do.	1,594 14 0	52 4 0	1,647 2 0
Tanjore do.	7,778 11 0	173 0 0	7,951 11 0
Tinnevelly do.	5,741 10 6	67 0 0	5,808 10 6
Madura do.	3,896 15 4	65 0 0	3,961 15 4
Trichinopoly do.	1,433 15 0	31 0 0	1,464 15 0
Salem do.	1,326 7 0	34 8 0	1,360 15 0
Coimbatore do.	1,063 11 3	10 0 0	1,073 11 3
South Canara do.	5,789 10 8	219 2 0	6,008 12 8
Tellicherry do.	7,182 1 9	452 6 0	7,634 7 9
Calicut do.	9,325 5 3	31 12 0	9,357 1 3
Nilgiri do.	115 7 0	... ...	115 7 0
Total ...	62,295 3 1	1,681 14 0	63,977 1 1

TION—(*Continued*).

the Madras Presidency in the Year 1874-75—(Continued).

Deduct Amount of Fees and Fines collected on Documents of which registration was completed during the year.			Balance showing the Actual Collections of the year (Extraordinary Fees and Fines).			Total Expenditure.			Remarks.
37(*c*)			37(*d*)			38			39
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*)42,921	1	4	(*a*) This sum includes the following items :— Estimated value of paper for Registers, Office Stationery, Packing materials, Registration ink and printing done in the Government Press, Rs. 13,733-4-1. Estimated value of Seals, Stamp and Weighing Machines. Three silver badges, and repair of a fire-proof safe made up at D.P.W. Workshop, Rs. 207-6-3. Amount debited for buildings at Chedambaram and Lalgudi, Rs. 1,416.
...	...	...	3,439	9	10	(*b*)11,758	3	7	(*b*) Includes Rs. 21-9-5, the value of Office Stationery.
10	0	0	1,554	9	0	4,176	11	9	
28	8	0	1,797	3	0	5,278	14	0	
24	0	0	2,521	5	6	8,857	5	8	
83	0	0	1,684	5	0	4,864	7	10	
...	...	...	1,252	3	0	4,536	9	3	
26	0	0	657	5	0	4,222	1	0	
...	...	...	742	7	0	4,218	13	0	
3	0	0	1,009	10	0	4,852	13	0	
25	0	0	1,342	8	0	4,494	1	3	
33	0	0	1,358	11	0	6,351	1	5	
29	8	0	1,617	10	0	6,805	13	2	
28	0	0	7,923	11	0	26,758	2	0	
54	8	0	5,754	2	6	22,507	14	7	
17	8	0	3,944	7	4	12,133	0	4	
34	12	0	1,430	3	0	7,308	12	5	
31	8	0	1,329	7	0	6,712	14	5	
30	0	0	1,043	11	3	8,141	6	11	
188	14	0	5,819	14	8	12,663	4	4	
355	1	0	7,279	6	2	19,679	3	10	
8	12	0	9,348	5	3	31,410	0	8	
...	...	...	115	7	0	921	9	0	
1,010	15	0	62,966	2	1	2,61,574	4	9	

G.—MUNICIPALITIES.

(1.)—*Income.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	Current Taxes.				
		Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts, &c.	Tax on Vehicles.	Registration of Carts.	Tolls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	6,177	..	1,364	527	2,950
	Anantapore ..	863	..	503	190	4,000
	Bellary	20,039	..	6,655	979	17,400
	Ghooty	891	375	468	212	2,530
Coimbatore ..	Caroor	1,045	..	191	263	2,040
	Coimbatore ..	8,955	..	1,334	1,273	8,210
	Erode	2,019	..	518	492	1,430
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	5,310	..	726	456	8,167
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	2,416	..	787	534	6,950
	Chicacole ..	1,214	..	550	267	5,731
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	8,266	..	889	174	5,000
	Ellore	3,006	..	487	708	4,800
	Rajahmundry ..	4,397	..	494	135	2,275
Kistna	Guntoor ..	2,727	..	981	914	7,225
	Masulipatam ..	4,873	..	1,103	636	7,500
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	1,088	..	343	278	1,415
	Kurnool ..	4,889	..	1,824	367	5,947
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	7,315	..	867	541	4,183
Madura	Dindigul ..	1,310	..	692	463	6,020
	Madura	10,035	..	2,202	951	24,550
Malabar	Calicut	12,028	..	1,220	367	4,034
	Cannanore ..	3,729	..	1,664	292	2,655
	Cochin	4,673	1,835	167	86	..
	Palghaut ..	3,821	..	..	..	11,910
	Tellicherry ..	6,274	..	681	63	3,235
Nilgri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	2,088	..	565	56	..
	Ootacamund ..	10,314	..	2,998	430	..
Nellore	Nellore	7,650	..	1,872	1,662	5,020
North Arcot ..	Vellore	5,073	..	1,905	990	15,300
	Wallajahpett ..	1,721	..	352	624	5,330
Salem	Salem	12,628	..	1,603	1,873	9,250
South Arcot ..	Chellumbrum ..	5,125	..	457	238	..
	Cuddalore ..	5,075	..	3,249	1,111	11,554
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	6,530	5,050	1,142	311	1,780
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	12,852	..	1,521	..	15,200
	Mannargudi ..	1,965	..	732	..	8,144
	Mayaveram ..	4,955	..	604	500	6,270
	Negapatam ..	9,839	7,520	1,444	1,288	11,268
	Tanjore	11,706	..	2,040	..	15,700
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	3,185	..	1,265	394	7,388
	Tinnevelly ..	2,360	..	1,160	623	7,534
	Tuticorin ..	6,108	2,142	552	128	9,400
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	3,858	..	662	351	..
	Trichinopoly ..	16,003	..	6,047	1,706	14,000
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	1,100	..	274	183	7,750
	Vizagapatam ..	1,953	4,408	2,144	147	8,960
	Vizianagram ..	1,034	..	2,178	404	7,010
	Total ..	2,60,482	21,330	61,476	24,187	3,17,015

G.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Income*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Current Taxes—(*Continued*).			Arrear Taxes.	
		License Fees.	Fines.	Total.	Rate on Houses, &c.	Tax on Arts, &c.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	317	303	11,638	39	22
	Anantapore ..	53	87	5,696	108	..
	Bellary	125	822	46,020	2	292
	Ghooty	..	213	4,689	31	9
Coimbatore ..	Caroor	21	79	3,639	..	..
	Coimbatore ..	286	680	20,738	176	..
	Erode	1	204	4,664	495	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah ..	8	158	14,825	71	333
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	102	202	10,991	1,601	579
	Chicacole ..	..	15	7,777	49	..
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	1,205	16	15,550	85	339
	Ellore	54	126	9,181	346	338
	Rajahmundry ..	450	146	7,897	398	1,122
Kistna	Guntoor ..	469	348	12,664	243	273
	Masulipatam ..	1,477	205	15,794	2,993	778
Kurnool ..	Cumbum ..	22	53	3,199	69	46
	Kurnool ..	281	166	13,474	919	82
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	666	190	13,762	759	648
Madura	Dindigul ..	76	128	8,689	239	..
	Madura	623	147	38,508	1,032	..
Malabar ..	Calicut	521	462	18,632	1,426	1,318
	Cannanore ..	181	599	9,120	3,370	110
	Cochin	220	34	7,015	168	30
	Palghaut ..	126	238	16,095	850	194
	Tellicherry ..	50	51	10,354	105	14
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	29	31	2,769	294	197
	Ootacamund ..	1,860	108	15,710	682	221
Nellore ..	Nellore	433	391	17,028	51	..
North Arcot ..	Vellore	70	139	23,477	1,288	734
	Wallajahpett ..	35	61	8,123	241	639
Salem ..	Salem	351	785	26,490	2,905	1,067
South Arcot ..	Chellumbrum ..	124	179	6,123	..	..
	Cuddalore ..	343	72	21,404	1,713	..
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	451	197	15,461	424	130
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	1,211	833	31,617	224	22
	Munnargudi ..	236	102	11,179	679	156
	Mayaveram ..	546	111	12,986	555	207
	Negapatam ..	1,617	365	33,341	75	635
	Tanjore	700	342	30,488	286	1,600
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	138	109	12,479	..	1
	Tinnevelly ..	210	217	12,104	..	..
	Tuticorin ..	418	176	18,924	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	470	216	5,557	1,802	1,273
	Trichinopoly ..	1,269	569	39,584	1,648	386
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	..	28	9,335	..	..
	Vizagapatam ..	44	149	17,805	16	370
	Vizianagram ..	4	5	10,635	..	..
		17,883	10,857	7,13,230	28,457	14,165

(*Continued across on next page.*)

G.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Income*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Arrear Taxes—(*Continued*).			Government Allotment.	Other Receipts.
		Tolls.	Other Items.	Total.		
		13	14	15.	16	17
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	..	..	61	35	1,709
	Anantapore ..	..	..	108	57	483
	Bellary	1,708	1,196	3,198	4,766	4,481
	Ghooty	..	..	40	80	2,355
Coimbatore ..	Caroor	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore ..	..	28	204	381	7,877
	Erode	..	..	495	282	945
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	..	..	404	236	4,774
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	30	..	2,210	20	1,864
	Chicacole ..	..	4	53	7	2,072
Godavery ..	Cocanada	..	117	541	25	4,414
	Ellore	..	..	684	10	194
	Rajahmundry ..	..	..	1,520	134	4,068
Kistna	Guntoor ..	..	68	584	378	903
	Masulipatam ..	..	..	3,771	109	1,275
Kurnool ..	Cumbum ..	..	19	134	361	279
	Kurnool ..	..	10	1,011	46	1,623
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	..	..	1,407	793	598
Madura	Dindigul ..	55	33	327	59	1,229
	Madura	58	..	1,090	74	19,017
Malabar	Calicut	..	..	2,744	..	3,298
	Cannanore ..	..	146	3,626	7	628
	Cochin	..	..	198	3,416	4,506
	Palghaut ..	..	..	1,044	..	2,669
	Tellicherry ..	..	..	119	192	1,450
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	..	93	584	56	4,880
	Ootacamund ..	..	130	1,033	1,768	15,793
Nellore	Nellore	..	27	78	3,835	5,832
North Arcot ..	Vellore	..	..	2,022	1,126	13,181
	Wallajahpett ..	..	..	880	293	1,027
Salem	Salem	..	218	4,190	1,754	4,674
South Arcot ..	Chellumbrum ..	..	..	..	187	193
	Cuddalore ..	..	..	1,713	69	5,215
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	..	..	554	819	2,597
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	..	29	275	179	2,852
	Munnargudi ..	..	43	878	1,476	2,066
	Mayaveram ..	..	98	860	723	1,210
	Negapatam ..	2	..	712	67	13,715
	Tanjore	90	29	2,005	136	5,204
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	..	..	1	60	5,175
	Tinnevelly ..	19	..	19	57	1,816
	Tuticorin ..	..	..	..	169	938
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	..	..	3,075	237	3,846
	Trichinopoly ..	..	65	2,099	6,538	25,289
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	..	..	..	10	4,122
	Vizagapatam ..	..	42	428	5	416
	Vizianagram ..	..	..	..	21	103
	Total ..	1,962	2,395	46,979	31,052	1,92,855

G.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Income*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Recoveries.	Contribution from Local Funds.	Opening Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	59	944	9,238	23,684
	Anantapore	..	523	431	7,298
	Bellary	..	1,300	3,627	63,392
	Ghooty	20	165	10	7,359
Coimbatore ..	Caroor	..	..	..	3,639
	Coimbatore	7,000	1,000	..	37,200
	Erode	..	900	1,630	8,916
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	318	1,850	824	23,230
Ganjam	Berhampore	..	950	1,832	17,867
	Chicacole	730	2,700	821	14,160
Godavery ..	Cocanada	..	500	3,241	24,271
	Ellore	10	1,000	7,304	18,383
	Rajahmundry ..	315	3,174	2,202	19,310
Kistna	Guntoor	..	1,500	9,697	25,726
	Masulipatam ..	..	1,000	127	22,076
Kurnool	Cumbum	..	954	2,218	7,145
	Kurnool	36	1,800	5,501	23,491
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram	100	1,800	6,774	25,234
Madura	Dindigul	10	..	3,588	13,902
	Madura	1,618	200	37,837	98,344
Malabar	Calicut	433	6,159	5,065	36,331
	Cannanore	..	..	5,637	19,018
	Cochin	..	..	1,296	16,431
	Palghaut	110	5,353	2,436	27,707
	Tellicherry	..	..	3,016	15,131
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor	85	2,065	465	10,904
	Ootacamund	10	..	70	34,384
Nellore	Nellore	..	5,588	3,536	35,897
North Arcot ..	Vellore	..	750	19,081	59,637
	Wallajahpett ..	224	..	672	11,219
Salem	Salem	609	3,600	1,636	42,953
South Arcot ..	Chellumbrum ..	..	250	687	7,440
	Cuddalore	14	3,827	2,074	34,316
South Canara ..	Mangalore	407	..	2,583	22,421
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	15	3,270	748	38,956
	Munnargudi	..	3,910	150	19,659
	Mayaveram	125	900	1,919	18,723
	Negapatam	..	1,450	7,608	56,893
	Tanjore	8	..	7,865	45,706
	Palamcottah ..	..	460	2,890	21,065
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly	15	530	2,122	16,663
	Tuticorin	227	1,000	201	21,459
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum	..	3,433	862	17,010
	Trichinopoly ..	880	1,860	656	76,906
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam	..	75	315	13,857
	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	4,163	22,817
	Vizianagram ..	150	..	..	10,909
	Total ..	13,528	66,740	1,74,655	12,39,039

G.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Expenditure.*

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant I.				Grant II.
		New Works.	Repairs.	Other Items.	Total.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	Adoni	828	3,242	106	4,176	1,190
	Anantapore ..	356	421	28	805	787
	Bellary	10,704	8,915	3,234	22,853	1,643
	Ghooty	..	1,052	..	1,052	984
Coimbatore ..	Caroor	126	501	..	627	..
	Coimbatore ..	3,538	6,317	794	10,649	1,048
	Erode	1,206	1,700	87	2,993	218
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	4,082	2,458	502	7,042	1,503
Ganjam.. ..	Berhampore ..	1,213	1,714	318	3,245	1,197
	Chicacole ..	1,446	962	1,118	3,526	664
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	5,821	2,309	1,333	9,463	791
	Ellore	7,483	1,387	303	9,173	340
	Rajahmundry ..	1,477	1,571	90	3,138	407
Kistna	Guntoor ..	851	3,510	756	5,117	1,358
	Masulipatam ..	3,186	1,460	1,575	6,221	1,667
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	214	449	..	663	862
	Kurnool.. ..	2,434	1,168	..	3,602	313
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	8,741	460	316	9,517	899
Madura	Dindigul ..	1,617	781	..	2,398	897
	Madura	16,182	3,390	4,474	24,046	1,858
Malabar	Calicut	461	7,172	714	8,347	1,499
	Cannanore ..	3,378	1,257	5	4,440	978
	Cochin	101	2,651	..	2,752	3,139
	Palghaut ..	350	4,635	7,023	12,008	2,453
	Tellicherry ..	1,410	3,757	1,084	6,251	560
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor.. ..	..	2,255	32	2,287	128
	Ootacamund ..	8,380	3,037	2,628	14,047	1,060
Nellore	Nellore	6,942	5,006	..	11,948	3,277
North Arcot ..	Vellore	10,299	3,035	7,007	20,341	1,507
	Wallajahpett ..	1,060	1,431	325	2,816	809
Salem	Salem	5,736	2,933	949	9,618	4,132
South Arcot ..	Chellumbrum ..	199	1,214	166	1,579	25
	Cuddalore ..	2,399	3,541	442	6,382	1,798
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	2,309	3,445	652	6,406	1,108
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	4,871	5,698	1,375	11,944	2,105
	Munnargudi ..	1,515	1,894	939	4,348	982
	Mayaveram ..	2,223	1,612	1,526	5,361	1,946
	Negapatam ..	3,565	6,919	2,964	13,448	1,319
	Tanjore.. ..	9,558	5,367	1,577	16,502	2,535
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	2,009	1,434	198	3,641	613
	Tinnevelly ..	2,159	1,466	937	4,562	646
	Tuticorin ..	7,286	1,671	794	9,751	244
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	3,823	1,114	134	5,071	300
	Trichinopoly ..	15,874	7,275	5,461	28,610	1,877
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	2,340	990	..	3,330	398
	Vizagapatam ..	854	2,770	75	3,699	263
	Vizianagrum ..	1,505	1,813	3	3,321	588
	Total ..	1,72,111	1,29,161	52,044	3,53,316	54,815

G.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Expenditure*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant III.				
		Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Conservancy.	Total.
		8	9	10	11	12
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	1,937	150	119	4,449	6,655
	Anantapore ..	1,747	120	120	1,994	3,981
	Bellary	4,999	622	431	19,778	25,830
	Ghooty	217	82	..	2,554	2,853
Coimbatore ..	Caroor	456	20	28	609	1,113
	Coimbatore ..	5,113	180	240	8,461	13,994
	Erode	1,490	50	82	2,391	4,013
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	6,278	129	70	4,455	10,932
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	2,156	120	120	3,803	6,199
	Chicacole ..	2,470	146	174	2,263	5,053
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	3,922	183	..	4,048	8,153
	Ellore	1,502	125	75	2,672	4,374
	Rajahmundry ..	2,382	137	..	6,069	8,588
Kistna	Guntoor ..	4,841	232	181	6,350	11,604
	Masulipatam ..	3,656	238	171	4,532	8,597
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	1,186	128	72	1,097	2,483
	Kurnool ..	3,258	188	359	5,918	9,723
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	5,534	225	168	5,487	11,414
Madura	Dindigul ..	613	152	120	2,346	3,231
	Madura	8,508	491	442	27,157	36,598
Malabar	Calicut	8,962	143	750	6,286	16,141
	Cannanore ..	530	425	150	7,197	8,302
	Cochin	4,593	175	120	1,959	6,847
	Palghaut ..	2,930	132	420	2,498	5,980
	Tellicherry ..	3,057	313	324	2,522	6,216
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	400	180	60	2,929	3,569
	Ootacamund ..	500	201	144	6,861	7,706
Nellore	Nellore	7,348	161	240	5,073	12,822
North Arcot ..	Vellore	3,233	261	377	10,825	14,696
	Wallajahpett ..	250	117	195	2,219	2,781
Salem	Salem	6,273	454	365	13,096	20,188
South Arcot ..	Chellumbrum ..	193	78	130	2,986	3,387
	Cuddalore ..	6,767	680	666	6,715	14,828
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	2,549	134	144	5,018	7,845
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	5,022	224	150	8,717	14,113
	Munnargudi ..	5,892	120	120	1,236	7,368
	Mayaveram ..	1,172	180	15	4,367	5,734
	Negapatam ..	2,592	192	444	13,352	16,580
	Tanjore	1,185	286	448	10,221	12,140
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	7,498	177	192	2,934	10,801
	Tinnevelly ..	2,231	239	180	3,330	5,980
	Tuticorin ..	3,219	193	240	3,449	7,101
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	4,417	200	102	2,743	7,462
	Trichinopoly ..	5,247	718	384	14,110	20,459
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	3,774	170	90	2,746	6,780
	Vizagapatam ..	704	276	423	8,041	9,444
	Vizianagrum ..	..	163	270	4,022	4,455
	Total ..	1,52,803	10,310	10,115	2,71,885	4,45,113

(*Continued across on next page.*)

G.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Expenditure*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant IV.				
		Lighting.	Markets.	Choultries (Rest-houses).	Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total.
		13	14	15	16	17
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	684	..	..	192	876
	Anantapore ..	539	..	34	94	667
	Bellary	3,039	116	209	2,731	6,095
	Ghooty	556	..	..	129	685
Coimbatore ..	Caroor	76	..	14	..	90
	Coimbatore ..	1,587	763	1,294	818	4,462
	Erode	772	..	120	110	1,002
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	577	..	93	1,377	2,047
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	1,154	71	..	192	1,417
	Chicacole ..	..	..	238	117	355
Godavery ..	Cocanada	1,147	..	132	998	2,277
	Ellore	100	..	218	85	403
	Rajahmundry ..	1,129	..	185	9	1,323
Kistna	Guntoor ..	952	128	..	621	1,701
	Masulipatam ..	1,138	..	..	1,794	2,932
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	175	..	..	..	175
	Kurnool ..	281	..	105	4,379	4,765
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	2,582	..	..	99	2,681
Madura	Dindigul ..	1,239	196	57	90	1,582
	Madura ..	5,044	162	3,048	350	8,604
Malabar	Calicut	1,262	..	112	1,241	2,615
	Cannanore ..	1,117	..	175	615	1,907
	Cochin	749	..	201	155	1,105
	Palghaut ..	692	..	121	683	1,496
	Tellicherry ..	..	..	101	117	218
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	705	331	..	673	1,709
	Ootacamund ..	2,455	..	32	6,537	9,024
Nellore	Nellore	317	..	2,134	203	2,654
North Arcot ..	Vellore	3,842	407	5,228	718	10,195
	Wallajahpett ..	664	48	..	643	1,355
Salem	Salem	655	300	762	789	2,506
South Arcot ..	Chellumbrum ..	..	159	..	30	189
	Cuddalore ..	1,419	..	894	357	2,670
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	388	525	108	748	1,769
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	1,800	..	133	858	2,791
	Munnargudi ..	1,259	..	..	1,448	2,707
	Mayaveram ..	997	..	79	833	1,909
	Negapatam ..	4,117	..	..	293	4,410
	Tanjore	2,211	231	218	4,000	6,660
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	1,359	246	134	1,673	3,412
	Tinnevelly ..	1,359	..	102	617	2,078
	Tuticorin ..	863	..	202	1,051	2,116
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	663	..	..	477	1,140
	Trichinopoly ..	4,920	1,467	252	5,923	12,562
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	1,037	..	..	72	1,109
	Vizagapatam ..	527	..	..	168	695
	Vizianagram ..	429	..	..	..	429
	Total ..	58,577	5,150	16,735	45,107	1,25,569

G.—MUNICIPALITIES—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Expenditure*—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipalities.	Grant V. Supervision.	Advances.	Refunds.	Balance.	Grand Total.
		18	19	20	21	22
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary	Adoni	1,747	24	..	9,016	23,684
	Anantapore ..	1,038	..	11	9	7,298
	Bellary	4,868	..	10	2,093	63,392
	Ghooty	755	..	1	1,029	7,359
Coimbatore ..	Caroor	533	500	..	776	3,639
	Coimbatore ..	2,924	2,010	1,395	718	37,200
	Erode	563	..	..	127	8,916
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	1,911	218	11	—434	23,230
Ganjam	Berhampore ..	2,218	1,000	..	2,591	17,867
	Chicacole ..	2,291	..	..	2,371	14,160
Godavery ..	Cocanada ..	2,964	..	..	623	24,271
	Ellore	1,408	..	..	2,685	18,383
	Rajahmundry ..	1,204	108	..	4,542	19,310
Kistna	Guntoor ..	1,685	26	47	4,188	25,726
	Masulipatam ..	2,028	30	70	531	22,076
Kurnool	Cumbum ..	1,002	..	..	1,960	7,145
	Kurnool ..	1,643	..	..	3,445	23,491
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	1,848	10	..	—1,135	25,234
Madura	Dindigul ..	1,201	41	28	4,524	13,902
	Madura	2,799	1,718	1	22,720	98,344
Malabar	Calicut	2,769	433	37	4,490	36,331
	Cannanore ..	2,642	..	189	360	19,018
	Cochin	1,707	..	55	826	16,431
	Palghaut ..	1,739	60	..	3,971	27,707
	Tellicherry ..	1,807	..	2	77	15,131
Nilgiri Hills ..	Coonoor ..	1,371	85	305	1,450	10,904
	Ootacamund ..	2,237	30	150	130	34,384
Nellore	Nellore	1,618	..	..	3,678	35,897
North Arcot ..	Vellore	2,728	..	63	10,107	59,637
	Wallajahpett ..	1,421	16	..	2,021	11,219
Salem	Salem	2,846	537	25	3,101	42,953
South Arcot ..	Chellumbrum ..	1,300	..	33	927	7,440
	Cuddalore ..	3,166	..	..	5,472	34,316
South Canara ..	Mangalore ..	2,005	297	24	2,967	22,421
Tanjore	Combaconum ..	2,080	..	..	5,923	38,956
	Munnargudi ..	1,236	..	130	2,888	19,659
	Mayaveram ..	1,156	134	..	2,483	18,723
	Negapatam ..	3,330	..	..	17,806	56,893
	Tanjore	3,299	..	..	4,570	45,706
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	1,714	..	..	884	21,065
	Tinnevelly ..	3,274	..	..	123	16,663
	Tuticorin ..	1,306	197	12	732	21,459
Trichinopoly ..	Srirungum ..	1,427	..	..	1,610	17,010
	Trichinopoly ..	4,932	1,137	215	7,114	76,906
Vizagapatam ..	Bimlipatam ..	1,096	..	..	1,144	13,857
	Vizagapatam ..	3,061	..	..	5,655	22,817
	Vizianagram ..	2,047	..	..	69	10,909
	Total ..	95,944	8,611	2,814	1,52,857	12,39,039

(1.)—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.						For	
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.				Vessels.	Tonnage.
				Rs.	A.	P.			
Ganjam.	Ganjam	24	18,044	1,636	4	0		2	864
	Gopaulpore	120	127,240	15,145	8	6		13	8,230
	Barwah	3	2,273	...	...	...		1	614
	Sonnapore	2	2,429	...	...	...		...	...
	Calingapatam	41	51,819½	1,629	0	0		9	4,349½
	Poondy	4	5,044	...	...	...		...	...
	Bavanapad	1	1,262	...	...	...		1	285
	Total ...	195	208,111½	18,410	12	6		26	14,342½
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	134	144,296	3,045	9	0		4	1,974
	Bimlipatam	152	158,890	4,587	9	9		27	14,484
	Conada	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Poodimadaka* ...	2	1,935	...	...	...		...	...
	Pentacottah*	4	4,131	...	...	...		3	1,630
	Total ...	292	309,252	7,633	2	9		34	18,088
Godavery.	Cocanada	185	183,736½	9,820	14	9		64	27,616
	Coringa	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Nursapore	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total ...	185	183,736½	9,820	14	9		64	27,616
Kistna.	Masulipatam	90	94,344	2,590	13	6		5	1,820
	Nagayalanka	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Kottapalem	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Pemmudi	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Martota	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Boddavaripalem ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Gangadipalem ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Ipurpalem	26	30,850	...	...	...		...	...
	Motupatti	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total ...	116	125,194	2,590	13	6		5	1,820
Nellore.	Kottapatam	1	30¼	...	...	...		...	...
	Itamukkala	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Ramayapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Chennayapalem ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Tummalapenta ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Juvvaladinne	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Ponnapudi	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Mypadu	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Krishnapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Pamanji	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Tupili	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Dugarajupatam ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Total ...	1	30¼	...	...	...		...	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	31	10,630	534	0	0		1	76
	Porto Novo	...	...	...	...	...		1	4
	Total ...	31	10,630	534	0	0		2	80

* No tonnage dues are collected

MARINE.

District for the Official Year 1874-75.

eign.			Country or Native.			Total.		
Dues.			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
RS.	A.	P.			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
108	0	0	4	358	20 0 0	30	19,266	1,764 4 0
934	1	0	25	4,366	294 0 0	158	139,836	16,373 9 6
...	...	...	23	5,419½	... ...	27	8,306½	... ...
...	...	...	2	332	... ...	4	2,761	... ...
543	11	0	11	2,518½	245 12 6	61	58,687½	2,418 7 6
...	...	...	8	1,506½	... ...	12	6,550½	... ...
...	...	...	1	480	... ...	3	2,027	... ...
1,585	12	0	74	14,980½	559 12 6	295	237,434½	20,556 5 0
246	11	0	58	7,203	418 12 6	196	153,473	3,711 0 6
1,761	1	0	13	1,557	84 3 6	192	174,931	6,432 14 3
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	8	318	... ...	10	2,253	... ...
...	...	...	9	1,261	... ...	6	7,022	... ...
2,007	12	0	88	10,339	503 0 0	414	337,679	10,143 14 9
4,743	0	0	96	16,927	1,370 8 6	345	228,279½	15,934 7 3
...	...	...	50	9,178	805 15 4	50	9,178	805 15 4
...	...	...	100	3,519	... ...	100	3,519	... ...
4,743	0	0	246	29,624	2,176 7 10	495	240,976½	16,740 6 7
121	3	0	140	9,898	549 0 4	235	106,062	3,261 0 10
...	...	...	17	576	... ...	17	576	... ...
...	...	...	206	10,255	... ...	206	10,255	... ...
...	...	...	84	10,687	... ...	84	10,687	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	9	217	... ...	9	217	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	12	400	... ...	12	400	... ...
...	...	...	90	13,603	... ...	116	44,453	... ...
...	...	...	82	7,184½	... ...	82	7,184½	... ...
121	3	0	640	52,820½	549 0 4	761	179,834½	3,261 0 10
...	...	...	219	17,594¾	... ...	220	17,625	... ...
...	...	...	74	$10,065\frac{60}{130}$	... ...	74	$10,065\frac{60}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	14	$2,389\frac{76}{130}$	... ...	14	$2,389\frac{76}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	4	$576\frac{50}{130}$	... ...	4	$576\frac{50}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
...	...	...	4	$724\frac{93}{130}$	... ...	4	$724\frac{93}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	2	324	... ...	2	324	... ...
...	...	...	4	638	... ...	4	638	... ...
...	...	...	14	$611\frac{26}{130}$	... ...	14	$611\frac{26}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	8	$503\frac{26}{130}$	... ...	8	$503\frac{26}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	34	$3,890\frac{1}{260}$	... ...	34	$3,890\frac{1}{260}$	... ...
...	...	...	6	$928\frac{60}{130}$	... ...	6	$928\frac{60}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	9	$1,255\frac{50}{130}$	... ...	9	$1,255\frac{50}{130}$	... ...
...	...	..	4	$213\frac{26}{130}$	... ...	4	$213\frac{26}{130}$	... ...
...	...	...	396	$39,715\frac{12}{260}$	... ...	397	$39,745\frac{77}{260}$	... ...
5	0	0	205	17,141	753 0 0	237	27,847	1,292 0 0
...	...	...	248	16,718	958 0 0	249	16,722	958 0 0
5	0	0	453	33,859	1,711 0 0	486	44,569	2,250 0 0

at these two ports.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

H.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year* 1874-75—(Continued).

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Value of Export. Rs.	A.	P.	Value of Import. Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	6,71,994	11	9	14,654	8	0
	Gopaulpore	29,09,874	15	9	16,11,419	1	4
	Barwah	1,71,794	5	8	1,174	8	0
	Sonnapore	1,07,277	12	0	5,640	0	0
	Calingapatam	8,65,432	5	8	46,396	2	3
	Poondy	88,407	10	0	9,090	0	0
	Bavanapad	36,765	0	0	...	...	...
	Total ...	48,51,546	12	10	16,88,374	3	7
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	11,76,708	0	0	5,09,195	0	0
	Bimlipatam	31,08,402	0	0	16,69,190	0	0
	Conada	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poodimadaka*	53,886	0	0	1,388	0	0
	Pentacottah*	2,26,033	0	0	189	0	0
	Total ...	45,65,029	0	0	21,79,962	0	0
Godavery.	Cocanada	82,61,482	0	0	18,92,506	0	0
	Coringa	6,63,438	0	0	1,32,091	0	0
	Nursapore	1,07,619	0	0	17,791	0	0
	Total ...	90,32,539	0	0	20,42,388	0	0
Kistna.	Masulipatam	17,14,144	5	10	11,96,366	15	11
	Nagayalanka	9,358	0	0	3,410	0	0
	Nizampatam	2,10,090	9	11	74,393	13	7
	Kottapalem	4,626	6	5	6,502	9	11
	Pemmudi	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Martota	5,113	0	0	...	...	...
	Boddavaripalem	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gangadipalem	4,722	0	0	1,229	7	0
	Ipurpalem	3,37,694	9	3	5,87,184	12	0
	Motupatti	1,88,385	14	0	37,699	0	0
	Total ...	24,74,134	13	5	19,06,786	10	5
Nellore.	Kottapatam	3,32,823	0	0	2,51,947	0	0
	Itamukkala	56,982	0	0	62,658	0	0
	Pakala	19,489	0	0	536	0	0
	Ramayapatam	...	...	...	5,331	0	0
	Chennayapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	2,485	0	0	...	...	...
	Juvvaladinne	...	...	...	48	0	0
	Iskapalli	...	...	...	348	0	0
	Ponnapudi	5,212	0	0	2,713	0	0
	Mypadu	6,539	0	0	320	0	0
	Krishnapatam	25,930	0	0	285	0	0
	Pamanji	5,870	0	0	2,500	0	0
	Tupili	5,771	0	0	...	...	...
	Dugarajupatam	...	...	...	268	0	0
	Total ...	4,61,101	0	0	3,26,954	0	0
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	5,55,142	0	0	10,09,909	0	0
	Porto Novo	5,60,441	0	0	95,601	0	0
	Total ...	11,15,583	0	0	11,05,510	0	0

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

H.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the Official Year* 1874-75—(Continued).

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Export.			Duty on Import.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	28,503	7	10	19	15	2	28,523	7	0
	Gopaulpore	79,069	8	6	1,508	7	10	80,578	0	4
	Barwah	1,054	4	8	...	...	...	1,054	4	8
	Sonnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calingapatam	35,067	13	1	33	12	4	35,101	9	5
	Poondy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bavanapad	1,875	0	0	...	...	...	1,875	0	0
	Total ...	1,45,570	2	1	1,562	3	4	1,47,132	5	5
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	7,161	4	3	898	0	5	8,059	4	8
	Bimlipatam	46,534	14	1	3,049	9	7	49,584	7	8
	Conada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poodimadaka*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pentacottah*	3,006	4	8	1	0	0	3,007	4	8
	Total ...	56,702	7	0	3,948	10	0	60,651	1	0
Godavery.	Cocanada	1,26,476	4	3	5,915	10	3	1,32,391	14	6
	Coringa	26,124	4	9	142	10	3	26,266	15	0
	Nursapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,52,600	9	0	6,058	4	6	1,58,658	13	6
Kistna.	Masulipatam	6,023	14	0	5,321	13	5	11,345	11	5
	Nagayalanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pemmudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Martota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boddavaripalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gangadipalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ipurpalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motupatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,023	14	0	5,321	13	5	11,345	11	5
Nellore.	Kottapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Itamukkala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramayapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chennayapalem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tummalapenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Juvvaladinne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponnapudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mypadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishnapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pamanji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tupili	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dugarajupatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	32,412	0	0	5,151	0	0	37,563	0	0
	Porto Novo	35,525	0	0	150	0	0	35,675	0	0
	Total ...	67,937	0	0	5,301	0	0	73,238	0	0

*No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

(*Continued across on next page.*)

H.—MARINE—

(1.)—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				Rs. A. P.
Tanjore.	Terumullavassel	...	...	... ...
	Kodiyampalayam	...	...	... ...
	Tranquebar	4	4,722	590 6 3
	Nagore	...	...	... ...
	Negapatam	99	100,002	2,123 1 8
	Valangany	...	...	... ...
	Thopputorai	...	...	... ...
	Muttupattai	...	...	... ...
	Adrampatam	...	...	... ...
	Ammapatam	...	...	... ...
	Kattumavadi	...	...	... ...
	Krishnajipatam	...	...	... ...
	Kottaipatam	...	...	... ...
	Gopalapatam	...	...	... ...
	Sundrapandiyapatam	...	...	... ...
	Total	103	104,724	2,713 7 11
Madura.	Keelakarray	...	...	... ...
	Davipatam	358	67,486	... ...
	Paumben	...	...	... ...
	Tondy	...	...	... ...
	Total	358	67,486	... ...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	112	115,551¾	17,217 12 0
	Kulasagarapatam	...	...	... ...
	Koilpatam	...	...	... ...
	Total	112	115,551¾	17,217 12 0
Malabar.	Cannanore	83	92,841	810 13 9
	Tellicherry	80	92,359	621 0 0
	Kallai	...	...	... ...
	Badagara	6	3,834	... ...
	Quilandy	11	6,076	... ...
	Calicut	72	77,778	2,808 5 6
	Beypore	55	65,140	568 14 0
	Tanur	...	...	... ...
	Ponani	...	...	... ...
	Chowghaut	...	...	... ...
	Cochin	171	108,519	15,199 2 0
	Total	478	446,547	20,008 3 3
South Canara.	Mangalore	148	166,435	1,974 0 0
	Mulki	...	...	... ...
	Manjeshwar	...	...	... ...
	Kumbla	...	...	... ...
	Kassergode	...	...	... ...
	Udipi	...	...	... ...
	Barkur	...	...	... ...
	Kundapur	...	...	... ...
	Baindur	...	...	... ...
	Naikinkottah	...	...	... ...
	Total	148	166,435	1,974 0 0
Madras.	Madras	352	435,883	43,507 14 6

(*Continued*).

District for the Official Year 1874-75—(Continued).

Foreign.			Country or Native.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
...	...	... ...	80	8,550	... ...
...	...	... ...	6	453	... ...
4	1,464	289 12 0	49	5,511	324 10 6
...	...	... ...	27	5,257	519 1 9
4	1,534	310 11 3	658	81,494	3,648 15 6
...	...	... ...	2	184	... ...
...	...	... ...	289	7,292	... ...
...	...	... ...	125	11,582	... ...
...	...	... ...	152	9,600	... ...
...	...	... ...	51	2,392	... ...
...	...	... ...	13	523	... ...
...	...	... ...	22	632	... ...
...	...	... ...	17	809	... ...
...	...	... ...	8	374	... ...
...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
8	2,998	600 7 3	1,499	134,653	4,492 11 9
...	...	... ...	1,254	50,473	... ...
...	...	... ...	2,120	34,404	... ...
...	...	... ...	4,035	165,226½	... ...
...	...	... ...	745	16,474½	... ...
...	...	... ...	8,154	266,578	... ...
4	3,337	625 11 0	796	47,586½	2,355 15 8
...	...	... ...	220	14,392¾	... ...
1	46	... ...	90	4,346	... ...
5	3,383	625 11 0	1,106	66,325¼	2,355 15 8
2	1,039	92 4 0	1,398	32,933	972 7 3
31	4,738	420 3 0	1,249	18,679	871 6 0
2	365	... ...	306	4,463	... ...
...	...	... ...	516	15,251	... ...
1	574	... ...	295	10,794	... ...
2	1,551	291 13 0	2,541	112,330	7,172 4 6
...	...	... ...	789	27,643	775 11 0
...	...	... ...	225	7,524	... ...
...	...	... ...	575	31,830	... ...
...	...	... ...	35	2,780	... ...
27	7,010	1,188 3 0	1,644	49,215	3,351 12 0
65	15,277	1,992 7 0	9,573	313,345	13,143 8 9
461	36,232	2,010 0 0	2,991	61,445	788 0 0
15	286	... ...	590	7,560	... ...
41	1,730	... ...	182	3,418	... ...
10	412	... ...	338	4,709	... ...
40	590	... ...	566	6,661	... ...
34	1,073	... ...	670	9,046	... ...
193	5,064	... ...	925	14,570	... ...
164	8,320	... ...	1,035	20,817	... ...
24	326	... ...	497	4,892	... ...
...	...	... ...	67	758	... ...
982	54,033	2,010 0 0	7,861	133,876	788 0 0
43	33,590	2,467 15 6	494	58,325½	4,689 13 4

(*Continued across on next page.*)

H.—MARINE.—

(1.)—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				RS. A. P.
Tanjore.	Terumullavassel	80	8,550	... ...
	Kodiyampalayam	6	453	... ...
	Tranquebar	57	11,697	1,204 12 9
	Nagore	27	5,257	519 1 9
	Negapatam	761	183,030	6,082 12 5
	Valangany	2	184	... ...
	Thopputorai	289	7,292	... ...
	Muttupattai	125	11,582	... ...
	Adrampatam	152	9,600	... ...
	Ammapatam	51	2,392	... ...
	Kattumavadi	13	523	... ...
	Krishnajipatam	22	632	... ...
	Kottaipatam	17	809	... ...
	Gopalapatam	8	374	... ...
	Sundrapandiyapatam	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	1,610	242,375	7,806 10 11
Madura.	Keelakarray	1,254	50,473	... ...
	Davipatam	2,473	101,890	... ...
	Paumben	4,035	165,226½	... ...
	Tondy	745	16,474½	... ...
	Total ...	8,512	334,064	... ...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	912	166,475¼	20,199 6 8
	Kulasagarapatam	220	14,392¾	... ...
	Koilpatam	91	4,392	... ...
	Total ...	1,223	185,260	20,199 6 8
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,483	126,813	1,875 9 0
	Tellicherry	1,360	115,776	1,912 9 0
	Kallai	308	4,828	... ...
	Badagara	522	19,085	... ...
	Quilandy	307	17,444	... ...
	Calicut...	2,615	191,659	10,272 7 0
	Beypore	844	92,683	1,344 9 0
	Tanur...	225	7,524	... ...
	Ponani	575	31,830	... ...
	Chowghaut	35	2,780	... ...
	Cochin...	1,842	164,747	19,739 1 0
	Total ...	10,116	775,169	35,144 3 0
South Canara.	Mangalore	3,600	264,112	4,772 0 0
	Mulki	605	7,846	... ...
	Manjeshwar	223	5,148	... ...
	Kumbla	348	5,121	... ...
	Kassergode	606	7,251	... ...
	Udipi	704	10,119	... ...
	Barkur...	1,118	19,634	... ...
	Kundapur	1,199	29,137	... ...
	Baindur	521	5,218	... ...
	Naikinkottah	67	758	... ...
	Total ...	8,991	354,344	4,772 0 0
Madras.	Madras	889	527,798½	50,665 11 4

(*Continued*).

District for the Official Year 1874-75—(Continued).

Value of						Duty on						Sea Customs Revenue.		
Export.			Import.			Export.			Import.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
8,29,671	0	0	23,439	0	0	51,596	9	5	1,112	12	5	52,709	5	10
69,516	0	0	...	...	...	4,344	12	0	...	...	...	4,344	12	0
4,67,633	0	0	6,455	0	0	29,775	10	7	323	10	2	30,099	4	9
1,01,521	0	0	2,78,651	0	0	587	14	10	2,256	14	10	2,844	13	8
48,53,714	0	0	32,01,387	0	0	2,04,492	4	4	88,437	11	10	2,92,930	0	2
99,235	0	0	1,123	0	0	6,186	0	0	...	...	...	6,186	0	0
1,26,885	0	0	10,328	0	0	9,400	0	4	352	11	7	9,752	11	11
13,34,391	0	0	17,985	0	0	82,445	7	5	1,096	5	9	83,541	13	2
4,23,634	0	0	34,298	0	0	24,522	4	8	1,746	4	2	26,268	8	10
54,321	0	0	3,757	0	0	3,951	7	7	171	8	8	4,123	0	3
19,506	0	0	122	0	0	1,854	9	2	8	0	7	1,862	9	9
42,325	0	0	206	0	0	3,857	1	7	4	13	10	3,861	15	5
34,044	0	0	936	0	0	2,622	12	9	40	1	0	2,662	13	9
15,943	0	0	881	0	0	1,225	10	9	32	7	4	1,258	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,72,339	0	0	35,79,568	0	0	4,26,862	9	5	95,583	6	2	5,22,445	15	7
2,22,304	0	0	3,79,377	0	0	1,301	13	1	5,857	7	7	6,659	4	8
88,429	0	0	1,96,955	0	0	844	3	9	667	7	5	1,511	11	2
4,29,725	0	0	3,86,310	0	0	220	0	5	2,095	3	0	2,315	3	5
25,805	0	0	72,115	0	0	605	7	1	1,535	6	7	2,140	13	8
7,66,263	0	0	10,34,757	0	0	2,971	8	4	9,655	8	7	12,627	0	11
89,03,377	0	0	40,64,539	0	0	22,076	10	9	1,18,078	12	1	1,40,155	6	10
3,97,747	0	0	3,80,701	0	0	549	14	3	1,290	5	7	1,840	3	10
5,864	0	0	15,902	0	0	2	14	7	613	8	9	616	7	4
93,06,988	0	0	44,61,142	0	0	22,629	7	7	1,19,982	10	5	1,42,612	2	0
13,77,095	0	0	22,53,690	0	0	958	5	1	1,520	5	1	2,478	10	2
48,33,000	0	0	50,46,650	0	0	10,631	5	5	3,665	10	9	14,297	0	2
69,790	0	0	2,57,876	0	0	...	...	...	56	5	10	56	5	10
14,05,535	0	0	4,17,817	0	0	63	4	3	16	14	3	80	2	6
2,27,688	0	0	1,39,933	0	0	118	11	7	66	1	8	184	13	3
76,04,480	0	0	37,90,696	0	0	8,814	1	4	16,458	7	8	25,272	9	0
31,11,559	0	0	3,48,439	0	0	1,593	9	2	2,817	2	9	4,410	11	11
1,94,522	0	0	13,609	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,20,451	0	0	2,25,015	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,397	0	0	18,551	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75,57,960	0	0	54,72,523	0	0	31,419	4	7	20,194	11	8	51,614	0	3
2,68,44,477	0	0	1,79,79,799	0	0	53,598	9	5	44,795	11	8	98,394	5	1
50,58,476	0	0	27,27,044	5	0	17,143	5	11	21,629	14	7	38,773	4	6
2,10,387	0	0	75,635	0	0	...	...	...	6	8	5	6	8	5
82,635	0	0	22,452	0	0	1,275	11	9	...	...	...	1,275	11	9
93,494	0	0	7,054	0	0	441	4	3	...	...	...	441	4	3
81,218	0	0	90,620	0	0	...	...	...	1	11	0	1	11	0
2,83,187	0	0	2,58,484	0	0	474	6	0	12	3	0	486	9	0
3,79,323	0	0	1,33,218	0	0	6,692	14	11	20	13	8	6,713	12	7
4,32,463	0	0	1,31,878	0	0	7,234	2	7	61	7	4	7,295	9	11
86,366	0	0	26,707	0	0	37	14	0	28	0	5	65	14	5
10,737	0	0	942	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67,18,286	0	0	34,74,034	5	0	33,299	11	5	21,760	10	5	55,060	5	10
2,44,13,288	0	0	3,52,05,916	0	0	2,65,063	0	0	13,67,634	0	0	16,32,697	0	0

H.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at the various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the Official Year* 1874-75.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Particulars.	Finding of Court of Inquiry.
1874.				
3rd April ..	Barque *Alice*, Master James Pounder.	473	Laden with 20 tons of red wood, was making to the port of Cocanada from Madras; and nearly 8 miles to the north-east of Narsapore Point the vessel ran aground, owing to the lead not having been hove. All hands were saved, but the cargo was totally lost. The value of the vessel, as well as of the cargo, was unknown.	A Court of Inquiry was appointed to investigate into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Alice*. They were of opinion that entire and culpable neglect of the lead was the cause which led to the loss of the vessel, and they held the Master primarily responsible for the loss of his ship, and suspended his certificate of competency as Master for a period of nine calendar months.
20th do. ..	Brig *Abdool Cauder*, Syrang Cocka Poliah.	136	Having left Madras, laden with cotton and spelter, bound to Vizagapatam, was wrecked at the entrance of Vizagapatam river, the warp having parted just as she had crossed the bar. The crew and cargo were saved. The value of the vessel was Rupees 4,000, but that of the cargo was unknown.	
5th May ..	Brig *Fathechool Curreem*, Syrang Mirja Allee.	150	Was lying in the Madras roads, and in the cyclone of 8th May parted from her anchors, became disabled, dismasted, and finally drifted on shore near Covelong. She had no cargo on board. The crew were all saved. The vessel was valued at Rupees 5,000.	The Court further considered the conduct of the second officer as most reprehensible and deserving of severe notice at their hands. Had he simply obeyed and executed the order of the Commander and hove the lead, the vessel in all probability would not have been lost, and in the cause of discipline and order they adjudged that his certificate be suspended for nine months.
Do. ..	Brig *Cader Hydros*, Syrang Ponnadi.	196-14	Was proceeding from Madras to Masulipatam and Cocanada with a cargo of sundries, valued Rupees 2,200, and 20 passengers, and in the cyclone of 5th May was driven ashore near Tumalepenta in the Nellore District. The passengers and crew, numbering 40 souls, were saved by boats, and part of the cargo was also recovered. The vessel was valued at Rupees 3,700.	
Beginning of May.	Brig *Stree Audicasava-sawmy*, Syrang Pisanji Ramasawmy.	187	While on the voyage from Moulmein to Negapatam and Madras was overtaken by the cyclone of the 5th May and driven ashore at Iskapalli. She was laden with timber, oil, &c., and carried 59 passengers, three of whom died on the passage. The crew and passengers were safely landed in boats. No report was received as to the value of ship and cargo.	

7th May ..	Brig *Shah-in-Shah*, Syrang Mahomed Calloo.	189	Parted from her anchors in the Madras roads, drifted to sea, and was dismasted in the cyclone of 5th May. The crew abandoned the vessel, and proceeded on board the S.S. *Burmah*, which vessel landed them at Madras. The *Shah-in-Shah* was afterwards towed to Madras by the S.S. *Patna*; and while the vessel was lying at anchor, awaiting settlement of salvage claims, she parted from her anchors and drifted on shore, becoming a total wreck. The value of the vessel was unknown.	
8th do. ..	Barque *Bengal*, Master Joshua Griffiths.	784	Was anchored in the Madras roads, and on the 5th May, owing to threatening weather, the signal to proceed to sea was made to the shipping, when slipping both of her chains she stood to sea, and having encountered the violence of the cyclone sprang a leak. The quantity of water in the hold continued to increase, and the vessel not being able to fetch Madras bore up for Cocanada in distress. On the 8th May, at 7 P.M., the vessel sighted Hope Island light, and having 9 feet of water in her hold with her pumps choked with sand ballast, she attempted to enter the port of Cocanada at night, when she got into 4½ fathoms. Her helm was ordered to be put hard-a-port, but she did not answer it, being unmanageable from the quantity of water in her hold, and having a very heavy list to starboard, and before another cast of the lead could be got, she took the ground 5 miles to the northward and eastward of Hope Island. All hands were saved. The value of the vessel was unknown.	An official inquiry was held on the loss of the *Bengal*. The Court were of opinion that the Master erred in judgment in endeavoring to enter at night a port to which he had never been before, to enter which he had no sailing directions, and appears to have been ignorant even of the number of lights there were in the port, without primarily trying whether he could anchor; but considering that there was 9 feet water in the hold, the vessel unmanageable, and laying over on her beam end, with an increasing leak, without the means of removing the water from her hold, the crew exhausted from previous exertion to keep her afloat, and with only one anchor for his security, they were disposed to make every allowance for the anxiety felt by the Master to seek an anchorage where his vessel might be safe, and in this anxious state of mind he apparently allowed himself to be led into error in steering towards the vessel with a light, while the lead showed he was going more and more into shallow water, which ultimately proved the total destruction of his vessel. The
2nd November...	French Ship *Corneillie*, Master Bisset.	422-63	Arrived at Vizagapatam on the 29th October from Chittagong to take in part of her cargo of gingelly seed for Marseilles, and then to proceed on to Cocanada to complete her loading. After receiving a portion of the seed on the 2nd November, a strong current and heavy sea set in with a moderate gale, when she was seen drifting to the southward, and she was signalled to put to sea, which she did, but after passing the Dolphin's Nose, she was stranded quarter of a mile north of Yerrada. The crew were saved, but her cargo, valued at Rs. 3,896, was totally lost. The vessel was valued at Rupees 1,40,000.	

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

H.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Wrecks, &c., which have occurred at the various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the Official Year* 1874-75—(Continued).

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Particulars.	Finding of Court of Inquiry.
1875.				
1st February ..	Brig *Amirdalutchmy*, Syrang Dominga Pillay.	201	Took in a cargo of salt at Vypaur for Alleppey, arrived at Tuticorin to obtain her clearance, and left again; but, owing to a strong wind, and running too close to land, was wrecked south-west of Mooram Shullee Thevoo. The crew were saved, and part of the cargo recovered, the portion lost being valued at Rupees 700. The value of the vessel was Rupees 15,000.	Court, therefore, found the Commander not guilty of any default or negligence of a character to endanger his certificate. No precaution was neglected; the lead was kept constantly going, and all hands with himself were on deck.
3rd do. ..	Dhoney *Venkata Sooriya Narrainsawmy*, Syrang Vada Mudala Potana.	33	While on the voyage from Masulipatam to Madras laden with grain, her rudder broke, and she drifted helplessly on shore at Monopolliem. Most of her cargo, amounting to Rupees 1,800, was lost. The vessel was worth Rupees 500. No lives were lost.	The Court were of opinion that he should be cautioned on account of his error of judgment. They were also constrained to censure the chief officer for the manner in which the log was kept.
10th do. ..	Brig *Hope*, Syrang Sheik Meerah Saib.	110-127	Was lying in the Vizagapatam roads, and at midnight, the crew being all asleep without any look-out being kept, her coir hawser parted, and she drifted on the Black Rocks off Waltair, becoming a total wreck. The value of the vessel was Rupees 4,000. The crew swam ashore safely.	
1874.	*Founderings.*			
1st May ..	Brig *Khuthy Rahiman*, Syrang Minnut Allee.	126-7	Left Point de Galle for Chittagong in ballast; encountered a cyclone, started a plank, and was filled with water so rapidly that the crew had hardly time to get into the vessel's boat. They were nine days at sea, and were picked up by the Barque *Evangeline*, which vessel landed them at Cochin.	
5th do. ..	Brig *Samadany*, Syrang Seethee Allee.	129	While proceeding from Paumben to Chittagong, experienced bad weather, during which she started one of her bottom planks, and there was just time given for the crew to take to their boat before she foundered. Her cargo of oil, worth Rupees 2,625, was totally lost. Her own value was Rupees 10,000. The crew, sixteen in number, after six days, met with a native vessel and were taken on board of her.	

7th do. ..	Brig *Mughool Ahmeed*, Syrang Suffer Allee.	153	Drifted out to sea during the cyclone of 5th May, was dismasted, and became very leaky, and is reported to have been seen sinking; shortly after her crew, ten in number, abandoned her, and proceeded on board the French Barque *St. Ann*, which vessel landed them at Madras. Her cargo of paddy was lost with her. Value of vessel and cargo was unknown.	
8th do. ..	*Cotia Gunja Jairamprasad*, Syrang Luddah.	62-14	Left Mangalore, laden with rice, betelnut, &c., valued at Rupees 5,000, bound to Pooribunder; but, having proceeded to a distance of 40 miles, encountered heavy weather, and was forced to put back to Mangalore, and while entering the bar foundered: all hands were saved, but the cargo was totally lost.	
1875.				
8th May ..	Barque *Stree Ramaloo*, Syrang P. Venkannah.	227	On her passage from Cocanada to Madras with a cargo of grain, valued at Rupees 16,000, became very leaky, was disabled, dismasted, and finally abandoned in a sinking state. The crew, 21 in number, proceeded in a boat on board the *Veerabadrasawmy*. The *Stree Ramaloo* was valued at Rupees 9,000. Her cargo was totally lost.	
7th July ..	Brig *Pauline*, Syrang Sagoo.	115	Was anchored in the Negapatam roads in a leaky state, and, having suddenly sprung a leak, sank at her anchor. Three of her crew were on board at the time, and were saved by catamarans.	
	Collisions.			
3rd November.	Barque *Salus*, Master N. Poland.	315-69	Was lying moored in the inner harbour of Cochin, and was fouled by the *Mahomed Seelaman Bux* while entering the harbour, the *Salus* losing her foreyard. The amount of damage was Rupees 400.	
	Groundings.			
25th September.	Barque *Passover*, Master George Smith.	456.82	While crossing the Cochin bar to enter the harbour, the wind failed, and, as she was drifting towards the south sand, anchor was let go, when she grounded. The vessel was got off again. She was at the time in charge of a pilot, and an inquiry was held, but no blame was attached to the pilot.	An official inquiry was held on the case, and it was found that the pilot's conduct was free from blame, that he showed the greatest possible caution, and formed from the first a correct estimate of the danger to which he was exposed when the wind dropped, leaving the ship on the bar; that all was done that could be done under the circumstances; and that the accident was to be attributed solely to the failure of wind at a critical moment.
	Burnt.			
28th February..	Barque *Stree Streenavasasawmy*, Syrang Doorogoo Jagernaikooloo.	291	Was laden with coir rope, cocoanuts, bamboo mats, &c., valued at Rupees 2,500, and lying at anchor in the Barvah roads, when a fire suddenly broke out at night in the vessel, and she sank at her anchor, burnt down.	

H.—MARINE—

(3.)—*List of Lights in the*

Names of Lights.	Where situated.	Position. Latitude.	Position. Longitude.	Color of Light.	Description, whether Fixed, Flashing, or Revolving.	Interval of Revolution or Flash.	Height of Lantern above High Water.	How far visible.
		N.	E.				Feet.	Miles.
Gopaulpore light.	Mainland ...	19° 13′ 0″	84° 52′ 0″	White.	Fixed.	...	89	10
Santopilly light.	Conada Hill, ¾ mile inland.	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	Do.	Do.	...	150	14
Dolphin's Nose light.	Headland called Dolphin's Nose	17° 41′ 45″	83° 17′ 15″	Red.	Do.	...	640	5
Cocanada light.	Mouth of Cocanada river.	16° 56′ 15″	82° 14′ 46″	White.	Do.	...	112	10
Coringa or Hope Island light.	Hope Island ...	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	Do.	Do.	...	82½	15
Masulipatam light.	Fort ...	16° 9′ 15″	81° 9′ 30″	Do.	Do.	...	95	6
Point Divi light.	Point Divi ...	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	Do.	Do.	...	52	14
Armeghon light.	Mainland ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 30″	Do.	Do.	...	105·5	14
Pulicat light ...	Near the beach.	13° 25′ 20″	80° 19′ 30″	Red.	Do.	...	73·32	10
Madras do. ...	Esplanade, north of Fort.	13° 5′ 10″	80° 16′ 29″	White	Reciprocating; flashing	Every two minutes.	128	20 to 30
Pondicherry light.	Near the beach.	11° 55′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	Do.	Fixed.	...	90	12 to 14
Karical light ...	On the bank of the river near the sea.	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	...	...	...	65	8
Negapatam light.	Mainland ...	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	White.	Fixed.	...	82·2	14
Paumben light.	On a sand hill about a mile east of Northern Channel.	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	Do.	Do.	...	97	12 to 14
		W.						
Tuticorin light.	Hare Island ...	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	Do.	Do.	...	82	14
		N.						
Cochin light ...	South entrance of Cochin Harbour.	9° 58′ 5″	76° 13′ 55″	Do.	Do.	...	97	15
Calicut light ...	Near the beach.	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	Do.	Do.	...	105	12
Tellicherry light	Do. ...	11° 44′ 50″	75° 28′ 0″	Do.	Do.	...	112	8
Cannanore light	Do. ...	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	Red.	Do.	...	110	6
Mangalore light	Hill above town	12° 52′ 0″	74° 49′ 25″	Do.	Do.	...	240	14

(Continued).

Madras Presidency.

Height of Light-house from Base to Vane.	Color and Description of Building.	Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
...	White flagstaff.	Country, 3rd class.	1871.	Intended as a guide to vessels making the anchorage at night and exhibited on the special requisition of Commanders of the B. I. S. N. Company.
...	On roof of house	Dioptric, 4th class.	1849, improved 1871.	Exhibited to warn mariners off the Santopilly rocks from which the light bears N. 60° W. The rocks are 5½ miles from the coast.
...	Small tower ...	Country, 4th class.	1874.	Harbour light. Established at the request of the B. I. S. N. Company's Commanders making the coast hereabouts in the south-west monsoon from Rangoon. Temporarily displayed as an experiment.
119	Column ...	Country, 2nd class.	1870.	Is a harbour light to enable mariners to clear the north end of the shoals off Hope Island and steer for the anchorage at night; but is not of much use at present owing to the extension of the shoals off the north-east end of Hope Island and the removal of the anchorage further north. It is intended to shift the present light to a more convenient site.
100·6	Column with alternate bands of black and white.	Country, 1st class.	1817.	Intended to lead vessels clear of the rocks and shoals off Godavery Point; but being considered unsuitable in every way, a new screw-pile light-house has been ordered out from England to exhibit a second order revolving dioptric light.
112	White flagstaff.	Dioptric, 6th class.	1858, improved 1870.	Is a harbour light; was originally a red light; but being of very small power of the sixth order, it was altered to a white light by the removal of the colored media as a temporary measure.
43	White column.	Dioptric, 4th class.	1851, improved 1870.	Points out the position of the danger it marks.
106·7	Do. ...	Do. ...	1852, improved 1870.	Warns vessels off the Armeghon Shoal, the shoalest part of which has only 1¾ fathoms on it six miles from the shore.
60·91	Do. ...	Do. ...	1859, improved 1870.	Is a guide to vessels near the Pulicat Reef.
125	Granite column.	English Catadioptric.	1844.	Is a harbour light.
...	From a column.	1st ...	1st July 1836	In French territory and under the control of that Government.
...	From the flagstaff.	3rd ...	June 1853.	
75·5	White column.	Dioptric, 4th order.	1870.	Is a harbour light.
56	Column ...	Catadioptric, 4th class.	1846, improved 1860.	Is a guide to vessels making to the Paumben Channel from the Gulf of Manaar.
88½	Brown column.	Dioptric, 4th class.	1845, improved 1874.	Harbour light.
89	White do ...	Catadioptric, 4th class.	1839, improved 1868.	Do.
110	Do. ...	Country, 1st class.	1847.	To guide vessels to the anchorage clear of the reef which lies about one mile S. 30 W. of the light.
...	Flagstaff ...	Dioptric, 6th class.	1835, improved 1870.	Harbour light.
...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1843, improved 1870.	Do.
65	White tower ...	Do. 4th class.	1842, improved 1870.	Do.

(Continued downwards on next page.)

H.—MARINE—

(3.)—*List of Lights in the*

Names of Lights.	Where situated.	Position.		Color of Light.	Description, whether Fixed, Flashing, or Revolving.	Interval of Revolution or Flash.	Height of Lantern above High Water.	How far visible.
		Latitude.	Longitude.					
Proposed Lights.							Feet.	Miles.
Muttum light.	Muttum Point.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Comorin light.	High land near the Cape.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point Calimere light.	Point Calimere.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coleroon light.	Mainland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calingapatam light.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

Madras Presidency—(Continued).

Height of Light-house from Base to Vane.	Color and Description of Building.	Order of Illuminating Apparatus.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	A first-class revolving light is to be exhibited on Cape Comorin, and a first-class fixed light on Muttum Point to warn ships off the Crocodile Rocks.
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	A fourth order revolving dioptric light is to be displayed here to enable vessels to steer clear of the shoals across the entrance of Palk's Bay.
...	...	...	...	A country lantern of the second class, to be fixed abreast of the shoal to mark the same.
...	...	...	...	A country lantern of the third class is to be exhibited at this port as a harbour light.

H.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George under the Operation of Act XXII. of* 1855 *from* 1*st April* 1874 *to* 31*st March* 1875.

Names of the Ports.	Balance on the 31st March 1874.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this Year.	Deficit for this Year.	Balance on the 31st March 1875.	
	At Credit.	At Debit.					At Credit.	At Debit.
Northern Group.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	... ...	3,840 10 3	1,780 8 2	851 2 2	929 6 0	... ...	... ...	2,911 4 3
Gopaulpore	44,657 2 10	... ...	16,401 11 3	2,109 11 8	14,291 15 7	... ...	58,949 2 5	... ...
Calingapatam	6,681 7 2	... ...	2,432 5 8	6,039 1 7	... ...	3,606 11 11	3,074 11 3	... ...
Bimlipatam	21,739 4 7	... ...	6,581 1 11	2,932 11 3	3,648 6 8	... ...	25,387 11 3	... ...
Vizagapatam	792 4 11	... ...	3,845 0 11	3,176 5 7	668 11 4	... ...	1,461 0 3	... ...
Cocanada	3,553 5 1	... ...	20,598 7 7	30,400 14 6	... ...	9,802 6 11	... ...	6,249 1 10
Masulipatam	15,636 14 7	... ...	3,421 7 9	3,179 14 9	241 9 0	... ...	15,878 7 7	... ...
Madras	... ...	29,061 9 11	80,180 7 5	65,093 7 6	15,086 15 11	... ...	... ...	13,974 10 0
Cuddalore	4,072 2 10	... ...	1,390 12 3	582 8 5	808 3 10	... ...	4,880 6 8	... ...
Porto Novo	... ...	215 3 1	2,570 10 10	426 0 7	2,144 10 3	... ...	1,929 7 2	... ...
Tranquebar	9,449 15 7	... ...	1,319 5 9	396 10 0	922 11 9	... ...	10,372 11 4	... ...
Negapatam and Nagore...	... ...	11,873 8 1	8,139 13 9	5,619 3 6	2,520 10 3	... ...	... ...	9,352 13 10
Tuticorin...	32,671 7 6	... ...	20,581 9 8	5,941 4 5	14,640 5 3	... ...	47,311 12 9	... ...
Western Group.								
Cochin	... ...	47,258 8 11	21,419 4 7	8,212 1 1	13,207 3 6	... ...	... ...	34,051 5 5
Calicut and Beypore ...	... ...	38,609 9 1	13,119 9 8	21,500 9 9	... ...	8,381 0 1	... ...	46,990 9 2
Tellicherry	10,054 10 6	... ...	2,017 9 0	1,248 4 5	769 4 7	... ...	10,823 15 1	... ...
Cannanore	15,315 9 6	... ...	1,936 2 3	987 9 4	948 8 11	... ...	16,264 2 5	... ...
Mangalore	15,395 2 8	... ...	4,992 15 0	3,429 8 6	1,563 6 6	... ...	16,958 9 2	... ...
Total ...	1,80,019 7 9	1,30,859 1 4	2,12,728 15 5	1,62,127 1 0	72,392 1 4	21,790 2 11	2,13,292 1 4	1,13,529 12 6
Nett Credit Balance ...	49,160 6 5				Net Credit Balance ...		99,762 4 10	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Cultivation of Government or Ryotwari Lands in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1874-75.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	98,098	1,24,253	174,913	5,16,752	273,011	6,41,005
2. Vizagapatam.	55,513	56,675	24,666	1,29,563	80,179	1,86,238
3. Godavery ...	236,629	5,36,668	283,978	15,72,926	520,607	21,09,594
4. Kistna ...	1,302,941	19,73,724	182,124	10,44,808	1,485,065	30,18,532
5. Nellore ...	575,852	7,26,194	172,770	9,42,493	748,622	16,68,687
6. Cuddapah ...	987,645	7,48,284	98,251	7,75,609	1,085,896	15,23,893
7. Bellary ...	2,343,004	15,36,588	121,091	6,36,741	2,464,095	21,73,329
8. Kurnool ...	1,190,450	11,45,669	26,576	2,03,616	1,217,026	13,49,285
9. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	182,919	3,34,065	255,264	10,56,166	438,183	13,90,231
11. North Arcot..	393,720	6,90,527	192,607	11,96,644	586,327	18,87,171
12. South do. ...	816,335	16,20,625	266,624	15,54,709	1,082,959	31,75,334
13. Tanjore ...	199,935	2,88,670	746,735	37,26,001	946,670	40,14,671
14. Trichinopoly..	668,544	6,25,362	129,582	6,31,986	798,126	12,57,348
15. Madura ...	645,215	8,51,830	139,644	6,16,821	784,859	14,68,651
16. Tinnevelly ...	775,603	6,71,168	232,453	16,11,723	1,008,056	22,82,891
17. Coimbatore...	1,969,723	17,85,936	85,409	6,34,299	2,055,132	24,20,235
18. Nilgiris ...	50,571	31,675	40	90	50,611	31,765
19. Salem ...	1,058,784	12,10,066	90,298	4,91,269	1,149,082	17,01,335
	13,551,481	1,49,57,979	3,223,025	1,73,42,216	16,774,506	3,23,00,195
20. South Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	12,80,006
21. Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,88,515
Total ...	13,551,481	1,49,57,979	3,223,025	1,73,42,216	16,774,506	3,53,68,716
Net ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the Cultivation of Government or Ryotwari Lands, &c.*—(Continued).

Districts.	1873-74.		Comparison.			
			Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	265,539	5,97,087	7,472	43,918	...	...
2. Vizagapatam.	78,357	1,81,469	1,822	4,769	...	...
3. Godavery ...	575,841	22,61,023	...	...	55,234	1,51,429
4. Kistna ...	1,569,001	30,48,532	...	...	83,936	30,000
5. Nellore ...	743,194	16,41,622	5,428	27,065	...	...
6. Cuddapah ...	1,202,542	16,34,377	...	...	116,646	1,10,484
7. Bellary ...	2,449,559	21,00,582	14,536	72,747	...	...
8. Kurnool ...	1,196,928	13,25,704	20,098	23,581	...	...
9. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput...	396,135	12,59,306	42,048	1,30,925	...	...
11. North Arcot..	551,745	17,26,058	34,582	1,61,113	...	...
12. South Arcot..	1,005,196	29,10,963	77,763	2,64,371	...	...
13. Tanjore ...	934,180	39,73,915	12,490	40,756	...	...
14. Trichinopoly..	944,452	13,64,058	...	...	146,326	1,06,710
15. Madura ...	761,009	14,33,916	23,850	34,735	...	...
16. Tinnevelly ...	1,057,710	22,85,268	...	...	49,654	2,377
17. Coimbatore...	2,103,152	24,44,757	...	...	48,020	24,522
18. Nilgiris ...	66,567	40,728	...	...	15,956	8,963
19. Salem ...	1,099,846	16,53,622	49,236	47,713	...	...
	17,000,953	3,18,82,987	2,89,325	8,51,693	515,772	4,34,485
20. South Canara	...	12,77,327	...	2,679	...	...
21. Malabar ...	...	17,73,269	...	15,246	...	...
Total ...	17,000,953	3,49,33,583	2,89,325	8,69,618	515,772	4,34,485
Net ...	...	...	...	4,35,133	2,26,447	...

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of* 80 *Tolas of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce per Rupee in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1874-75 *compared with* 1873-74.

Districts.	Rice, 1st sort.		Rice, 2nd sort.		Paddy, 1st sort.		Paddy, 2nd sort.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	EERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
1. Ganjam	22·1	18·9	25·3	21·6	43·4	37·4	48·5	41·6
2. Vizagapatam	20·2	16·0	22·7	17·9	38·7	29·8	41·8	32·6
3. Godavery	17·5	17·7	19·2	19·3	30·2	30·2	32·3	32·3
4. Kistna	13·5	15·4	14·9	17·2	22·5	25·9	24·4	28·7
5. Nellore	13·9	13·2	16·3	15·4	23·6	22·7	27·6	26·1
6. Cuddapah	14·7	16·2	16·6	18·3	25·7	28·6	28·9	32·4
7. Bellary	13·9	15·2	15·7	17·4	24·6	27·8	28·4	31·8
8. Kurnool	11·6	12·6	13·3	14·6	20·6	21·9	22·9	24·5
9. Madras	12·9	11·8	14·5	12·9	23·9	20·6	26·2	22·0
10. Chingleput	16·5	15·2	18·0	16·7	29·7	25·4	32·4	28·8
11. North Arcot	16·9	15·1	18·6	16·7	30·8	27·6	32·8	30·3
12. South Arcot	16·6	14·8	17·9	16·1	29·0	25·8	32·4	28·4
13. Tanjore	15·2	13·2	16·1	14·2	27·1	22·9	28·2	25·3
14. Trichinopoly	14·2	12·4	15·7	14·1	26·6	23·2	29·8	26·2
15. Madura	13·8	11·5	15·3	12·7	24·9	20·0	27·8	22·3
16. Tinnevelly	11·9	9·9	13·3	10·8	19·8	15·9	22·1	17·1
17. Coimbatore	12·7	11·7	14·5	13·5	21·3	19·5	23·8	21·9
18. Nilgiris	9·3	8·6	10·2	9·6	...	...	...	...
19. Salem	14·2	13·2	16·0	14·9	24·3	23·4	27·0	25·9
20. South Canara	12·3	11·6	14·7	14·0	27·4	24·9	26·1	24·3
21. Malabar	12·6	11·2	14·0	12·4	21·9	19·8	24·0	22·0
Average ...	14·6	13·6	16·3	15·3	26·8	24·7	29·3	27·2

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of* 80 *Tolas of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce, &c.*—(Continued).

Districts.	Cholum.		Cumboo.		Raggy.		Varagoo.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
1. Ganjam	33·1	31·0	33·7	30·9	37·4	39·1	...	...
2. Vizagapatam	38·9	31·9	39·7	35·1	35·5	32·2	66·4	49·8
3. Godavery	28·5	35·0	34·8	36·4	32·6	35·4	36·2	38·7
4. Kistna	21·1	28·2	22·1	28·6	25·9	33·9	24·4	31·6
5. Nellore	22·8	23·5	22·6	23·3	26·6	27·1	39·4	36·1
6. Cuddapah...	25·7	28·0	27·4	29·5	29·3	31·3	38·1	43·8
7. Bellary	28·6	32·2	26·3	28·3	33·5	35·3	48·9	47·1
8. Kurnool	25·1	26·7	24·4	25·1	27·8	27·2	37·5	39·0
9. Madras	21·7	19·4	20·4	19·0	25·3	24·1	18·4	13·8
10. Chingleput	22·6	20·4	24·3	22·4	26·6	25·4	53·6	41·8
11. North Arcot	29·2	25·0	27·4	25·7	32·5	29·0	44·2	34·8
12. South Arcot	29·3	26·4	25·5	27·4	27·8	27·7	50·7	41·4
13. Tanjore	25·9	24·4	26·7	25·1	29·6	26·3	53·4	44·5
14. Trichinopoly	25·7	24·1	25·7	24·2	27·8	25·5	43·8	38·5
15. Madura	34·4	28·3	32·2	24·6	32·8	26·0	51·2	39·7
16. Tinnevelly	25·3	18·6	22·1	18·9	25·3	22·0	37·2	28·6
17. Coimbatore	22·2	20·9	26·6	25·9	29·0	26·5	29·3	24·1
18. Nilgiris	17·3	15·9	17·2	15·9	19·1	17·7	...	...
19. Salem	27·5	25·0	27·0	27·3	31·8	29·9	39·4	34·7
20. South Canara	...	...	...	...	22·8	21·8	...	...
21. Malabar	23·9	...	...	...	24·2	22·5	...	...
Average ...	26·4	25·6	26·6	26·0	28·7	27·9	41·9	36·9

(*Continued across on next page.*)

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of* 80 *Tolas of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce, &c.*—(Continued).

Districts.	Horse Gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	18	19	20	21	22	23
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
1. Ganjam	37·4	44·9	22·0	18·7	12·4	11·3
2. Vizagapatam	38·0	43·0	21·1	20·8	14·1	13·4
3. Godavery	28·6	38·6	18·5	19·7	10·4	10·5
4. Kistna	23·9	32·3	17·2	17·7	8·9	12·2
5. Nellore	19·6	24·5	11·8	13·5	7·2	10·6
6. Cuddapah	21·8	23·2	11·5	13·1	10·5	13·5
7. Bellary	29·0	28·8	13·3	14·0	10·4	13·5
8. Kurnool	23·8	26·7	13·1	14·8	9·8	13·7
9. Madras	19·0	21·1	12·7	13·0	9·7	10·7
10. Chingleput...	18·7	21·1	12·0	13·5	8·1	9·4
11. North Arcot	29·2	19·9	12·5	12·4	9·4	10·9
12. South Arcot	20·1	21·0	12·2	12·3	8·2	9·5
13. Tanjore	18·5	19·6	10·9	12·3	8·0	9·0
14. Trichinopoly	20·6	19·6	11·9	12·2	8·6	10·6
15. Madura	23·0	21·0	12·7	13·5	8·7	10·1
16. Tinnevelly	17·4	15·3	9·9	10·1	6·9	7·5
17. Coimbatore...	24·8	21·7	13·2	12·6	9·5	11·3
18. Nilgiris	16·9	14·6	8·5	7·1	8·9	9·4
19. Salem	24·6	21·8	13·9	13·3	8·7	10·6
20. South Canara	16·5	15·2	13·6	13·8	8·8	8·8
21. Malabar	19·3	16·4	11·9	11·7	9·3	10·0
Average ...	23·4	24·3	13·5	13·8	9·4	10·8

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Average Number of Seers of* 80 *Tolas of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce, &c.*—(Continued).

Districts.	Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	24	25	26	27	28	29
	SEERS.	SEERS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	16·8	15·8	156	135	1,180	1,080
2. Vizagapatam	19·0	18·5	139	139	960	1,040
3. Godavery	16·4	16·1	121	118	880	840
4. Kistna	15·4	15·5	103	90	760	760
5. Nellore	16·5	16·7	125	108	780	780
6. Cuddapah	17·0	17·3	146	119	1,020	1,060
7. Bellary	15·0	14·6	100	91	1,120	1,080
8. Kurnool	16·2	16·1	104	84	880	860
9. Madras	17·2	17·6	115	101	920	960
10. Chingleput	17·2	17·8	...	...	...	...
11. North Arcot	18·0	17·4	123	127	680	740
12. South Arcot	15·6	15·6	167	146	540	540
13. Tanjore	16·1	16·2	136	115	140	140
14. Trichinopoly	18·4	18·5	127	100	520	460
15. Madura	16·0	16·6	109	100	540	580
16. Tinnevelly	15·1	15·2	110	104	660	600
17. Coimbatore	16·2	15·6	102	92	740	700
18. Nilgiris	11·3	10·8	...	...	...	...
19. Salem	16·4	16·2	113	112	800	820
20. South Canara	15·1	15·4	141	117	...	...
21. Malabar	14·7	14·4	...	...	...	...
Average ...	16·2	16·1	124	111	772	767

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1283.

Districts.	Population according to the Census of November 1871.			Area in Square Miles.			Area of Column 5 under Occupation.	Particulars of Cultivation.				
	In Government and favorably assessed Villages.	Permanently Assessed Properties.	Total.	In Government and favorably Assessed Villages.	Other Lands consisting of Permanently Assessed Properties and Government Forests, Hill Tracts, and Waste Lands.	Total.		I. Food Grains or Corn Crops.	II. Seeds.	III. Green and Garden Crops.	IV. Topes and Orchards.	V. Special Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	NO.	NO.	NO.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	599	921	1,520	1,925	6,388	8,313	401	336	24	8	10	6
Vizagapatam ..	316	1,843	2,159	884	17,460	18,344	126	81	19	2	..	5
Godavery	1,001	592	1,593	2,774	3,450	6,224	1,229	762	100	26	21	58
Kistna	1,154	299	1,453	6,493	1,543	8,036	2,428	1,657	122	50	10	274
Nellore	897	480	1,377	4,033	4,429	8,462	1,404	942	48	19	..	64
Cuddapah	1,351	..	1,351	8,050	317	8,367	1,941	1,527	43	17	21	138
Bellary	1,653	15	1,668	11,007	..	11,007	4,142	2,909	129	33	46	414
Kurnool	914	46	960	7,358	..	7,358	2,301	1,700	77	31	..	277
Chingleput	818	120	938	2,256	497	2,753	734	506	8	10	28	15
Madras	398	..	398	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	1,276	739	2,015	4,105	3,034	7,139	817	589	54	23	13	26
South Arcot ..	1,737	19	1,756	4,873	..	4,873	1,278	982	67	19	24	116
Tanjore	1,899	75	1,974	3,440	214	3,654	1,641	1,262	19	48	..	5
Trichinopoly ..	1,020	180	1,200	2,916	599	3,515	1,123	911	39	23	8	15
Madura	1,013	1,254	2,267	2,995	6,507	9,502	1,020	839	39	18	5	57
Tinnevelly	1,297	397	1,694	3,399	1,777	5,176	1,518	884	54	47	1	190
Coimbatore	1,717	46	1,763	6,134	1,298	7,432	2,588	2,089	80	61	5	253
Nilgiris	49	..	49	480	269	749	67	34	..	2	..	14
Salem	1,426	541	1,967	4,642	2,841	7,483	1,366	1,432	88	32	7	17
South Canara ..	918	..	918	3,902	..	3,902	418	531	6	9	34	..
Malabar	2,261	..	2,261	6,002	..	6,002	818	588	25	..	255	23
Total ..	23.714	7,567	31,281	87,695	50,623	138,318	27,360	20,611	1,041	478	488	1,972

In this statement 000 omitted except in Columns 5, 6 and 7, and 1,000 means one million, 100 means one hundred thousand, and so on. Columns 8 to 64 do not include Zemindaris. Fractions of 1,000 are omitted; where they exceed 500, the sum is raised to the next highest figure, and where less than 500 they are omitted.

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1283—(Continued).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13.													
	I.—Food Grains or Corn Crops.													
	Rice.			Cholum.	Wheat.	Raggy.	Varagoo or Auricalu.	Cumboo.	Korralu or Thenay.	Millet or Samay.	Varigalu.	Pulses.	Miscellaneous Crops.	Total.
	One Crop irrigated.	Second Crop irrigated.	Unirrigated.											
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	197	17	43	1	..	73	..	7	..	1	..	44	3	386
Vizagapatam ..	31	..	1	2	..	10	.	24	1	3	..	5	4	81
Godavery	415	4	90	84	..	19	3	8	9	11	..	96	23	762
Kistna	188	..	121	493	2	24	289	124	71	..	..	294	51	1,657
Nellore	222	7	7	344	..	38	110	56	10	..	..	64	84	942
Cuddapah	125	20	3	494	3	135	36	357	106	35	9	198	6	1,527
Bellary	103	31	4	1,043	6	119	7	212	..	866	1	486	30	2,909
Kurnool	48	8	8	849	8	22	131	99	347	..	..	149	32	1,700
Chingleput	313	45	41	8	..	37	45	13	..	..	..	3	2	506
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	204	67	6	20	..	103	64	71	3	8	..	41	3	589
South Arcot ..	326	39	50	26	..	150	183	176	..	5	..	24	2	982
Tanjore	885	43	61	15	..	36	139	49	..	..	..	26	10	1,262
Trichinopoly ..	131	64	20	155	..	116	175	164	2	30	..	62	1	911
Madura	130	29	7	185	..	102	79	117	8	103	..	61	18	839
Tinnevelly	218	..	..	82	..	49	66	232	..	143	..	94	..	884
Coimbatore	71	19	1	624	3	234	8	762	41	90	..	222	13	2,089
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	16	5	..	..	5	34
Salem	84	26	17	72	1	413	88	328	14	75	..	302	12	1,432
South Canara ..	193	183	107	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	43	2	531
Malabar	392	110	78	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	588
Total ..	4,276	702	665	4,497	26	1,690	1,423	2,799	628	1,375	10	2,214	306	20,611

(*Continued across on next page.*)

A.—AGRICULTURE—*(Continued)*.

(3.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1283—(Continued).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13—(Continued).												
	II.—Seeds.							III.—Green and Garden Crops.					
	Rape Seeds.	Coriander Seed.	Caster Oil Seed.	Lamp Oil Seed.	Gingelly Oil Seed.	Oil seeds of various sorts and nuts.	Total.	Sugarcane.	Potatoes.	Chillies.	Mulberry.	Tobacco.	Turmeric and Saffron.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	2	..	..	..	1	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	1	..	..	..	1	..
Godavery	..	1	..	..	..	99	100	3	..	4	..	8	1
Kistna	..	15	..	105	1	1	122	..	..	30	..	16	1
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	48	48	..	..	6	..	2	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	43	43	3	..	6	..	3	2
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	129	129	9	..	9	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	77	77	1	..	..	..	8	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	54	54	5	..	3	..	2	..
South Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	66	67	3	..	5	..	3	..
Tanjore	..	..	3	..	16	..	19	..	..	4	..	1	1
Trichinopoly	..	14	..	..	25	..	39	3	..	8	..	2	..
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	39	39	..	..	4	..	6	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	12	..	41	1	54	..	..	4	..	2	1
Coimbatore	..	2	26	..	51	1	80	3	..	11	1	34	..
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	5	..	..	30	53	88	2	..	7	..	11	2
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	..	1	..	1	..
Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	...	38	41	105	164	693	1,041	36	2	102	1	101	8

A.—AGRICULTURE.—(*Continued.*)

(3.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1283—(Continued).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13—(*Continued*).												
	III.—Green and Garden Crops—(*Contd.*)					IV.—Topes and Orchards.							
	Cheya and other Dyeing Roots.	Betel LeafGardens.	Plantain Gardens.	Miscellaneous, &c., Vegetable Crops.	Total.	Cocoanut Tope.	Arecanut Tope.	Palmyra Tope.	Tamarind Tope.	Mango Tope.	Iluppai Tope.	Jack Trees.	Babul Trees.
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	..	..	1	4	8	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavery	..	..	4	6	26	17	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
Kistna	1	..	..	2	50	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	1	..	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	2	..	1	17	1	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Bellary	4	1	1	9	33	3	2	..	11	..	..	..	21
Kurnool	..	1	..	21	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	2	2	6	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	1	1	..	11	23	2	..	1	10	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	2	6	19	3	..	2	1	1	4	..	..
Tanjore	3	2	9	28	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	1	..	3	6	23	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
Madura	..	1	3	4	18	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	2	4	34	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	2	4	6	61	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	2	5	3	32	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	1	..	5	9	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maiabar	..	..	..	..	..	175	37	..	..	..	..	43	..
Total ..	10	18	38	162	478	249	53	12	27	34	5	43	21

(*Continued across on next page.*)

A.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number of Cattle and Sheep in each District for Fasli* 1283—(Continued).

Districts.	Details of Columns 9 to 13—(*Continued*).							Total Acres under all Crops.	Acreage under Fallow and Waste.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	IV.—Topes and Orchards—(*Contd.*)		V.—Special Crops.								
	Other Topes.	Total.	Hemp and Flax.	Cotton.	Coffee, Tea, and Cinchona.	Indigo.	Total.				
	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	NO.	NO.
Ganjam	..	10	..	6	..	..	6	434	25	196	15
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	107	19	37	5
Godavery	..	21	21	34	..	3	58	967	388	295	44
Kistna	..	10	1	245	..	28	274	2,113	530	522	225
Nellore	..	..	..	16	..	48	64	1,073	804	370	410
Cuddapah	..	21	..	94	..	44	138	1,746	214	480	516
Bellary	9	46	1	411	..	2	414	3,531	653	533	605
Kurnool	..	..	..	242	..	35	277	2,085	215	320	224
Chingleput	19	28	..	..	..	15	15	567	168	198	126
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	13	..	..	..	26	26	705	203	459	368
South Arcot	13	24	..	25	..	91	116	1,208	185	582	547
Tanjore	..	..	..	4	..	1	5	1,334	350	476	190
Trichinopoly	..	8	..	14	..	1	15	996	179	377	622
Madura	2	5	..	56	1	..	57	958	136	395	482
Tinnevelly	1	1	..	188	2	..	190	1,176	429	383	722
Coimbatore	..	5	1	251	1	..	253	2,488	322	667	850
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	50	18	18	2
Salem	..	7	2	13	..	2	17	1,576	80	619	744
South Canara	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	580	47	517	5
Malabar	..	255	..	..	28	..	28	896	31	826	43
Total ..	44	488	26	1,604	46	296	1,972	24,590	4,996	8,270	6,745
Deduct land entered twice over, being cultivated with two consecutive crops ..								2,226			
								22,364			

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1874-75 *from Imperial Funds as compared with the Allotment for that Year.*

Districts.	Allotment.			Expenditure, 1874-75.		
	Imperial.	Irrigation.	Total.	Imperial.	Irrigation.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	1,47,744	..	1,47,744	1,47,110	..	1,47,110
Bellary	91,045	56,740	1,47,785	88,114	74,879	1,62,993
Cuddapah	70	67,470	67,540	13	60,723	60,736
Chingleput ..	65,727	1,00,650	1,66,377	61,483	1,21,780	1,83,263
Coimbatore ..	4,112	63,300	67,412	3,029	63,307	66,336
Ganjam	3,835	32,000	35,835	2,700	34,128	36,828
Godavery	4,077	5,15,418	5,19,495	5,777	5,18,099	5,23,876
Kurnool	70	32,000	32,070	114	32,355	32,469
Kistna	6,493	2,94,299	3,00,792	7,249	2,92,493	2,99,742
Madura	118	45,000	45,118	141	44,656	44,797
Malabar	64,185	2,825	67,010	65,590	1,829	67,419
Nellore	7	1,37,774	1,37,781	..	1,58,064	1,58,064
Nilgiri	14,770	..	14,770	15,322	..	15,322
North Arcot ..	5,975	1,58,159	1,64,134	6,032	1,81,345	1,87,377
Presidency ..	1,37,954	12,430	1,50,384	1,33,640	3,537	1,37,177
Salem	2,869	43,000	45,869	2,458	47,635	50,093
South Arcot ..	..	1,70,891	1,70,891	..	1,74,912	1,74,912
South Canara ..	2,390	..	2,390	3,175	..	3,175
Tanjore	95	2,01,080	2,01,175	70	2,00,935	2,01,005
Tinnevelly ..	8,907	2,05,393	21,300	5,495	1,92,463	1,97,958
Trichinopoly ..	38,959	1,18,000	1,56,959	34,060	1,25,921	1,59,981
Vizagapatam ..	7,808	18,000	25,808	8,334	17,948	26,282
Wynaad	3,460	..	3,460	3,613	..	3,613
Unallotted balance of grant.	9,380	98,571	1,07,951	..	..	..
Total Grants and Expenditure by Public Works Department.	6,20,050	23,73,000	29,93,050	5,93,519	23,47,009	29,40,528
Total Outlay by Civil Officers.	..	..	..	582	1,630	2,212
Total Grants and Expenditure.	6,20,050	23,73,000	29,93,050	5,94,101	23,48,639	29,42,740
Total Private Contributions.	..	..	17,997	..	12,426	12,426
Grand Total ..	6,20,050	23,90,997	30,11,047	5,94,101	23,61,065	29,55,166

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Military.	Other Services.	Irrigation.		Total.
			Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,268	..	1,359	..	2,627
Vizagapatam	3,403	..	498	..	3,901
Godavery	..	5,118	29,835	3,09,262	3,44,215
Kistna	..	6,770	24,930	1,06,877	1,38,577
Nellore	..	..	5,211	42,982	48,193
Cuddapah	..	..	6,448	..	6,448
Kurnool	..	..	3,208	..	3,208
Bellary	56,757	7,000	29,305	..	93,062
Presidency, including Consulting Architect.	66,738	1,959	535	..	69,232
Chingleput	38,073	..	36,406	..	74,479
North Arcot	487	1,030	47,453	..	48,970
South Arcot	..	..	20,931	19,999	40,930
Salem	..	..	7,818	..	7,818
Bangalore	85,426	..	..	..	85,426
Tanjore	..	..	24,303	4,580	28,883
Trichinopoly	18,541	..	3,759	..	22,300
Coimbatore	371	2,199	5,425	..	7,995
Nilgiris	5,591	..	..	..	5,591
Malabar	46,983	3,560	..	..	50,543
South Canara	1,902	..	..	..	1,902
Madura	..	..	2,668	..	2,668
Tinnevelly	2,994	998	18,817	51,871	74,680
Wynaad..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	3,28,534	28,634	2,68,909	5,35,571	11,61,648
Expenditure by Civil Officers..	..	..	365	87	452
Total ..	3,28,534	28,634	2,69,274	5,35,658	11,62,100
	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	..
Add to Ordinary and deduct from Extraordinary on account of the outlay on the Water-supply and Chembrumbaukum Tank Projects in previous years met from Extraordinary, now refunded.	3,28,534	28,634	3,69,274	4,35,658	11,62,100

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Military.	Other Services.	Irrigation.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	483	949	32,769	34,201
Vizagapatam	4,374	57	17,450	22,381
Godavery	..	659	1,79,002	1,79,661
Kistna	..	480	1,60,686	1,61,166
Nellore	..	..	1,09,871	1,09,871
Cuddapah	..	13	54,275	54,288
Kurnool	..	114	29,147	29,261
Bellary	24,357	..	45,574	69,931
Presidency, including Consulting Architect.	64,353	590	3,001	67,944
Chingleput	23,340	71	85,375	1,08,786
North Arcot	4,109	406	1,33,892	1,38,407
South Arcot	..	..	1,33,982	1,33,982
Salem	2,190	268	39,817	42,275
Bangalore	61,588	96	..	61,684
Tanjore	..	70	1,72,051	1,72,121
Trichinopoly	15,519	..	1,22,163	1,37,682
Coimbatore	458	..	57,882	58,340
Nilgiris	9,516	215	..	9,731
Malabar	18,196	410	1,828	20,434
South Canara	1,273	..	..	1,273
Madura	..	141	41,988	42,129
Tinnevelly	1,462	41	1,21,774	1,23,277
Wynaad	..	53	..	53
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	2,31,718	4,633	15,42,527	17,78,878
Expenditure by Civil Officers ..	500	82	1,180	1,762
Grand Total ..	2,32,218	4,715	15,43,707	17,80,640

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1874-75 *from Provincial Funds as compared with the Allotment for that Year.*

Districts.	Allotments for 1874-75, including Private Contributions.	Expenditure, 1874-75.
	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	1,900	3,136
Bellary	31,915	32,376
Cuddapah	37,364	46,914
Chingleput	40,007	30,969
Coimbatore	20,793	20,709
Ganjam	37,442	36,398
Godavery	15,691	15,285
Kurnool	21,118	20,566
Kistna	20,060	22,414
Madura	53,722	49,106
Malabar	29,034	34,726
Nellore	1,05,739	1,13,024
Nilgiris	59,017	66,301
North Arcot	48,898	51,913
Presidency	2,00,326	2,10,184
Salem	30,020	32,793
South Arcot	23,930	10,453
South Canara	28,781	29,191
Tanjore	27,547	27,349
Tinnevelly	16,702	18,369
Trichinopoly	52,197	47,311
Vizagapatam	56,720	56,274
Wynaad	10,373	1,101
Unallotted balance of grant	2,856	..
Total..	9,72,152	9,76,862
Total Private Contributions..	7,952	4,214
Grand Total..	9,80,104	9,81,076

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	7,041	388	253	7,682
Vizagapatam	9,205	22,534	99	31,838
Godavery	1,148	..	..	1,148
Kistna	15,972	..	..	15,972
Nellore	42,473	67,188	..	1,09,661
Cuddapah	37,615	..	..	37,615
Kurnool	13,287	..	..	13,287
Bellary	23,355	..	..	23,355
Presidency	1,34,724	..	173	1,34,551
Chingleput	16,880	..	192	17,072
North Arcot	41,654	..	..	41,654
South Arcot	16,096	2,500	..	13,596
Salem	26,518	..	..	26,518
Bangalore	1,197	..	..	1,197
Tanjore	20,914	..	304	21,218
Trichinopoly	44,734	..	..	44,734
Coimbatore	8,468	9,014	..	17,482
Nilgiris	5,718	49,561	1,148	56,427
Malabar	9,102	49	1,918	11,069
Wynaad	7,879	..	..	7,879
South Canara	21,223	..	..	21,223
Madura	31,426	400	3,939	35,765
Tinnevelly	11,405	..	1,879	13,284
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	5,48,034	1,46,634	9,559	7,04,227
Expenditure by Civil Officers ..	47,665	19,624	211	67,500
Grand Total ..	5,95,699	1,66,258	9,770	7,71,727

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Provincial Funds under the Budget Heads.*

Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	3,732	..	..	3,732
Vizagapatam	3,283	..	..	3,283
Godavery	3,452	1,367	5,203	10,022
Kistna	2,729	..	647	3,376
Nellore	3,075	..	9	3,084
Cuddapah	7,608	..	..	7,608
Kurnool	3,821	..	..	3,821
Bellary	4,719	3,800	..	8,519
Presidency	44,298	18,482	271	63,051
Chingleput	11,812	..	..	11,812
North Arcot	9,622	..	..	9,622
South Arcot	3,990	8,600	..	4,610
Salem	5,086	..	..	5,086
Bangalore	1,939	..	..	1,939
Tanjore	4,900	..	..	4,900
Trichinopoly	2,554	..	..	2,554
Coimbatore	2,215	..	..	2,215
Nilgiris	2,844	5,693	1,252	9,789
Malabar	6,932	..	6,137	13,069
Wynaad	334	..	..	334
South Canara	6,609	..	..	6,609
Madura	3,900	2,822	5,358	12,080
Tinnevelly	4,895	..	..	4,895
Total Expenditure by Public Works Department.	1,44,349	23,564	18,877	1,86,790
Expenditure by Civil Officers ..	9,557	8,787	..	18,344
Grand Total ..	1,53,906	32,351	18,877	2,05,134

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—Statement of Local Fund Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year 1874-75.

—	Original Works.														
	Civil Buildings.			Agricultural.			Communications.			Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			Total.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ..	2,718	3	8	..	..	..	75,907	13	10	2,163	12	9	80,789	14	3
Civil Officers.	510	0	0	..	..	..	560	0	0	4,025	5	5	5,095	5	5
Cuddapah ..	7,823	0	2	..	..	..	45,919	11	5	..	..	..	53,742	11	7
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	0	0	162	0	0
Chingleput ..	213	11	8	..	..	..	35,091	5	6	..	..	..	35,305	1	2
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,688	10	2	2,688	10	2
Coimbatore ..	7,398	9	11	16,856	14	10	25,904	9	1	..	..	..	50,160	1	10
Civil Officers.	4,000	0	0	..	..	..	1,020	0	0	1,400	0	0	6,420	0	0
Ganjam ..	8,754	1	8	..	..	..	29,180	4	7	5,664	7	7	43,598	13	10
Civil Officers.	100	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
Godavery ..	6,712	4	7	..	..	..	1,69,072	2	2	13,815	4	10	1,89,599	11	7
Civil Officers.	3,000	0	0	..	..	..	248	0	0	..	..	..	2,752	0	0
Kurnool ..	3,698	7	2	..	..	..	34,368	11	4	..	..	..	38,067	2	6
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kistna ..	12,806	2	1	..	..	..	1,22,217	0	6	1,086	4	1	1,36,109	6	8
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	9,896	4	6	..	..	..	1,24,845	9	0	580	4	5	1,35,322	1	11
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,139	11	2	2,139	11	2
Malabar ..	8,542	10	0	..	..	..	66,906	2	8	379	5	0	75,819	1	8
Civil Officers.	950	0	0	..	..	..	761	0	0	..	..	..	1,711	0	0
Nellore ..	15,805	0	9	..	..	..	60,751	0	1	733	3	7	77,289	4	5
Civil Officers.	541	6	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541	6	0
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,532	5	5	..	..	..	16,532	5	5
North Arcot ..	6,571	4	0	..	..	..	40,817	14	5	..	..	..	47,389	2	5
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090	2	11	4,980	1	6	6,070	4	5
Presidency ..	38,206	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,206	0	1
Salem ..	1,063	6	11	..	..	..	21,188	5	0	..	..	..	22,251	11	11
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,780	0	0	2,051	13	10	4,831	13	10
South Arcot ..	26,183	8	7	..	..	..	83,714	11	9	706	9	6	1,10,604	13	10
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,204	14	1	..	..	..	2,204	14	1
South Canara ..	8,492	3	7	..	..	..	37,987	13	7	900	13	0	47,380	14	2
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	6	0	280	0	0	845	6	0
Tanjore ..	27,349	12	7	..	..	..	65,365	9	8	2,033	0	5	94,748	6	8
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,029	13	2	6,029	13	2
Tinnevelly ..	3,867	2	0	..	..	..	47,769	3	11	170	6	0	51,465	15	11
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,585	8	5	2,994	3	5	19,579	11	10
Trichinopoly ..	10,965	2	3	..	..	..	53,573	9	1	303	5	1	64,842	0	5
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	886	0	0	663	13	3	1,549	13	3
Vizagapatam ..	1,262	10	3	..	..	..	55,564	11	5	619	1	8	57,446	7	4
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,996	3	6	250	0	0	2,246	3	6
Wynaad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,356	14	10	..	..	..	76,356	14	10
Civil Officers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	0	0	..	..	..	63	0	0
Public Works Department.	2,08,329	10	5	16,856	14	10	12,89,035	9	3	28,806	1	11	15,43,028	4	5
Civil Officers.	9,101	6	0	..	..	..	28,264	2	11	27,665	7	11	65,031	0	10
Total ..	2,17,431	0	5	16,856	14	10	13,17,299	12	2	56,471	9	10	16,08,059	5	3
Profit and Loss.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*Continued across on next page.*)

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement of Local Fund Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year* 1874-75—(Continued).

—	Repairs.														
	Civil Buildings.			Agricultural.	Communications.			Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			Total.		
	7			8	9			10			11		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	1,850	2	5	..	1,15,915	13	3	4,477	9	9	1,22,243	9	5
Civil Officers..	160	12	0	..	..	..	..	5,659	12	1	5,820	8	1
Cuddapah ..	482	14	1	..	1,04,822	9	5	..	..	..	1,05,305	7	6
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	4,734	1	1	4,732	10	8
Chingleput ..	180	1	6	..	1,05,604	4	6	369	4	9	1,06,153	10	9
Civil Officers..	431	8	11	..	8,061	8	1	1,550	10	11	10,043	11	11
Coimbatore ..	1,963	13	7	..	1,13,083	0	10	576	7	0	1,15,623	5	5
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	10,291	6	9	1,510	0	8	11,801	7	5
Ganjam	1,846	7	10	..	77,684	13	11	1,454	5	1	80,985	10	10
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	0	0	32	0	0
Godavery ..	745	9	6	..	39,647	12	11	14,931	8	0	55,324	14	5
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	11	0	224	11	0
Kurnool	89	11	9	..	60,180	2	2	151	0	0	60,420	13	11
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	6,371	9	2	2,274	9	9	8,646	2	11
Kistna	1,359	14	1	..	73,689	2	5	9,986	6	7	85,035	7	1
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	71	0	0	13	8	0	84	8	0
Madura	3,822	15	6	..	1,01,361	7	11	4,794	14	1	1,09,979	5	6
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	3,993	11	8	554	10	9	4,548	6	5
Malabar	643	4	10	..	1,16,007	4	0	1,629	14	9	1,18,280	7	7
Civil Officers..	1,496	1	1	..	9,050	10	9	3,335	13	11	13,882	9	9
Nellore	659	6	0	..	1,05,840	5	1	598	2	1	1,07,097	13	2
Civil Officers..	279	10	5	..	46	9	6	132	8	0	458	11	11
Nilgiris	2,080	5	6	..	31,760	2	2	..	..	..	33,840	7	8
North Arcot ..	233	9	3	..	1,43,391	6	11	..	..	..	1,43,625	0	2
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	303	4	8	7,547	15	3	7,851	3	11
Presidency ..	734	14	4	..	..	..	..	121	0	0	855	14	4
Salem	..	..	..	..	52,928	8	1	..	..	..	52,928	8	1
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	75,061	8	2	10,263	15	7	85,325	7	9
South Arcot ..	671	10	5	..	1,42,471	2	7	..	..	..	1,43,142	13	0
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	62	13	3	..	..	..	62	13	3
South Canara ..	2,463	7	6	..	74,724	8	6	656	5	0	77,844	5	0
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	854	4	8	1,349	15	6	2,204	4	2
Tanjore	330	7	0	..	1,19,090	6	8	762	7	1	1,20,183	4	9
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	882	14	6	..	90,389	3	6	1,908	9	7	93,180	11	7
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	8,593	0	10	4,515	3	2	13,108	4	0
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	77,199	0	2	3,563	14	4	80,762	14	6
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	0	0	155	0	0
Vizagapatam ..	253	12	11	..	82,040	7	0	275	0	4	82,569	4	3
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	2,050	0	0	180	0	0	1,870	0	0
Wynaad	..	..	..	..	57,303	9	5	..	..	..	57,303	9	5
Civil Officers..	..	..	..	..	7,294	0	0	1,225	12	5	8,519	12	5
Public Works Department.	21,295	6	6	..	18,85,135	3	5	46,256	12	5	19,52,687	6	4
Civil Officers ..	2,368	0	5	..	1,32,104	1	1	44,900	4	1	1,79,372	5	7
Total ..	23,663	6	11	..	20,17,239	4	6	91,157	0	6	21,32,059	11	11
Profit and Loss..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement of Local Fund Expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department during the Year* 1874-75—(Continued).

	Establishment.			Tools and Plant.			Grand Total.		
	12			13			14		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	52,644	7	4	1,190	2	11	2,56,868	1	11
Civil Officers ..	191	9	8	..	..	..	11,107	7	2
Cuddapah	40,884	8	7	673	15	7	2,00,606	11	3
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,894	10	8
Chingleput	38,417	6	5	..	..	..	1,79,876	2	4
Civil Officers ..	1,455	6	5	..	..	..	14,187	12	6
Coimbatore	40,004	2	7	504	11	6	2,06,292	5	4
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	116	0	0	18,337	7	5
Ganjam	29,549	1	0	863	4	7	1,54,996	14	3
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	0	0
Godavery	62,860	0	11	6,509	10	5	3,14,294	5	4
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,976	11	0
Kurnool	24,494	12	2	2,031	4	2	1,25,014	0	9
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,646	2	11
Kistna	58,257	9	0	1,301	8	7	2,80,703	15	4
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	8	0
Madura	59,186	15	4	2,417	6	11	3,06,905	13	8
Civil Officers ..	828	12	2	..	..	..	7,516	13	9
Malabar	36,690	6	3	2,081	6	4	2,32,871	5	10
Civil Officers ..	579	15	10	..	..	..	16,173	9	7
Nellore	44,729	11	1	1,232	7	5	2,30,349	4	1
Civil Officers ..	890	3	11	..	..	..	1,890	5	10
Nilgiris	12,368	5	7	404	1	9	63,145	4	5
North Arcot	48,878	9	1	59	8	9	2,39,952	4	5
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,921	8	4
Presidency	9,765	7	7	..	..	..	48,827	6	0
Salem	17,063	7	0	539	0	11	92,782	11	11
Civil Officers ..	6,023	8	2	1,033	13	0	97,214	10	9
South Arcot	62,061	8	8	788	7	2	3,16,597	10	8
Civil Officers ..	47	4	0	..	..	..	2,314	15	4
South Canara	31,734	13	3	1,885	11	9	1,58,845	12	2
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,049	10	2
Tanjore	55,817	2	10	5	15	0	2,70,754	13	3
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,029	13	2
Tinnevelly	36,816	0	11	1,688	7	3	1,83,151	3	8
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,687	15	10
Trichinopoly	37,322	9	0	1	8	0	1,82,929	0	1
Civil Officers ..	1,634	11	7	..	..	..	3,339	8	10
Vizagapatam	35,431	7	8	1,351	15	10	1,76,799	3	1
Civil Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,116	3	6
Wynaad	33,415	2	1	1,370	0	7	1,68,445	10	11
Civil Officers ..	859	6	10	..	..	..	9,442	3	3
Public Works Department ..	8,68,393	10	6	26,900	11	5	43,91,010	0	8
Civil Officers ..	12,510	14	7	1,149	13	0	2,58,064	2	0
Total ..	8,80,904	9	1	28,050	8	5	46,49,074	2	8
Profit and Loss ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,49,080	9	11

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(8.)—*Statement showing for each District the Percentage of Establishments on the Total Outlay (under all Heads) supervised by the Dept. of Public Works, and the relation borne by the Expenditure to the Area of each District and to that of the whole Presidency.*

District.	Area of District.	Expenditure on Works.				Expenditure on Establishment.				Total Outlay.	Percentage of Establishment on Total Outlay.	Total Outlay per Square Mile.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Fund.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Funds.	Total.			
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.
	SQ. MILES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ganjam	4,643	3,683	1,141	12,458	17,282	1,241	263	2,955	4,459	21,741	25-8	4-6
Vizagapatam	5,640	2,628	3,512	14,002	20,142	885	808	3,543	5,236	25,378	25-9	4-5
Godavery	7,124	52,388	1,117	24,492	77,997	17,651	257	6,286	24,194	102,191	31-0	14-3
Kistna	8,471	29,975	1,935	22,115	54,025	10,099	445	5,826	16,370	70,395	30-3	8-3
Nellore	7,481	15,807	11,274	18,439	45,520	5,326	2,595	4,473	12,394	57,914	27-2	7-7
Cuddapah	8,050	6,073	4,522	15,905	26,500	2,046	1,041	4,088	7,175	33,675	27-0	4-1
Kurnool	7,037	3,246	1,711	9,849	14,806	1,094	394	2,449	3,937	18,743	26-5	2-6
Bellary	11,351	16,299	3,187	20,303	39,789	5,491	734	5,264	11,489	51,278	28-8	4-5
Presidency	27	13,717	19,760	3,906	37,383	4,622	4,548	977	10,147	47,530	27-1	1,760-3
Chingleput	2,871	18,327	2,888	14,146	35,361	6,170	665	3,842	10,682	46,043	30-2	16-0
North Arcot	7,345	18,737	5,128	19,101	42,966	6,313	1,180	4,888	12,381	55,347	28-8	7-5
South Arcot	4,936	17,492	899	25,375	43,766	5,894	207	6,206	12,307	56,073	28-1	11-3
Salem	7,604	5,009	3,160	7,518	15,687	1,688	727	1,706	4,121	19,808	26-2	2-6
Bangalore	11	14,711	314	..	15,025	4,957	72	..	5,029	20,054	33-4	1,823-0
Tanjore	3,739	20,100	2,612	21,493	44,205	6,772	601	5,582	12,955	57,160	29-3	15-2
Trichinopoly	4,331	15,998	4,729	14,561	35,288	5,390	1,088	3,732	10,210	45,498	28-9	10-5
Coimbatore	7,996	6,634	1,970	16,578	25,182	2,235	453	4,000	6,688	31,870	26-5	3-9
Nilgiris	749	1,533	6,622	5,037	13,192	517	1,524	1,237	3,278	16,470	24-8	21-9
Malabar and Wynaad ..	6,246	7,103	3,235	32,776	43,114	2,393	745	7,011	10,149	53,263	23-5	8-5
South Canara	4,433	318	2,783	12,523	15,624	107	641	3,173	3,921	19,545	25-0	4-4
Madura	9,071	4,479	4,785	24,530	33,794	1,509	1,101	5,919	8,529	42,323	25-2	4-6
Tinnevelly	3,383	19,795	1,818	14,465	36,078	6,669	418	3,682	10,769	46,847	29-8	13-8
Wynaad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—III.—Includes Agricultural Outlay. IV.—Exclusive of grant in aid to Local Funds. V.—Exclusive of expenditure by Civil Officers. VI.—Inclusive of grant in aid from Provincial Funds. VII.—Includes Agricultural Establishment. VIII.—Exclusive of grant for Establishment in aid of Local Funds. IX.—Includes grant in aid for Provincial Funds. Tools and Plant expenditure proper to each head is included therein.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—*Statement showing a Comparison between Final Grant and Outlay for Imperial, Provincial, and Local Funds in* 1873-74 *and* 1874-75.

Head of Service.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IMPERIAL.				
Military.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Original Works	2,66,700	2,69,461	3,41,076	3,28,534
Repairs	2,50,300	2,59,703	2,44,324	2,32,218
Establishment	1,30,000	1,19,082	1,30,000	1,46,350
Tools and Plant	36,000	15,097	8,600	28,078
Profit and Loss	..	834	..	..
	6,83,000	6,64,177	7,24,000	7,35,180
Add Increase of Stock	..	62,142	..	76,504
Do. in London Invoices ..	..	8,760	..	4,522
	6,83,000	7,35,079	7,24,000	8,15,206
Less Value of Stores received without charge from Mint.	..	..	..	54,026
				7,61,180
Do. expenditure in England ..	..	94,354	..	34,953
Total, *Military* ..	6,83,000	6,40,725	7,24,000	7,26,227
Other Services.				
Original Works	15,049	21,046	29,821	28,634
Repairs	4,751	3,996	4,829	4,715
Establishment	24,000	5,914	28,000	16,158
Tools and Plant	6,200	714	2,350	2,766
Profit and Loss	..	39	..	..
	50,000	31,709	65,000	52,273
Add Increase of Stock	..	2,941	..	5,368
Do. in London Invoices ..	..	415	..	321
	50,000	35,065	65,000	57,962
Less expenditure in England	..	4,465	..	2,485
Total, *Other Services* ..	50,000	30,600	65,000	55,477
Total ..	7,33,000	6,71,325	7,89,000	7,81,704
Less reduction of grant to meet expenditure in England.	15,000	..	11,000	..
Total, *Military* and *Other Services* ..	7,18,000	6,71,325	7,78,000	7,81,704
IRRIGATION.				
Capital, Extraordinary.				
Works	6,80,374	5,00,692	4,95,000	4,35,658
Establishment	2,01,500	1,03,505	1,75,000	1,48,750
Tools and Plant	38,126	6,680	30,000	21,432

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—*Statement showing a Comparison between Final Grant and Outlay for Imperial, Provincial, and Local Funds in* 1873-74 *and* 1874-75—(Continued).

Head of Service.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IRRIGATION—(*Continued*).	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Capital, Extraordinary—(Continued).				
Add increase of Stock	..	..	..	..
Do. in London Stores ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,20,000	6,10,877	7,00,000	6,05,840
Less receipts on Capital Account ..	..	766	..	511
Net outlay ..	..	6,10,111	..	6,05,329
Less reduction of grant to meet expenditure in England.	30,926	..	1,615	..
Less expenditure in England	..	..	..	..
Total, *Extraordinary* ..	8,89,074	6,10,111	6,98,385	6,05,329
Ordinary.				
Works	3,40,600	1,01,624	3,16,950	3,49,405
Establishment	70,153	32,926	55,000	1,16,464
Tools and Plant	3,550	1,339	40,000	2,722
Profit and Loss	..	..	..	..
	..	1,35,889	..	4,68,591
Add increase of Stock	..	20,582	..	18,671
Do. in London Invoices ..	..	..	..	74
Do. in do. Stores ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,14,303	1,56,471	4,11,950	4,87,336
Less receipts on Capital Account ..	..	..	..	286
Net outlay ..	..	1,56,471	..	4,87,050
Less reduction of grant to meet expenditure in England	..	..	23,385	..
Less expenditure in England	..	..	..	7,645
Total, *Ordinary* ..	4,14,303	1,56,471	3,88,565	4,79,405
Total, CAPITAL, *Extraordinary* and *Ordinary* ..	13,03,377	7,66,582	10,86,950	10,84,734
Revenue.				
Extensions and Improvements ..	..	56,477	..	2,731
Maintenance and Repairs	13,59,000	4,62,864	15,50,050	12,78,659
Establishment	4,41,847	2,26,414	4,45,000	4,90,587
Tools and Plant	20,850	18,100	30,000	56,256

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—*Statement showing a Comparison between Final Grant and Outlay for Imperial, Provincial, and Local Funds in* 1873-74 *and* 1874-75—(Continued).

Head of Service.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Profit and Loss	..	..	..	..
Add increase of Stock	..	..	..	..
Do. in London Stores.. ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18,21,697	7,63,855	20,25,050	18,22,771
Less reduction of grant for expenditure in England.	..	..	..	..
Less expenditure in England	..	..	..	..
Total, *Revenue* ..	18,21,697	7,63,855	20,25,050	18,22,771
Ordinary Agricultural Works for which no Capital or Revenue Account is kept.				
Original Works	..	1,54,794	2,000	22,600
Repairs	..	9,37,330	..	2,65,048
Establishment	..	2,71,849	..	72,430
Tools and Plant	..	18,097	..	2,806
Profit and Loss	..	645	..	191
Add increase of Stock	..	..	..	..
Do. of London Stores ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	13,82,715	2,000	3,63,075
Less reduction of grant for expenditure in England.	..	..	..	..
Less expenditure in England	..	..	..	..
Total, *Ordinary Agricultural Works* ..	..	13,82,715	2,000	3,63,075
State outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works.	14,000	7,151	9,000	5,287
Total ..	14,000	7,151	9,000	5,287
Total, IRRIGATION, *Ordinary* ..	22,50,000	23,10,192	24,24,615	26,70,538
Total, *Extraordinary* and *Ordinary* ..	31,39,074	29,20,303	31,23,000	32,75,867
Total, IMPERIAL ..	38,57,074	35,91,628	39,01,000	40,57,571
PROVINCIAL.				
Original Works.				
Civil Buildings	7,13,498	6,75,138	5,94,240	5,95,698
Communications	1,88,708	1,96,143	1,62,588	1,66,258
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	99,622	94,043	21,091	9,771
Total, *Original Works* ..	10,01,828	9,65,324	7,77,919	7,71,727

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—*Statement showing a Comparison between Final Grant and Outlay for Imperial, Provincial, and Local Funds in* 1873-74 *and* 1874-75—(Continued).

Head of Service.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Repairs.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil Buildings	1,62,677	1,46,711	1,42,578	1,53,904
Communications	39,190	29,679	37,709	32,353
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	17,708	18,463	13,946	18,878
Total, *Repairs* ..	2,19,575	1,94,853	1,94,233	2,05,135
Establishment	2,04,000	2,51,577	2,00,000	2,05,070
Tools and Plant	32,150	4,973	19,006	55,508
Profit and Loss	..	770	..	245
Total ..	14,57,553	14,17,497	11,91,158	12,37,685
Additional grants ..	..	..	..	..
Public Works Proper	14,57,553	14,17,497	11,91,158	12,37,685
Add increase of Stock	..	48,798	...	47,259
Do. in London Invoices ..	..	275	..	..
Less decrease in do. ..	..	..	..	275
Public Works Proper	14,57,553	14,66,570	11,91,158	12,84,669
Add for Communications charged under Local				
Original Works	6,50,000	12,00,000	6,50,000	12,00,000
Repairs	2,50,000		2,50,000	
Establishment	3,00,000		3,00,000	
Total, PROVINCIAL ..	26,57,553	26,66,570	23,91,158	24,84,669
LOCAL.				
Original Works.				
Civil Buildings	1,06,688	91,998	3,85,515	2,17,430
Agricultural	..	..	23,463	16,857
Communications	21,02,578	16,47,768	17,34,506	13,17,300
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	2,35,536	1,14,242	1,04,000	66,472
Total, *Original Works.* ..	24,44,802	18,54,008	22,47,484	16,08,059
Repairs.				
Civil Buildings	13,043	6,824	61,490	23,665
Agricultural	..	..	400	..
Communications	20,42,947	19,59,152	21,15,054	20,17,239
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	1,55,399	1,10,362	1,03,926	91,156
Total, *Repairs* ..	22,11,389	20,76,338	22,80,870	21,32,060

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—*Statement showing a Comparison between Final Grant and Outlay for Imperial, Provincial, and Local Funds in* 1873-74 *and* 1874-75—(Continued).

Head of Service.	1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Establishment	9,76,691	10,32,031	11,26,156	8,80,905
Tools and Plant	41,397	54,463	41,228	28,050
Profit and Loss	..	..	..	6
Total ..	56,74,279	50,16,840	56,95,738	46,49,080
Additional grants ..	..	..	..	..
Public Works Proper	56,74,279	50,16,840	56,95,738	46,49,080
Deduct for Communications met from Provincial.	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000
Total, LOCAL ..	44,74,279	38,16,840	44,95,738	34,49,080
Grand Total, IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.	1,09,88,906	1,00,75,038	1,07,87,896	99,91,320

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(10.)—*Railways.*

Name of Railway.	Miles open during the year.	Total Miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize.	Receipts from Railway Material.	Total Receipts from Passengers, Goods, &c.	Working Expenses.	Net Profits or Losses.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended up to 31st March 1875.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Total.									
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				RS.
Madras ..	..	85,675	13,325	51,080	2,099,311	622,603	2,786,319	21,79,763	32,51,684	14,089	54,45,536	39,72,678	Net profits Rs. 19,46,873, being at the rate of £1-15-6 per cent. per annum.	970	8997	10,96,50,536
South Indian.	..	18,575	2,761	16,140	1,514,503	..	1,533,404	5,13,497	3,58,097	49,422	9,21,016	5,61,013	Net profits Rs. 4,12,966, being at the rate of £1-9-0 per cent. per annum.	102	1247	2,85,04,884

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the Revenue under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds from* 1871-72 *to* 1873-74.

Revenue.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	4,44,03,126	4,69,34,687	4,45,14,893
Tributes and Contributions	34,26,431	34,66,430	34,46,431
Forest	4,18,861	4,18,538	4,49,833
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	57,08,924	61,68,439	60,99,460
Assessed Taxes	10,25,546	6,47,566	42,697
Customs	31,32,285	29,37,421	33,61,523
Salt	1,30,78,408	1,28,50,190	1,29,51,795
Stamps	39,90,248	42,65,913	47,14,690
Mint	2,129	1,906	120
Post Office	6,99,786	8,89,279	8,35,562
Law and Justice	5,12,160	5,56,158	4,38,034
Marine	49,611	49,495	68,863
Interest	1,70,723	2,09,080	1,82,512
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	23,51,878	13,24,758	22,95,100
Miscellaneous	4,76,086	1,26,689	2,08,432
Gain by Exchange—Public Works	16,45,235	384	904
Do. on transactions with London	66,045	85,428	91,914
Total ...	8,11,57,482	8,09,32,361	7,97,02,763
Military Department	10,44,481	11,67,610	16,00,245
Public Works do.	67,66,004	93,72,838	77,11,775
Telegraph do.	3,58,281	3,44,565	3,76,118
Total ...	81,68,766	1,08,85,013	96,88,138
Provincial Services.			
Imperial Allotment for Provincial Services ...	76,96,292	79,74,658	81,59,040
Departmental Receipts.			
Jails	77,623	69,212	3,12,056
Registration	3,54,750	3,26,402	3,31,189
Police	82,458	28,646	26,995
Education	81,346	91,490	1,09,867
Medical	1,29,605	1,86,292	1,90,343
Printing	28,031	31,933	27,409
Marine	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Fees and Fines	2,657	53,796	55,858
Sundry Receipts	36,402	37,179	28,824
Public Works	55,064	86,451	2,52,863
Total ...	85,44,228	88,86,059	94,94,444
Local Funds	49,92,810	57,44,208	60,71,272
Special do.	70,61,365	46,17,129	43,19,905
Total ...	1,20,54,175	1,03,61,337	1,03,91,177
Grand Total ...	10,99,24,651	11,10,64,770	10,92,76,522

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the Expenditure under Imperial and Provincial Services and Local Funds from* 1871-72 *to* 1873-74.

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Interest on Service Funds, &c.	7,09,508	10,82,152	8,80,811
Refunds and Drawbacks	2,48,374	2,51,985	2,39,087
Land Revenue	42,37,576	42,37,227	43,56,609
Forest	3,46,911	4,78,147	3,53,184
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,71,009	2,67,410	2,27,084
Assessed Taxes	34,980	22,054	5,317
Customs	1,50,219	1,45,095	1,74,497
Salt	15,44,154	14,29,581	15,70,435
Stamps	1,57,954	2,06,552	1,43,323
Mint	54,739	79,186	74,658
Post Office	6,94,165	7,46,364	6,98,340
Administration	13,22,937	12,27,269	12,91,518
Minor Departments	1,69,114	2,65,107	2,03,337
Law and Justice	33,31,490	32,54,896	36,26,607
Marine	63,091	61,401	59,918
Ecclesiastical	4,06,402	3,99,605	4,00,761
Medical	3,00,825	2,86,412	3,17,407
Political Agencies	90,402	1,05,876	94,402
Allowances and Assignments	27,38,420	28,31,614	34,65,597
Superannuation, &c.	17,61,221	18,07,208	17,72,325
Miscellaneous	8,93,281	66,531	88,257
Allotments for Provincial Services	76,96,292	79,74,658	81,59,040
Loss by Exchange—Public Works	14,87,244	384	904
Do. on transactions with London	56,896	1,62,965	36,147
Total ...	2,86,67,204	2,73,89,679	2,82,39,565
Military Department	1,77,93,706	1,78,63,061	1,81,81,320
Public Works do.	1,00,05,038	1,27,98,162	1,19,56,854
Telegraph do.	5,22,304	6,29,842	6,86,663
Total ...	2,83,21,048	3,12,91,065	3,08,24,837
Provincial Services.			
Refunds	1,447	19,686	4,657
Jails	8,23,384	8,54,306	9,53,703
Registration	2,37,692	2,32,921	2,30,106
Police	33,96,294	33,83,985	34,56,133
Education	8,53,681	8,59,606	9,96,352
Medical	5,43,615	6,78,374	6,66,378
Printing	2,47,157	2,39,952	2,50,981
Marine	...	10,964	8,409
Minor Establishments	5,956	1,48,179	1,42,317
Office Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	65,710	58,319
Miscellaneous	85,813	4,16,018	4,02,754
Public Works	20,41,338	22,51,572	29,81,235
Total ...	82,36,377	91,61,273	1,01,51,344
Local Funds	43,62,511	49,61,714	60,42,180
Special do.	84,01,910	41,07,578	41,87,677
Total ...	1,27,64,421	90,69,292	1,02,29,857
Grand Total ...	7,79,89,050	7,69,11,309	7,94,45,603

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Collection of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official Year* 1874-75 *compared with* 1872-73.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Excise on Spirits and Drugs.			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	12,61,860	12,72,721	10,861	...	72,588	93,031	20,443	...
2. Vizagapatam..	14,18,510	14,10,830	...	7,680	1,58,529	1,53,25[illegible]	...	5,274
3. Godavery ...	41,50,386	42,36,416	86,030	...	2,43,497	2,33,985	...	9,512
4. Kistna ...	37,30,110	38,15,763	85,653	...	2,35,968	2,21,445	...	14,523
5. Nellore ...	22,80,816	23,69,792	88,976	...	87,163	82,968	...	4,195
6. Cuddapah ...	19,74,924	20,09,871	34,947	...	2,33,715	2,44,334	10,619	...
7. Bellary ...	24,49,405	25,57,553	1,08,148	...	7,01,803	6,78,013	...	23,790
8. Kurnool ...	14,62,709	14,63,990	1,281	...	3,24,032	3,20,797	...	3,235
9. Madras ...	1,03,738	86,594	...	17,144	11,52,045	11,71,149	19,104	...
10. Chingleput ...	16,43,143	18,52,153	2,09,010	...	1,86,958	1,83,619	...	3,339
11. North Arcot...	24,22,196	25,99,729	1,77,533	...	3,29,369	2,84,717	...	44,652
12. South Arcot...	28,93,142	34,99,469	6,06,327	...	1,94,602	1,81,405	...	13,197
13. Tanjore ...	42,04,332	42,36,500	32,168	...	4,76,838	5,42,204	65,366	...
14. Trichinopoly...	14,06,572	15,45,532	1,38,960	...	1,40,583	1,38,738	...	1,845
15. Madura ...	22,50,240	24,56,549	2,06,309	...	1,84,796	1,79,449	...	5,347
16. Tinnevelly ...	29,45,456	30,07,449	61,993	...	2,12,127	1,84,496	...	27,631
17. Coimbatore ..	24,63,147	25,35,360	72,213	...	2,90,074	3,41,242	51,168	...
18. Nilgiris ...	42,384	45,514	3,130	...	72,891	72,763	...	128
19. Salem ...	23,02,500	22,75,078	...	27,422	3,86,052	3,66,824	...	19,228
20. South Canara.	12,60,571	12,30,571	...	30,000	1,28,740	1,21,494	...	7,246
21. Malabar ...	18,00,794	18,13,193	12,399	...	2,87,090	2,62,995	...	24,095
Total ...	4,44,66,935	4,63,20,627	19,35,938	82,246	60,99,460	60,58,923	1,66,700	2,07,237
Net ...	...	...	18,53,692	...	...	...	...	40,537

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Collection of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Continued).

Districts.	Income-tax.			Sea Customs.			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	Decrease.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam ...	64	14	50	1,41,519	1,46,907	5,388	...
2. Vizagapatam...	192	18	174	70,076	61,415	...	8,661
3. Godavery ...	948	9	939	78,813	1,60,538	81,725	...
4. Kistna ...	1,106	26	1,080	13,791	11,960	...	1,831
5. Nellore ...	448	3	445	95	40	...	55
6. Cuddapah ...	6,144	438	5,706	...	...	...	...
7. Bellary ...	479	...	479	...	...	...	...
8. Kurnool ...	193	17	176	...	...	...	...
9. Madras ...	13,480	28	13,452	17,83,597	16,48,880	...	1,34,717
10. Chingleput ...	3,704	425	3,279	...	...	...	...
11. North Arcot ...	1,164	25	1,139	...	...	...	...
12. South Arcot ...	485	1	484	94,484	73,647	...	20,837
13. Tanjore ...	354	...	354	6,19,507	5,24,038	...	95,469
14. Trichinopoly ...	478	...	478	...	...	...	...
15. Madura ...	3,773	...	3,773	21,587	13,597	...	7,990
16. Tinnevelly ...	242	...	242	1,44,363	1,44,087	...	276
17. Coimbatore ...	164	4	160	...	...	...	...
18. Nilgiris ...	95	...	95	...	...	...	...
19. Salem... ...	1,075	...	1,075	...	...	...	...
20. South Canara...	466	...	466	39,332	56,628	17,296	...
21. Malabar ...	3,843	44	3,799	1,35,925	1,04,395	...	31,530
Superintendent of Stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38,897	1,052	37,845	31,43,089	29,46,132	1,04,409	3,01,366
Net ...	...	...	37,845	...	...	...	1,96,957

(*Continued across on next page.*)

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Collection of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Continued).

Districts.	Land Customs.				Salt.			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	16,56,149	15,48,750	...	1,07,399
2. Vizagapatam..	...	...	...	...	4,67,052	5,59,446	92,394	...
3. Godavery ...	200	216	16	...	5,45,429	6,21,728	76,299	...
4. Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	12,57,304	13,11,945	54,641	...
5. Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	13,72,156	13,47,202	...	24,954
6. Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	2,483	6,692	4,209	...
7. Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	17,371	20,496	3,125	...
8. Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	2,255	9,543	7,288	...
9. Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	25,44,425	26,44,702	1,00,277	...
11. North Arcot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. South Arcot...	85,920	89,183	3,263	...	5,59,597	4,94,151	...	65,446
13. Tanjore ...	1,20,982	1,68,597	47,615	...	13,60,500	14,27,557	67,057	...
14. Trichinopoly..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Madura ...	...	...	...	...	4,86,070	7,17,030	2,30,960	...
16. Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	9,96,149	10,41,373	45,224	...
17. Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. South Canara.	...	...	...	...	5,73,459	5,77,649	4,190	...
21. Malabar ...	12,211	6,291	...	5,920	11,09,801	9,88,396	...	1,21,405
Superintendent of Stamps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,19,313	2,64,287	50,894	5,920	1,29,50,200	1,33,16,660	6,85,664	3,19,204
Net ...	...	...	44,974	...	...	...	3,66,460	...

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Collection of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Continued).

Districts.	Stamps.							
	1873-74.			1874-75.			Increase.	Decrease.
	General Stamps.	Court Fee Stamps.	Total.	General Stamps.	Court Fee Stamps.	Total.		
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	29,096	61,022	90,118	28,984	65,088	94,072	3,954	...
2. Vizagapatam..	56,498	1,04,627	1,61,125	54,302	1,08,373	1,62,675	1,550	...
3. Godavery ...	68,580	1,74,265	2,42,845	69,249	2,10,376	2,79,625	36,780	...
4. Kistna ...	50,981	1,17,391	1,68,372	50,245	1,24,037	1,74,282	5,910	...
5. Nellore ...	50,981	1,03,713	1,54,694	49,541	83,997	1,33,538	...	21,156
6. Cuddapah ...	66,428	1,26,100	1,92,528	62,901	1,27,992	1,90,893	...	1,635
7. Bellary ...	71,431	1,07,784	1,79,215	67,453	1,33,006	2,00,459	21,244	...
8. Kurnool ...	45,626	54,139	99,765	41,557	59,501	1,01,058	1,293	...
9. Madras ...	93,857	2,17,044	3,10,901	88,124	2,12,548	3,00,672	...	10,229
10. Chingleput ...	27,737	62,652	90,389	27,548	73,218	1,00,766	10,377	...
11. North Arcot...	71,066	1,21,352	1,92,418	66,495	1,18,822	1,85,317	...	7,101
12. South Arcot...	54,865	1,01,283	1,56,148	55,897	1,18,426	1,74,323	18,175	...
13. Tanjore ...	1,79,100	3,76,566	5,55,666	1,79,655	3,74,970	5,54,625	...	1,041
14. Trichinopoly...	42,600	77,829	1,20,429	44,320	87,852	1,32,172	11,743	...
15. Madura ...	1,18,160	2,40,908	3,59,068	1,25,853	2,43,283	3,69,136	10,068	...
16. Tinnevelly ...	1,08,608	2,05,375	3,13,983	1,19,250	2,06,294	3,25,544	11,561	...
17. Coimbatore ...	64,897	95,745	1,60,642	65,027	1,06,447	1,71,574	10,932	...
18. Nilgiris ...	6,759	7,455	14,214	7,363	8,273	15,636	1,422	...
19. Salem ...	58,608	1,00,872	1,59,480	61,537	1,27,053	1,88,590	29,110	...
20. South Canara.	52,895	1,39,983	1,92,878	48,491	1,47,829	1,96,320	3,442	...
21. Malabar ...	2,31,506	3,67,340	5,98,846	2,31,465	4,41,694	6,73,159	74,313	...
Superintendent of Stamps.	1,15,959	84,862	2,00,821	1,11,327	92,492	2,03,819	2,998	...
Total...	16,66,238	30,48,307	47,14,545	16,56,684	32,71,571	49,28,255	2,54,872	41,162
Net ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,13,710	...

(*Continued across on next page.*)

A.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the Collection of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Continued).

Districts.	Total.			
	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.	Decrease.
	33	34	35	36
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam	32,22,298	31,55,495	...	66,803
2. Vizagapatam	22,75,484	23,47,639	72,155	...
3. Godavery	52,62,118	55,32,517	2,70,399	...
4. Kistna	54,06,651	55,35,421	1,28,770	...
5. Nellore	38,95,372	39,33,543	38,171	...
6. Cuddapah	24,09,794	24,52,228	42,434	...
7. Bellary	33,48,273	34,56,521	1,08,248	...
8. Kurnool	18,88,954	18,95,405	6,451	...
9. Madras	33,63,761	32,07,323	...	1,56,438
10. Chingleput	44,68,619	47,81,665	3,13,046	...
11. North Arcot	29,45,147	30,69,788	1,24,641	...
12. South Arcot	39,84,378	45,12,179	5,27,801	...
13. Tanjore	73,38,179	74,53,521	1,15,342	...
14. Trichinopoly	16,68,062	18,16,442	1,48,380	...
15. Madura	33,05,534	37,35,761	4,30,227	...
16. Tinnevelly...	46,12,320	47,02,949	90,629	...
17. Coimbatore	29,14,027	30,48,180	1,34,153	...
18. Nilgiris	1,29,584	1,33,913	4,329	...
19. Salem	28,49,107	28,30,492	...	18,615
20. South Canara	21,95,446	21,82,662	...	12,784
21. Malabar	39,48,510	38,48,473	...	1,00,037
Superintendent of Stamps	2,00,821	2,03,819	2,998	...
Total ...	7,16,32,439	7,38,35,936	25,58,174	3,54,677
Net ...	...	...	22,03,497	...

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.—
INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDUCA

(1.)—*Distribution of Schools and Scholars in the several Districts on the*

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools.			Government Colleges and Schools.		Local Fund Schools.	
	Class.	No.	Pupils.	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.		Pupils.
Ganjam	Higher... ...	1	211	1	*211	...	...
	Middle... ...	5	268	5	268	...	...
	Lower	16	812	16	812	3	61
	Normal ...	1	8	1	8	...	...
Vizagapatam	Middle... ...	6	268	6	268	1	44
	Normal ...	1	77	1	77	...	...
Godavery	College ...	1	23	1	23	...	...
	Higher... ...	1	174	1	174	...	...
	Middle... ...	2	99	2	99	3	105
	Lower	2	103	2	103	205	4,668
	Normal ...	1	14	1	14	1	44
Kistna	Middle... ...	1	75	1	75	3	81
	Lower	1	52	1	52	2	35
Bellary	College ...	1	16	1	16	*	...
	Higher... ...	1	160	1	160	...	...
	Middle... ...	2	86	2	86	7	276
	Lower	1	16	1	16	7	204
Cuddapah	Higher... ...	1	143	1	143	...	...
	Lower	1	35	1	35	1	34
	Middle... ...	...	...	...	...	3	115
Kurnool	Higher... ...	1	165	1	165	...	...
	Middle... ...	1	20	1	20	4	216
	Lower	1	41	1	41	143	3,198
Nellore	Middle... ...	1	48	1	48	14	792
	Lower	*1	20	1	20	21	697
	Girls' Lower ...	2	93	2	93	...	...
Madras and Chingleput ...	College ...	†3	144	3	144	...	...
	Higher... ...	1	137	1	137	1	192
	Middle... ...	6	467	6	467	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...	7	328
	Mixed Lower ...	1	24	1	24	...	...
	Normal ...	2	241	2	241	...	...
	Professional ...	5	428	5	428	...	...
North Arcot	Higher... ...	1	181	1	181	...	...
	Middle... ...	9	462	9	462	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...	7	216
	Girls' Lower ...	1	61	1	61	...	...

* This School (Yenadi School, Srihariccottah) is

† Includes the Senior or College Departments of

TION.

31st March 1875 with reference to the Agency by which they are managed.

Municipal Schools.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools.									
		Receiving Grants-in-aid.									
		From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
		Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
...	...										
...	...										
1	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	468	137	2,714
...	...										
...	...										
...	...	3	293	...	...	...	...	10	551	142	3,008
...	...										
...	...										
..	...	3	251	1	120	...	...	29	1,309	108	2,517
2	97										
...	...										
...	...										
5	228	9	899	38	520	...	...	19	838	280	5,680
...	...										
...	...										
1	12	4	417	...	...	5	160	3	195	308	6,608
3	305										
...	...										
...	...	1	41	30	367	...	...	1	43	223	4,212
1	129										
...	...										
1	40	1	49	11	179	...	...	2	174	45	823
...	...										
6	269										
3	58	3	463	7	128	...	...	1	28	196	3,005
...	...										
...	...										
...	...										
...	...										
...	...	38	5,766	14	831	48	2,666	25	3,590	327	7,990
...	...										
...	...										
...	...										
...	...										
...	...										
...	...	2	287	3	42	3	76	8	678	323	7,819
...	...										
...	...										

under the Educational Inspector, Third Division.
the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

(*Continued across on next page and downwards on page* ccxviii.)

A.—EDUCATION.

(1.)—*Distribution of Schools and Scholars in the several districts on the 31st*

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools.			Private Receiving Grants-in-aid.		
	Class.	No.	Pupils.	From Municipal Funds. Established by other than Missy. Societies.	From Municipal Funds. Pupils.	Total Pupils.
Ganjam	Higher	1	211	18	461	3,643
	Middle	5	268			
	Lower	16	812			
	Normal	1	8			
Vizagapatam	Middle	6	268	31	933	4,785
	Normal	1	77			
Godavery	College	1	23	9	335	4,532
	Higher	1	174			
	Middle	2	99			
	Lower	2	103			
	Normal	1	14			
Kistna	Middle	1	75	22	875	8,812
	Lower	1	52			
Bellary	College	1	16	4	120	7,500
	Higher	1	160			
	Middle	2	86			
	Lower	1	16			
Cuddapah	Higher	1	143	1	20	4,683
	Lower	1	35			
	Middle	...	...			
Kurnool	Higher	1	165	1	59	1,284
	Middle	1	20			
	Lower	1	41			
Nellore	Middle	1	48	...	...	3,624
	Lower	*1	20			
	Girls' Lower ...	2	93			
Madras and Chingleput ...	College	†3	144	163	6,548	27,391
	Higher	1	137			
	Middle	6	467			
	Lower	...	...			
	Mixed Lower ...	1	24			
	Normal	2	241			
	Professional ...	5	428			
South Arcot	Higher	1	181	34	1,169	10,071
	Middle	9	462			
	Lower	...	...			
	Girls' Lower ...	1	61			

* This school (Yenadi School, Sriharicottah) is

† Includes the Senior or College Departments of

(*Continued*).

March 1875 *with reference to the Agency by which they are managed*—(Contd.)

Colleges and Schools.				Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Aid.										
Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.							
...	...	133	1,834	302	5,477	329	6,945	I.	35,114	7,655
...	...	58	1,399	244	6,184	252	6,573			
...	...	23	601	173	5,133	391	10,460			
6	87	136	1,766	510	10,665	522	11,136			
...	...	131	2,159	455	9,659	478	10,734	II.	32,377	7,188
11	155	187	2,587	454	7,425	461	7,881			
3	56	49	761	112	2,101	263	5,781			
2	46	172	2,334	381	6,004	429	7,981			
7	268	295	5,802	917	33,461	943	35,422	III.	53,042	2,881
1	35	308	6,594	682	16,700	700	17,620			

under the Educational Inspector, Third Division.
the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

A.—EDUCATION—

(1.)—*Distribution of Schools and Scholars in the several Districts on the 31st*

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools.			Government Colleges and Schools.		Local Fund Schools.	
	Class.	No.	Pupils.	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.		Pupils.
North Arcot	Higher ...	1	372	1	372	...	...
	Middle	5	468	5	468	...	...
	Lower	2	103	2	103	...	...
	Normal ...	1	160	1	160	...	...
	Girls' Lower ...	1	25	1	25	...	...
Salem	Higher ...	1	349	1	349	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...	16	550
	Middle... ...	5	401	5	401	2	79
	Mixed Lower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls' Middle ...	1	73	1	73	...	...
	Girls' Lower ...	1	29	1	29	...	...
Tanjore	College ...	1	147	1	147	...	...
	Higher ...	1	301	1	301	...	...
	Middle... ...	4	370	1	370	...	...
	Lower	1	34	1	34	41	2,145
	Girls' Lower ...	2	84	2	84	...	...
Trichinopoly	Middle... ...	1	179	1	179	...	...
	Lower	1	73	1	73	...	...
	Normal ...	1	71	1	71	...	...
Coimbatore	Middle... ...	4	269	4	269	1	45
	Lower	2	82	2	82	1	30
Madura	Higher ...	1	301	1	301	...	...
	Middle... ...	2	104	2	104	...	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...	4	79
Tinnevelly	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	College ...	1	37	1	37	...	...
	Higher ...	2	345	2	345	1	162
	Middle... ...	4	273	4	273	24	1,110
	Normal ...	2	221	2	221	...	...
South Canara	College ...	1	26	1	26	...	...
	Higher ...	1	205	1	205	...	...
	Middle ...	4	126	4	126	5	368
	Normal ...	1	175	1	175	...	...
	Total ...	137	10,675	137	10,675	528	15,874

(Continued).

March 1875 *with reference to the Agency by which they are managed*—(Contd.)

Municipal Schools.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools.									
		Receiving Grants-in-aid.									
		From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.		From Municipal Funds.		From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
		Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
...	...										
...	...										
3	147	10	647	3	104	...	...	46	1,931	266	6,933
...	...										
...	...										
...	...										
1	47										
4	305	6	327	3	91	...	...	9	282	105	2,436
1	14										
...	...										
...	...										
...	...										
...	...										
...	...	34	3,372	26	697	4	462	15	1,310	156	5,020
12	1,336										
1	70										
...	...										
...	...	11	1,154	13	264	4	173	4	186	102	2,706
...	...										
...	...										
...	...	5	391	5	169	4	271	29	1,830	390	6,713
...	...										
...	...										
...	...	13	619	71	1,557	3	71	29	1,298	247	6,851
...	...										
...	...	119	4,384	301	10,269	4	139	25	1,185	186	6,220
...	...										
...	...										
...	...	14	1,515	6	174	7	277	12	641	327	13,333
3	253										
...	...										
...	...										
...	...	4	420	34	1,262	17	360	4	204	18	595
...	...										
...	...										
48	3,418	280	21,295	566	16,774	99	4,655	285	16,741	3,886	95,183

(Continued across on next page.)

A.—EDUCATION—

(1.)—*Distribution of Schools and Scholars in the several Districts on the 31st*

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools.			Private Receiving Grants-in-aid		
	Class.	No.	Pupils.	From Municipal Funds. Established by other than Misy. Societies.	From Municipal Funds. Pupils.	Total Pupils.
North Arcot	Higher	1	372	5	128	9,743
	Middle	5	468			
	Lower	2	103			
	Normal	1	160			
	Girls' Lower ...	1	25			
Salem	Higher	1	349	8	861	8,497
	Lower	...	...			
	Middle	5	401			
	Mixed Lower ...	...	...			
	Girls' Middle ...	1	73			
	Girls' Lower ...	1	29			
Tanjore	College	1	147	11	696	11,557
	Higher	1	301			
	Middle	4	370			
	Lower	1	34			
	Girls' Lower ...	2	84			
Trichinopoly	Middle	1	179	11	474	4,957
	Lower	1	73			
	Normal	1	71			
Coimbatore	Middle	4	269	22	900	10,274
	Lower	2	82			
Madura	Higher	1	301	21	879	11,275
	Middle	2	104			
	Lower	...	...			
Tinnevelly...	.....	...	...	15	947	23,144
Malabar	College	1	37	28	1,486	17,426
	Higher	2	345			
	Middle	4	273			
	Normal	2	221			
South Canara	College	1	26	...	...	2,341
	Higher	1	205			
	Middle	4	126			
	Normal	1	175			
	Total ...	137	10,675	404	16,391	171,039

* This includes { 15,874 pupils attending
3,418 do. do.
19,292

N.B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, of pupils in them was 17

(Continued).

March 1875 with reference to the Agency by which they are managed—(Contd.)

Colleges and Schools.				Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Aid.										
Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.							
1	20	226	5,227	557	14,990	570	16,265			
...	...	67	1,295	198	4,792	230	6,639			
								IV.	52,580	8,032
9	183	290	6,224	545	17,964	608	22,451			
11	124	84	1,721	240	6,802	243	7,225			
2	189	293	3,859	750	14,322	758	14,748			
85	861	179	3,413	598	15,549	605	16,033	V.	57,052	910
44	1,098	93	2,029	787	26,271	787	26,271			
3	113	39	1,411	436	18,950	473	21,351			
								VI.	25,572	3,301
4	61	16	419	97	3,321	109	4,221			
139	3,296	2,779	51,435	8,438	225,770	9,151	255,737	...	255,737	*29,967

Local Fund Schools.
Municipal do.

Presidency Division, though included among the schools of the 4th Division; the number and 160 respectively.

A.—EDUCATION—

(2.)—*Distribution of Schools and Scholars in the several Districts on*

Districts.	Boys' Schools.										Mixed			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher-class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower-class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils	Higher-class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
First Division.														
Ganjam	...	...	1	211	18	746	307	5,962	326	6,919	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	..	3	598	21	857	221	4,693	245	6,148	...	..	1	34
Godavery... ...	1	23	3	447	31	1,366	347	8,303	382	10,139	...	...	...	...
Kistna	1	14	2	445	22	952	489	9,223	514	10,634	...	...	...	...
Second Division.														
Bellary	1	16	2	472	14	563	446	9,169	463	10,220	...	...	1	85
Kurnool	...	...	1	165	8	450	242	4,818	251	5,433	...	...	1	49
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	143	8	339	395	6,325	404	6,807	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	1	355	21	1,109	356	5,441	378	6,905	...	...	1	60
Third Division.														
Madras and Chingleput.	5	321	17	4,555	27	3,282	572	14,303	621	22,461	...	...	5	311
South Arcot ...	...	...	3	619	17	989	608	13,786	628	15,394	...	...	...	...
Fourth Division.														
North Arcot ...	...	...	1	372	40	1,958	450	10,934	491	13,264	...	...	12	584
Salem	...	...	1	349	17	1,043	182	4,199	200	5,591	...	...	2	49
Tanjore	3	192	6	1,937	36	2,943	514	15,610	559	20,682	...	...	2	103
Trichinopoly ...	1	38	1	664	8	582	207	4,885	217	6,169	...	...	...	...
Fifth Division.														
Coimbatore ...	...	...	1	353	28	1,552	631	10,054	660	11,959	...	...	4	178
Madura	...	...	1	301	28	1,373	446	9,942	475	11,616	...	...	4	164
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	1	300	45	1,925	394	11,481	440	13,706	...	...	2	101
Sixth Division.														
Malabar	1	37	3	507	49	3,169	291	11,430	344	15,143	...	...	1	87
South Canara ...	1	26	1	205	17	1,132	79	2,101	98	3,464	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	667	50	12,998	455	26,330	7,177	162,659	7,696	202,654	...	...	36	1,805

a Of these 18 are girls.
b Do. 83 do.
c Do. 80 do.
d Do. 145 do.
e Do. 137 do.
f Do. 1,131 do.
g Do. 200 do.
h Do. 194 do.
i Do. 80 do.

NOTE.—Girls attending
Ganjam... 45
Vizagapatam 76
Godavery 122
Kistna 327

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed
Do. Boys' Village
Do. Normal

(Continued).

the 31st March 1875 with reference to the Standard of Instruction.

Schools.				Girls' Schools.								Normal Schools.		Profes-sional Schools.			
Lower-class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher-class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower-class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	2	18	1	8	...	...	329	6,945
...	...	1	*a* 34	...	...	...	...	5	314	5	314	1	77	...	...	252	6,573
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	263	7	263	2	58	...	...	391	10,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	319	7	319	1	183	...	...	522	11,136
10	288	11	*b* 373	...	...	2	60	2	81	4	141	...	...	...	...	478	10,734
11	299	12	*c* 348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	5,781
56	1,031	56	*d* 1,031	...	...	1	43	...	...	1	43	...	...	...	...	461	7,881
45	821	46	*e* 881	...	...	2	76	3	119	5	195	...	...	...	...	429	7,981
250	7,927	255	*f* 8,238	1	117	15	1,573	44	2,364	60	4,054	2	241	5	428	943	35,422
67	2,057	67	*g* 2,057	...	...	...	...	5	169	5	169	...	...	...	...	700	17,620
55	1,713	67	*h* 2,297	...	...	4	365	7	179	11	544	1	160	...	...	570	16,265
21	674	23	*i* 723	...	...	3	184	4	141	7	325	...	...	...	...	230	6,639
30	893	32	*j* 996	...	...	1	37	16	736	17	773	...	...	...	...	608	22,451
19	650	19	*k* 650	...	...	2	95	4	140	6	235	1	171	...	...	243	7,225
86	2,284	90	*l* 2,462	...	...	2	106	6	221	8	327	...	...	...	...	758	14,748
109	3,713	113	*m* 3,877	...	...	...	...	16	449	16	449	1	91	...	...	605	16,033
249	9,223	251	*n* 9,324	...	...	10	713	83	2,107	93	2,820	3	421	...	...	787	26,271
118	5,342	119	*o* 5,429	...	...	5	492	3	66	8	558	2	221	...	...	473	21,351
3	223	3	*p* 223	...	...	1	121	6	238	7	359	1	175	...	...	109	4,221
1,129	37,138	1,165	38,943	1	117	48	3,865	220	7,924	269	11,906	16	1,806	5	428	9,151	255,737

j Of these 123 are girls.
k Do. 59 do.
l Do. 330 do.
m Do. 478 do.
n Do. 2,167 do.
o Do. 1,120 do.
p Do. 50 do.

Total ... 6,395

Boys' Village Schools—
Malabar 572
South Canara ... 16

Total ... 1,158

Schools	11,906
do.	6,395
do.	1,158
do.	123
Total ...	19,582

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*The Press.*

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.		
Town of Madras	Price Current Press ..	Mr. H. A. Pereira ..	Madras Standard	Job work.
	Oriental Press	M. Ramalingum Chetty & Co.	....	Do.
	Christian Knowledge Socicty's Press.	Christian Knowledge Society.	Janavinodini	Tamil English books. Vernacular books.
	Guardian Press	C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo.	....	English and Vernacular books and job work.
	Madras Times Press ..	Mr. John VansAgnew ..	Madras Times. Overland Mail.	
	Asiatic Press	Messrs. Highland and Co.	Vettikodyon	Tamil.
	Imperial Press	C. Annasawmy Moodelly.	....	Job work.
	Star Press	T. Annasawmy Pillay ..	....	Do.
	Scottish Press	Graves, Cookson and Co.	....	Police Weekly Circular. English. Tamil. Telugu. Malayalum. Canarese. Job work.
	Examiner Press	Right Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly.	....	Catholic Directory. English religious and school books.

Town of Madras—(*Continued*)	Adelphi Press	Gantz Brothers	....	Various English and Vernacular books.
	Visiting Card Press ..	M. Moonesawmy Naidoo.	....	Church Missionary Record.
	Lawrence Asylum Press.	E. J. Firth, Esq., Secretary.	....	Visiting cards.
				Asylum Press Almanac.
				Pocket Almanac Sheets.
	Foster Press	P. Annathoray Puther ..	Native Public Opinion ..	Official Army List.
				Job work, &c.
				Madras Jurist.
				Revenue Register.
				Madras Journal of Education.
				Indian Evangelical Review.
				Witness (Telugu) books and job works.
	Madras Advertising and Printing Company (Limited) Press.	Shareholders	Athenæum and Daily News.	
			Do. do.	
			Overland Summary of do.	
	Madras Mail Press ..	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	Desabhimani	Tamil.
			Madras Mail	Chamber of Commerce. { Price Current. Daily List. Transactions. Manifests. Annual Reports.
	Eastern Chronical Press.	R. C. Ragaviah Chetty ..	Eastern Chronicle ..	At Home on furlough.
	Addison Press	Messrs. Addison and Co.	....	Gordon, Woodroffe, and Co.'s Price Current.
	Memorial Press	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.		English books.
				Do.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.		
	Vedanta Vithia Velasa Press.	C. Theruvengadathan, Secretary, Vedanta Vithia Velasa Society.	....	Vernacular books.

(*Continued downwards on next page*)

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*The Press*—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—(*Continued*).			
Town of Madras—(*Continued*) ..	Vurthamanatharangani Press.	Poovada Vencata Row ..	Gnanapanum	Tamil.
	Vevaka Calanidi Press ..	E. Vencata Charry ..	....	Vernacular books.
	Indian Press	I. Appadoray Pillay ..	Vedanta Nirnaya Pathrikai.	Do. do.
				Tamil.
				Christian religious books in Tamil.
	Sreebharathinilayum Press.	P. Ragaviah Naidoo ..	....	Telugu books.
	Kalanidi Press	B. Comariah	....	Calendars, Tamil.
				Do. Telugu.
	Sarasvathi Velasem Press.	N. Vencatasooba Sastry..	....	Vernacular books.
	Parabramha Press ..	T. E. Parasoorama Moodelly.	....	Do.
	Sarasvathi Nelaya Press.	S. Theruvengada Charlu.	....	Do.
	Sreesarasvathi Nelaya Press.	V. Ramakristnama Charlu	....	Do.
	Andi Sarasvathi Nelaya Press.	V. Ramasawmy Sastry ..	....	Do.
	Kair Runjani	C. Loganada Moodelly ..	....	Do.
	Poomagul Velasem ..	A. Rungasawmy Moodelly.	....	Do.
	Vivaka Vilukkum ..	Yaloomalay Pillay ..	....	Do.
	Jottish Kalavidhi ..	A. Yagambara Josyer ..	....	Telugu and Tamil calendar books.
	Vivaka Viddia Nelayem Press.	Sunkara Vencata Row ..	....	Telugu books.

Town of Madras—(*Continued*)	Manonmoney Velasem ..	C. Manicka Moodelly ..	....	Tamil books.
	Kalaratnagharem ..	W. Pushparathy Chetty..	Logarunjani ..	A Telugu Journal.
	Hindoobasha Sunjeevani Press.	Pitchen Moothoosawmy	....	Vernacular books.
	Veraka Chundrodiem Press.	Graminy.	....	Do. do.
	Vidoun Moda Tarungani Press.	T. Narasimmaloo Naidoo.	....	Do. do.
	Prabakara Press ..	P. Parthasardy Naidoo ..	....	Telugu books.
	Hindu Viddiah Nelayun.	C. Narrainasawmy Moodelly.	....	Vernacular books.
	Dhinavurthamani Press...	T. A. Cunniah Chetty ..	....	Telugu books.
		Rev. P. Percival ..	Dhinavurthamani	Tamil.
			Do. ..	Telugu.
	Sreenikathavum Press ..	P. Ramanjaloo Naidoo ..	....	Job work.
	Vidyanupalanah Yandasala.	N. C. Sathasiva Pillay ..	....	Vernacular books.
	Survairlutchana Veddyah Velasem.	Abbarajoo & Vencataroyadoo.	....	Tamil books.
	Surgoonanidhi Press ..	V. Vurdarajooloo Naidoo.	....	Telugu books.
	Elukkia Velukkum Press.	M. Poonoosawmy Moodelly.	....	Vernacular books.
	Kulir Velukkum ..	P. M. Sabapathy Moodelly.	....	Vernacular books.
	Yatamil Press ..	Teruvengada Moodelly ..	....	Vernacular books.
	Sarasvathi Bundharem Press.	Sarasvathi Bundharym Committee, S. Parthasarady Iyengar, Secretary.	....	Do. do.
	Lutchmee Velasem Press.	T. S. Kistnasawmy Pillay.	....	Tamil books.
	Andividdiah Manoranjani	A. Mottay Nattan.	....	
	Basha Tharangani ..	Pacanatisomoo Naidoo ..	....	
	Sunjeevani Press ..	K. Vencataruthnum Puntulu.	.... Andhrabasha Sunjeevani.	Telugu books.
	Mathava Nevasa Press ..	Moonesawmy Moodelliar..	Brammanda Runjani.	
	Muthuwar Coralamlal...	T. Subapathy Pillay ..	....	Tamil books.
			....	Job work.

(*Continued downwards on next page*)

A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*The Press*—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSE—(*Continued*).		
Town of Madras—(*Continued*) ..	Therumagal Velasem Press.	A. Arnachalla Moodelly..	....	Tamil books.
	Viboothamanohorini Press	M. Kistnamah Rajoo ..	....	Telugu books.
	Sreedhara Press ..	K. RamananuduluNaidoo.	Vivaka Vardhani ..	Telugu.
	Vidhia Venothum Press.	Veerasawmy Naidoo ..	....	Tamil books.
		NATIVE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.		
	Hashami Press	Gulam Hussain	....	Hindustani and Persian books.
	Lithographic	Messrs. Binny and Co. ..	....	Office forms.
	Muzharool Ajayob ..	Sultan Mahomed Saib ..	....	Arabian, Persian, and Hindustani books and job work.
	Niz amool Muttabia ..	Mahomed Nizamooddeen.	....	Do. do.
	Mudbai Sareefya.. ..	Shah Mahomed Sadakul Hussainy Shareef.	Telismay Hyruth ..	Persian and Hindustani books and job work.
	Goolam Dustagheer or Matbai Najeebia Press.	Goolam Dustagheer and Jaffer Hussain Saib.	....	Arabic books.
		ENGLISH AND NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.		
Ganjam—Berhampore	Muthbai Unwari Press ..	Mahomed Unwar Saib.	None	None.
	Saramrutasindhu ..	M. Ranga Ramanujaya of Berhampore.		

Vizagapatam	Albion Press	M. W. Berry	Do.	Miscellaneous works
	Arsha Press	Sri Paravastu Venkata Rungacharyulu Ayavarlungam.	Do.	Sakala Vidyabhi Vardhani or the Vizagapatam Instructor.
Godavery—Cocanada	Abel, Wills, and Co.'s Private Press.	Messrs. Abel, Wills and Co., Cocanada.	Do.	Market reports.
	Cocanada Printing Press.	Cocanada Printing Press Company.	Cocanada Advertiser.	
Kistna—Masulipatam	Swadharmaprakasini Press.	Kasawarazu and Co. ..	Sootharagie.	
			None	Purusharthaprathaini.
				Fitavadi.
Bellary	48th Regiment Press ..	48th Regiment		Swadharama Prakassini.
	Albion Press	Mr. M. Abraham	None	Vidanamanoharini.
North Arcot—Karvetnugger	Gnana Sudhamaya Press.	Kardappah	Do.	Noble School Magazine.
	Lithographic Press ..	Zemindar of Karvetnugger.	Do.	Job work.
			Do.	Do.
			Do.	Do.
Tanjore — Negapatam	Scottish Branch Press ..	Graves, Cookson, and Co.	Do.	Papers connected with the administration of the estate of the proprietor.
	Jesuit College Printing Press.	Superior of the Jesuit Society.	Do.	Railway forms.
Tranquebar	Jesuit College Lithographic Press.	Do.	Do.	School books.
Combaconum	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	None	Arunodiam.
	The Athenæum Press ..	Members of a Committee.	The Combaconum Athenæum and Varthamana Vimarsani.	None.
Trichinopoly	The South India Times Press.	R. Venkata Row	South India Times and Amurtha Vasani.	Do.
Madura	Vanivilasa Press	Gurusawmy Sastry ..	.. ..	Do.
	Lennox Press	Rev. G. T. Washburn ..	Sathiavartamani ..	Do.
Tinnevelly	American Printing Machine.	Church Missionary Society.	None	Tamil Friendly Instructor.
	Columbian Press	C. Sivarama Mudaliar and Co.	Do.	

(*Continued downwards on next page.*)

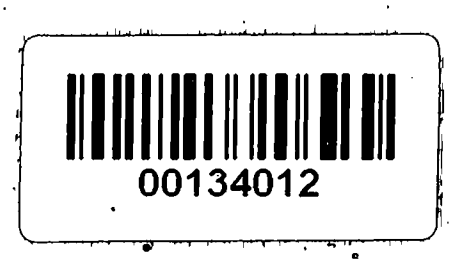
A.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*The Press*—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	ENGLISH AND NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—(*Continued*).			
Nilgiri Hills—Ootacamund	The Columbian and the Albion Press.	Nilgiri Press Company (Limited).	South of India Observer.	
	Olleff Press	Olleff and Co.	Nilgiri Courier	Short Sermons for the use of Christian families. Spencer on Unitarianism. A short Tamil Grammar.
South Canara	Basel Mission Press ..	Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.	None	Sabhapatra (Canarese). Keralopakari, an Illustrated Malayalum Magazine. Canarese Almanac. Malayalum do.
	Viddaya Sudikhara Lithographic Press.	Vittachariyar	Do.	Sanskrit and Canarese Almanac. Shidantha Almanac.
	Sita Rama Vilas Lithographic Press.	Belthangudi Ragavendra Rao.	Do.	None.
Malabar .. Cannanore	Lithographic Press ..	Movakot Attum Kuth ..	Do.	Religious books.
Tellicherry	Do. do. ..	Malakandy Koyali Haji ..	Do.	Vernacular books.
	Do. do. ..	Valappichi Kandi Kunhi Moossa.	Do.	Do.
	Do. do. ..	Necratti Peedigayel Kunhamed.	Do.	Do.
Calicut	Vydyavilasam Press ..	S. A. Calahasty Appa Moodelliar.	Do.	Do.

[APPENDIX TO

Malabar—(*Continued*)	Calicut	Koraparamba Press	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie, and Co.	Do.	Market reports.
		Minerva Press	F. Annappa Naidoo	Do.	Vernacular book
	Vythery	Lone Star	Brown and Co.	Calicut and Wynaud Observer.	Selection in Engl
		St. Thomas' Press	Right Rev. Mar Dionysius, Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar.	Keralapathaka.	Law Journal.
	Cochin	Cochin Argus Press	Cochin Mercantile Press Company (Limited).	Cochin Argus.	
		Columbian and Albion Press.	Malabar Printing Company (Limited).	Western Star.	



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020